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AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR**
डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर विधि विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर

**GUIDELINES RELATING TO CONDUCT AND EVALUATION OF
EXAMINATIONS FOR PROGRAMME OF LL.M. DEGREE TWO YEARS FOR
AFFILIATED COLLEGES FOR THE SESSION - 2020-21)**

A Master's degree programme in Law (LL.M.) for Affiliated Colleges shall be of Two Years (Annual Scheme). These guidelines shall come into force from the session 2020-21.

I. ELIGIBILITY:

A student shall be required to have a minimum attendance of 75% or more in the aggregate of all the courses/papers taken together in a year subject to University rules and regulations prevailing from time to time.

A Student who has been detained due to shortage of attendance shall not be promoted to the next year and he/she will be required to take fresh admission as regular student. The college has to submit the names of all such students to the University who are not eligible to appear in the Annual Examination, before its beginning. In case any student appears by default, who in fact has been detained by the University or college, his / her result shall be treated as null and void.

The candidates who are eligible for promotion from LL.M. Part-I to LL.M. Part-II shall take re-admission by submitting his/her application form along with the prescribed fee within the prescribed time. However, in case of late-admitted candidates in LL.M. Part -I (but within the stipulated time), the attendance will be reckoned from the date of admission of the candidate.

II. EXAMINATION & EVALUATION:

a. The university shall hold examinations for awarding Master's Degree in Law (LL.M.) as per the prescribed Scheme of Teaching and Examinations and Syllabi which will be evaluated through Annual Examinations.

b. (i) The schedule of examination shall be notified by the University at least 10 days prior to the first day of the commencement of Annual Examinations.

(ii) For Annual Examinations theory as well as dissertation/thesis/project report/viva-voce/other practicals, examiners shall be appointed by the University.

c. (i) A candidate for passing the LL.M. Part-I/LL.M. Part-II Examination will be required to obtain minimum 40% marks in each paper separately and 50% in aggregate of all the papers at the LL.M. Part - I and/or LL.M. Part -II Examination separately, as the case maybe. Division shall be awarded on the combined results of LL.M. Part-I and Part-II Examinations.

(ii) All successful candidates who obtain 60% marks of the total aggregate shall be placed in First Division and those who obtain not less than 50% but below 60% of the total aggregate marks shall be placed in Second Division. A candidate obtaining aggregate

of 75% and above marks shall be placed in first class with distinction, provided the candidate has passed all the papers/courses in the first attempt. Ranking shall be based on the aggregate marks secured for all the papers of both Academic Years together availing the first chance for all the examinations. Separate ranking will not be there for each of the optional subjects/branches. The result of Revaluation shall not affect the merit obtained by the Candidate in the main examination.

LL.M. PART-I EXAMINATION

Each Candidate offering himself/herself for LL.M. Part-I Examination shall be examined in the Five papers provided in the syllabus. Each paper shall be of three hours duration and carry 100 Marks.

PAPER 1.5. : Legal Education and Research Methodology of LL.M. Part-I is divided into two parts: Part (a) Written Paper — 80 marks and Part (b) Non-Doctrinal Research and Viva-voce examination (Practical) — 20 marks [10 + 10] The candidate must pass in PART (a) and (b) separately.

There shall be One Internal Examiner and One External Examiner for the evaluation of Total 20 Marks. The Candidate has to obtain 40 percent marks in each part Part (a) and Part (b), 32 marks out of 80 and 8 marks out of 20 marks respectively.

LL.M. PART-II EXAMINATION

A Candidate who has obtained at least 50% marks in minimum Three Papers in the LL.M. Part-I Examination may provisionally be admitted to the LL.M. Part-II Course. Each Candidate offering himself/herself for LL.M. Part-II Examination shall be examined in all the Five papers provided in the syllabus in any one of the branches in which he/she has pursued the study during the course provided as per the syllabus of LL.M. Part-II. Each paper shall be of three hours duration and carry 100 Marks.

Such candidate who is promoted from LL.M. Part-I to LL.M. Part-II may only reappear in consecutive two examinations to clear his/her LL.M. Part – I papers. If he/she could not succeed then he/she shall only be eligible to appear as an Ex-Student in that class in the following year only. Such Ex-student may be permitted for maximum one academic session only with the syllabus in force at the time of his/her appearance.

A candidate admitted for the degree of LL.M. has to complete his/her degree within five academic years beginning from the academic year in which he/she has taken admission.

Thereafter, attending a regular course of study for One Academic Year, he/she may be permitted to appear in the LL.M. Part-II Examination subject to the condition that along with the papers prescribed for the LL.M. Part-II Examination, he/she will also appear and pass in the papers of LL.M. Part – I and Part - II Examination for completing the LL.M. Degree.

- (iii) The Candidate who has opted for re-appearing in the examination shall only be entitled for the marks obtained in that examination and his/her marks obtained in the previous examination by the candidate shall be treated as cancelled.

The marks of the papers in which a candidate does not choose to re-appear will be carried forward for the purpose of working out his/her result.

Any candidate who has failed in any of the paper/papers in the LL.M. Part-II examination and re-appears in such paper/papers then he/she may be allowed to choose to re-appear in any other paper/papers also for the purpose of making up the aggregate of 50% of marks in the LL.M. Course.

- (iv) A candidate who has passed the LL.M. Part-I Examination from any affiliated college of this University and has attended a regular course of study in any other affiliated college of this University for One Academic Year shall be eligible for admission to the LL.M. Part-II Examination of that affiliated college of this University. Such admission shall be informed to the University by the College for approval failing which it shall not be considered by the University.
- (v) A candidate who has passed his LL.M. Part-I or Part-II Examination and desires to improve his performance by re-appearing in any one or two theory Papers(s) (not more than two papers) of his/her choice shall be permitted to do so only in the immediately following year according to the syllabus then in force. The marks obtained by him/her in each such paper shall be taken into account provided they are more than his/her previous score and his/her results shall be revised accordingly. Such a candidate will not be included in the merit list. A candidate who desires to re-appear at the examination under the above provisions must submit his/her application on the prescribed form along with the prescribed examination fees by the last date fixed for the purpose duly forwarded and countersigned by the competent authority.
- (vi) A candidate who improves his/her performance shall submit to the university his original marks-sheet of the preceding examination and also the degree (in case of improvement of division at the final year examination) along with the fee of Rs. 1000/- within 3 months from the date of declaration of his/her result for issuing a fresh mark sheet and a fresh degree. However, the result of such candidate shall not affect the original rank and merit of the examination. If the Degree is already in the custody of the University he/she shall intimate this fact to the University but he/she shall have to pay the prescribed fee.

III. PAPER 5 (COMMON FOR ALL BRANCHES) DISSERTATION:

Four Copies of Dissertation shall be submitted by the candidate to his/her institution, One for Supervisor and rest three for external evaluation.

It shall be the candidate's original work carried out under the guidance or supervision of a person who is recognized by the University to supervise research. The dissertation shall be submitted so as to reach the Registrar, ALU at least 30 clear days before the commencement of the LL.M. Part-II Examination.

A candidate who is declared fail at the LL.M Part-II Examination may, on his request, be exempted from fresh submission of dissertation at the time of his/her subsequent appearance at the LL.M. Part-II Examination provided, he/she had secured pass marks in dissertation submitted by him/her last time and provided further the Examiner of the dissertation or the Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University certifies that no important changes have been made in Law to justify a re-submission and the evaluation of that dissertation. The candidate shall, by November 1st of the Academic year preceding the examination send his/her request for exemption from fresh submission of dissertation duly endorsed and forwarded by the Head of the Institution concerned.

The university will, as early as possible, inform the candidate about his/her exemption from re-submission of fresh dissertation. An evaluated dissertation shall not be re-submitted for re-evaluation further, there shall be no revaluation of the dissertation.

ALU shall be providing a model format for making dissertation displayed on its website [Three Microsoft Word Files] which model shall be strictly followed in instructing students to make their dissertation in LL.M. PART - II for uniformity.

RULES RELATING TO DISSERTATION:

- ☞ All the titles of the individual chapters shall establish a link with the main title of the research work
- ☞ All chapters shall have an "introduction" and a "conclusion" describing the work to be done by the candidate in that very chapter and
- ☞ Before closing of the individual chapter summarize the chapter in few lines giving a hint as to what will be researched by the candidate in the coming chapter
- ☞ Similarly in the next chapter candidate shall mention as to what he/she did in the last chapter and what is to be proposed and attempted in this chapter
- ☞ the page numbers in this second document (associated pages) shall be in roman numbers and when the candidate starts writing the third document i.e. The dissertation starting from chapter one the page numbers shall start with 01, 02 and so on.
- ☞ **The dissertation shall undergo strict plagiarism check as per the norms of UGC/GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN etc. Through anti-plagiarism software TURN IT IN OR URKUND and student shall get generated a report to be submitted along with the dissertation duly signed by the student and supervisor. The similarity index report and its Cover page shall be attached at the last of the research work.**
- ☞ The similarity index of the completed work shall be **less than or equal to 10%** as per U.G.C. Guidelines. Only then the dissertation shall be submitted to the university
- ☞ The entire research work shall conform to the standard bluebook 19/20th edition as updated from time to time.
- ☞ One C.D. containing the soft copy of the research work shall also be submitted to the university along with the hard copy printout submission. It is advised that the students shall get plagiarism check first hand and after the plagiarism check report only, get the final printouts submitted to the university.
- ☞ The dissertation should be around 120-130 pages in total shall be hard bound and top cover page shall be black with silver embossing of letters.

- ☞ It is clarified that in all research works submitted to the university, (like projects, dissertations, Ph.D. Thesis etc.) The copyright in the work shall be of the university and post successful submissions, any candidate desirous of publishing any portion of the submitted work anywhere apart from the university, he/she shall take permission from the university to do so.
- ☞ The entire proposed research work should be in double spacing, times new roman 12 format justified with page borders and footer as shown in this document.

H. REVALUATION:

If a student is not satisfied with the marks awarded to him/her in any paper/papers of LL.M. Course then he/she shall be entitled to apply for revaluation in such paper/papers on a form prescribed for that purpose by the University.

The revaluation is permitted in maximum two papers in Part-I and Part-II respectively in the main examination only.

Student shall have to apply for revaluation within One Month from the date of the declaration of the result of the main examination.

There shall be a revaluation fees for each paper(s) as prescribed by the University.

There shall be no revaluation in Paper Fifth i.e. Dissertation.

I. AWARD OF DEGREE:

A student shall be awarded LL.M. Degree if:

- (i) He / She has enrolled himself/herself, as a regular student, undergone the course of studies, successfully completed the examinations/dissertation/other practicals /Viva-voce as specified in the curriculum within the stipulated time and secured the minimum Marks in all the courses.
- (ii) There are no dues outstanding in his/her name
- (iii) No disciplinary action is pending against him/her.

TITLE IN TIMES NEW ROMAN

FONT SIZE 15

DOUBLE SPACING [BOLD]

TIMES NEW ROMAN FONT SIZE 14; 1.5 SPACING
A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO DR. B.R.
AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT PRESCRIBED
FOR THE LL.M. II SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2020-21
(BRANCH: XXXXXXXXXXXXX)

BY:

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE [TIMES NEW ROMAN
FONT SIZE 14; 1.15 SPACING]

Roll Number: XXXX / XX

NAME OF THE AFFILIATED COLLEGE

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF [TIMES NEW ROMAN
FONT SIZE 14; 1.15 SPACING]
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



**DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY,
JAIPUR
2021**

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FOR FOOT NOTES -SINGLE SPACING, 10 FONT, TIMES NEW ROMAN JUSTIFIED

NO BOLD HEADINGS IN FOOTNOTES. **DO NOT USE "SUPRA" ANYWHERE IN THE FOOTNOTES. IF THE SAME ARTICLE IS BEING CITED IN SEQUENCE, PUT "Ibid" then "Id"**

Eg.

12 Philip Matthews, "Increasing Revenue In Developing Nations Through Intellectual Property Rights: Why A Diversified Approach To Intellectual Property Protection With A Focus On Geographical Indications Is The Best Method", 7 Buff. Intell. Prop. L.J. 203 (2010).

13 Ibid, p.205.

14. Id. p. 206 (If the pg no is same, just put Ibid or Id.)

IF not appearing in sequence, put the original citation even if the same article / website or book etc appears in various chapters.

FOR CITATION IN BETWEEN THE CHAPTERS -

BOOKS -

FOR ONE AUTHOR -

G.B.Reddy, "Intellectual Property Rights and the Law", 4th ed. 2004-05, p.15.

FOR TWO AUTHORS -

G.B.Reddy and S. Basheer, "Intellectual Property Rights and the Law", 4th ed. 2004-05, p.15.

FOR MORE THAN TWO AUTHORS -

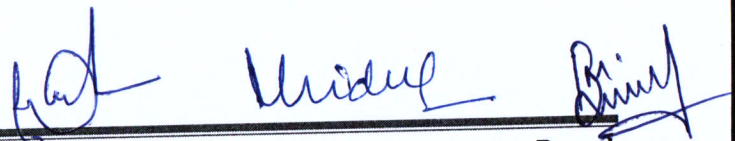
G.B.Reddy (et.al.) "Intellectual Property Rights and the Law", 4th ed. 2004-05, p.15.

WEBSITES -

Monique Ngo Bagal And & Massimo Vittori, "Organization For An International Geographical Indications Network" (Origin), Practical Manual on Geographical Indications For AACP Countries 11 (2011) at -

http://www.origin-gi.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=253%3Actaorigin-practical-manual-on-gis&lang=en (accessed on February 16, 2021).

OR simply -



hyperlink + (accessed on February 16, 2021).

ARTICLES -

Philip Matthews, "Increasing Revenue In Developing Nations Through Intellectual Property Rights: Why A Diversified Approach To Intellectual Property Protection With A Focus On Geographical Indications Is The Best Method", 7 Buff. Intell. Prop. L.J. 203 (2010).

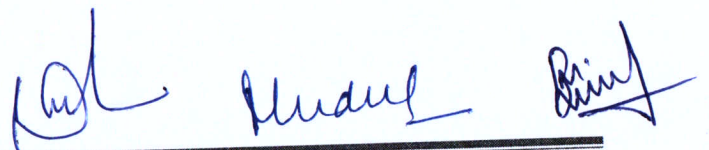
ARTICLE BY SOMEONE IN A BOOK EDITED BY OTHER AUTHOR -

Dev S. Gangjee, 'Overlaps Between Trademarks and Geographical Indications' in N. Wilkof & S. Basheer (eds.) "Overlapping Intellectual Property Rights", (2013), p. 277.

CASE -LAWS -

Baker v. General Motors Corp., 522 U.S. 222, 228 (1998).

Mohan v. Daya, A.I.R. 1971 S.C. 1021



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

KINDLY ACKNOWLEDGE THE FOLLOWING PERSONS AT APPROPRIATE PLACES
IN THIS SECTION CHOSEN BY YOU

[THIS SECTION SHOULD HAVE MAXIMUM TWO PAGES]

HON'BLE VC, ALU, REGISTRAR, PRINCIPAL OF YOUR COLLEGE, LIBRARY
STAFF (IF ANY), SUPERVISOR, CONSULTANT ACADEMIC, DEAN (LAW), ANY
OTHER PERSON OF YOUR CHOICE (OPTIONAL)

Place: JAIPUR

Date: XX/XX/20

NAME,

LL.M. Student,

Name of College

Affiliated to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Law University, Jaipur.

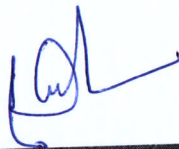


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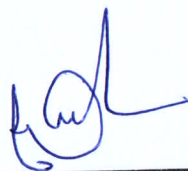
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1.2. Jurisprudence of
1.3. Background of the Study
1.4. Research Problem
1.5. Review of Literature.....
1.6. Research Objectives.....
1.7. Research Questions.....
1.8. Hypothesis.....
1.9. Research Methodology.....
1.10. Significance of the Study.....
1.11. Limitations of the Study.....
1.12. Scheme and Outline of Chapters.....
1.13. Conclusion.....



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5.12. Conclusion.....

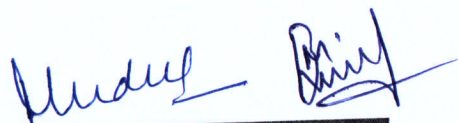
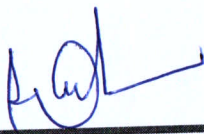
CHAPTER - 6

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS.....

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- 6.1. Analysis of the Study.....
- 6.2. Verification of Hypothesis.....
- 6.3. Suggestions.....
- 6.3.1. Way out for theConflict.....
- 6.4. Future Scope and Concluding Remarks.....

BIBLIOGRAPHY.....



LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBRIVIATIONS
[IT SHOULD BE IN ALPHABETICAL FORM]

AIR	All India Reporter
All E R	All England Law Reports
EU	European Union
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
U.K.	United Kingdom
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
www	World Wide Web

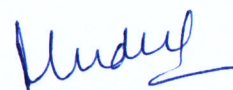
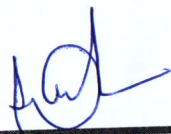


TABLE OF CASES

[IT SHOULD BE IN ALPHABETICAL FORM WITH PAGE NUMBERS
WHEREVER APPEARING IN THE RESEARCH WORK]

- ★ Collector of Central Excise v. M/s. Kutty Flush Doors & Furniture Co. (P) Ltd. AIR 1988 SC 1164.
- ★ Empire Industries Ltd. v. Union of India AIR 1986 SC 662
- ★ Harley-Davidson Inc v. Grottanelli 164 F 3d 806 (2nd Circuit 1999).
- ★ Scotch Whisky Association & Ors. v. Golden Bottling Ltd. 2006 (32) PTC 656 (Del.)
- ★ Windsurfing Chiemsee Produktions v. Boots and Attenberger (1999) ECR I-2779

Case Studies: [if any WITH PAGE NUMBERS]

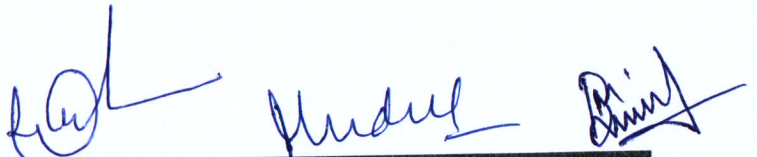
- ➔ (India).....Darjeeling Tea

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TABLE OF STATUTES

[IT SHOULD BE IN ALPHABETICAL FORM]

- ☞ Biological Diversity Act (2002) (India)
- ☞ Brazil - Industrial Property Law (LPI hereinafter) – Law N°9.279 of 14 May 1996
- ☞ EU-Caribbean Economic Partnership Agreement (Signed 2008 / Negotiations Concluded 2013 / Entered into force 2014)
- ☞ Indian Patent Act, 1970
- ☞ Trademarks Act 1995 (Australia)
- ☞ Trade Mark Act 1999 (India)
- ☞ Trade Marks Act 2002 (New Zealand)
- ☞ World Trade Organization (WTO) and TRIPS (1995)



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BOOKS:

- Bentham's Theory of Legislation, Being Principes De Legislation And Traités De Legislation, Civile Et Penale translated from the french of Etienne Dumont ed. Charles Milner Atkinson, Vol. I., Principles Of Legislation & Principles of the Civil Code, 146, (1914).
- W. R. Cornish, "Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademarks And Allied Rights", 3rd ed. First Indian Reprint, 5, (2001).

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- A.F.R. de Almeida, 'Key differences between Trademarks and Geographical Indications,' 406 EIPR (2008).
- Xiao Yi Chen, "The Status of International Protection against Unfair Competition", 19(8) E.I.P.R. (1997).

ARTICLES IN NEWSPAPERS / REPORTS:

- Anil K. Kanungo , "Geographical Indications have the potential to be India's growth engine", The Financial Express, April 11, (2016).
- Latha R. Nair, "Making India G.I. Brand Conscious", The Hindu, March 17, (2016).

WEBSITES: {All as updated and valid on Day/ Date/Month/Year..... 20.....}

MENTION THE LAST DATE CHECKING ALL LINKS

- <http://www.bitlaw.com/source/15usc/>
- http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/quality/policy/workingdocs/tsg_en.pdf

CHAPTER - 1
INTRODUCTION

CANDIDATE MAY START THIS PART WITH A QUOTATION
WITH PROPER FOOTNOTE AND THE SAME QUOTATION
JUSTIFIED IN THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH

**THIS PART HAS TO BE WRITTEN AT THE LAST AFTER THE COMPLETION
OF YOUR RESEARCH WORK**
**AT LEAST 2-3 PAGES IN WHICH YOU WILL SUMMARIZE YOUR ENTIRE
DISSERTATION FROM BEGINNING TO END**

1.1. Concept of

DISCUSS THE PARENT CONCEPT PERTAINING TO YOUR RESEARCH

1.2. Jurisprudence of

DISCUSS THE JURISPRUDENTIAL ASPECT ASSOCIATED WITH YOUR RESEARCH

1.3. Background of the Study:

GIVE A BACKGROUND FOR YOUR STUDY IN THIS TOPIC CHOSEN BY YOU AS
TO WHAT MADE YOU CHOOSE THIS TOPIC/AREA

1.4. Research Problem: [TO BE REFRAMED]

WITH THE SUPERVISION OF YOUR LEARNED SUPERVISOR, GET A RESEARCH
PROBLEM FRAMED WHICH IS IN THE FORM OF A QUESTION
IF YOU GET THE ANSWER OF WHICH, THE ENTIRE RESEARCH WORK IS OVER
FOR EXAMPLE:

In the aforesaid background, the researcher has formulated the following research problem
for the present study:

‘WHETHER THE ODD-EVEN SCHEME HAS ACTUALLY HELPED IN LOWERING
THE LEVEL OF POLLUTION IN DELHI OR IS IT JUST A MISNOMER ?’

Hence, the present study of the researcher purports to inspect few significant questions
relating to the aforesaid question and other relevant issues related therein. Hence, based on
the aforementioned burning issues, this central research question is thus framed for this

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present study which posits the issue that whether under the garb of, are developed nations again satisfying their personal interests or actually, once extended, this new system will bring fewleast developed countries forward, which is to be explored in the present study.

1.5. Review of Literature: [TO BE REFRAMED]

KINDLY GIVE A THOROUGH EXPLANATION RELATED TO THE AVAILABLE DATA USED BY YOU WHICH IS ALREADY AVAILABLE IN PUBLIC DOMAIN

This research intends to focus on a range of issues outlined in this proposal inter-alia. Bentley & Sherman (2003) with Cornish (2001) firmly introduces the concept of Intellectual Property and notes the one kind of special IP introduced in the IP bandwagon i.e. GI's whereas the WIPO IP Handbook throws light on the fact that over the recent past, Geographical Indications have emerged as a significant form of Intellectual Property Rights at the global economic fora. Reddy (2005) and Nair (2005) also acknowledges that the essence of a geographical indication (GI or GI's) which makes it different from other forms of intellectual property is that it is owned and exercised "collectively" based on collective traditions. However, Rangnekar (2003) submits that it is poignant to note that after more than two decades post TRIPS, many nations with limited resources still abstain from providing exclusive GI protection to their deserving products and follow the route of trademarks to protect them because of the strings attached with policies of industrialized nations some of which are evident in the TRIPS agreement that provides GI protection only for wines and spirits. Graham (2005).

1.6. Research Objectives: [NUMBER OF OBJECTIVES MAY BE DECREASED OR INCREASED AS PER THE SUPERVISOR CONCERNED]

In order to facilitate the study ofin a broader and critical perspective, in light of background already provided, the present study of the researcher purports to fulfill the following broad objectives -

- I. To discover the functions, importance, rationale and scope of
- II. To determine concept of, the need for its legal protection and current national and international legal regimes for safeguarding the
- III. To understand the effect of present protection granted to under the domestic and international regimes on.....
- IV. To examine

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- V. To understand and critically analyze the judicial interpretations regarding
- VI. To understand the future scope of

1.7. Research Questions: [NUMBER OF QUESTIONS MAY BE DECREASED OR INCREASED AS PER THE SUPERVISOR CONCERNED]

This proposed research work, in order to verify the hypothesis and justify the objectives as provided above, seeks to answer the following questions:

- I. What is the present status of the.....?
- II. What drawbacks (if any) are in the current domestic legislations in India?
- III. What amendments are needs of the hour?
- IV. What is the effectiveness of the.....?
- V. What is the economic relevance of the

1.8. Hypothesis:

[THIS IS AN EXAMPLE OF NULL HYPOTHESIS WHERE BEFORE THE RESEARCH THE CANDIDATE PRESUMES SOMETHING RELATED TO THE TITLE OF THE RESEARCH WHICH MAY BE IN POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE SENSE WHICH WILL BE VERIFIED BY THE RESEARCHER IN THE LAST CHAPTER]

The current domestic legal regime on Insolvency and Bankruptcy in India fails to protect the rights of creditors

1.9. Research Methodology:

This work has been prepared through the doctrinal research methodology which involves the collection of data both from primary and secondary sources. Doctrinal or library based research is most common methodology employed by those undertaking research of any concept in depth. In this type of methodology material is collected from number of sources like books, article, newspaper and internet. It contains viewpoint of many jurists and advocates. Doctrinal research is basically concerned with the discovery and development for publication in textbooks or journals. It is usually carried out through various methodologies like doctrinal or library based research, comparative law methods, social legal methods and philosophical legal methods.

The present research work will also employ the doctrinal methodology to analyze and juxtapose certain related concepts that are vital to the subject area of the study. In doing so,

the selection of research types undertaken by the scholar are *Descriptive, Analytical and Fundamental* which have been used in the entire study.

The researcher will be examining the and will analyze that how far the domestic legal regimes have been successful to extend the protection to

To understand the along with the would be the subject of study for the researcher.

To understand the domestic regimes and the domestic legislations dealing with will be studied. The judicial response to protection in various cases over the different jurisdictions will also be studied.

Articles, books, commentaries carrying the view points of various prominent scholars in the area will also be referred by the scholar to get the proper understanding of the subject. As this research also comprises of reading plentiful documents available at the internet and at the e-resources together with some gigantic books etc.

1.10. Significance of the Study:

MENTION THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUR RESEARCH WORK TO THE SOCIETY

1.11. Limitations of the Study: [TO BE REFRAMED]

Researcher would try to cover all the major issues relating to thebut the main focus of the study would be the The domestic regimes ofwill only be studied and in this the important legislations as well as judicial interpretations of the said jurisdictions only will be discussed by the researcher. Domestic regimes and judicial interpretations of the other jurisdictions can also be referred by the researcher only to a limited extent to answer some important issues related to the subject of the study. To understand the importance, functions and rationale ofthe industry and the consumers in said jurisdiction only will be referred to by the researcher.

1.12. Scheme and Outline of Chapters:

For the purpose of the present study the researcher has divided the present research work into six chapters, which are discussed in brief hereunder:



The first chapter titled- **Introduction** will give a brief background of the entire study portraying the basic concept of, literature review, objectives, research questions, hypothesis, significance of the study etc. It will also provide an outline and brief-overview of the core issues that is sought to be studied and will encapsulate the research problem and variables, the important concepts that will be adverted to, the methodological basis of the work together with its scope and limitations.

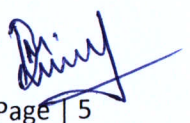
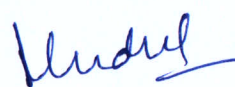
The second chapter titled- **The** will lay down the concept of

The third chapter titled-focus on the

The sixth and the last chapter of the research work titled —**Conclusion and Suggestions** will review all the previous chapters and would come to an overall conclusion of the research while verifying the hypothesis. This chapter will also give few suggestions based on the discussions that will be held in the entire research work and on the opinions of the various stake holders while pointing at the scope for further research at the end.

CONCLUSION:

Now coming to the end of this chapter the researcher wants to lay down that.....and in the next chapter, the prime focus of study will be.....where an attempt shall be made by the scholar to highlight.....and with this framework in mind, let us now move to the second chapter of this study which focuses on the.....


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CHAPTER - 2
HISTORICAL EVOLUTION..... [TITLE TO BE REFRAMED]

2.1. Introduction:

In the last chapter the researcher dealt with the broad Introduction of this research work and in this Second Chapter the prime focus of the researcher will be to explorewherein an attempt will be made by the researcher to

2.2. Meaning of

2.8. Conclusion:

KINDLY CONCLUDE THIS CHAPTER AND DESCRIBE AS TO WHAT WILL BE DEALT BY YOU IN THE NEXT CHAPTER

SAME PATTERN TO BE FOLLOWED TILL THE LAST CHAPTER



CHAPTER - 6
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

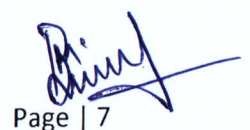
6.1. Analysis of the Study:

6.2. Verification of Hypothesis:

MENTION THE HYPOTHESIS FRAMED BY YOU
NOW **AFTER THE RESEARCH IS OVER** WHAT DID YOU FOUND
WAS IT POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE TO YOUR HYPOTHESIS
FULLY DISCUSS

6.3. Suggestions {Future Prospective(s)}:

6.5. Future Scope and Concluding Remarks:



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