

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS
DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAW (M.L.) (PRIVATE STUDY)
(NON-SEMESTER)
BRANCH I – INTERNATIONAL LAW AND CONSTITUTIONAL 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	Public International Law	3	100
Paper-IV	Comparative Constitution	3	100
Paper-V	Private International Law	3	100
Paper -VI	Introduction to Indian Constitution	3	100

Paper-VII	International Institutions	3	100
Paper -VIII	Law and Diplomacy	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

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

Evolution of International law – Sources –Treaties, Customs, General Principles of Law, Judicial decisions and opinion of the publicists - other sources of law-Law making through International Organization - codification and progressive development - Role of International Law Commission.

UNIT-II INTERNATIONAL LAW AND MUNICIPAL LAW I

Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law - Practice of UK, USA & India - Application of International Law in the municipal sphere - Application of customary laws and treaties with special reference to India – Recognition – Theories –Kinds –Recognition of State and Government - State Territory – Mode of acquiring and losing territory.

UNIT-III JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction of State - Nationality, its acquisition, loss and proof - Double Nationality and Statelessness - Criminal Jurisdiction - Bases of Criminal jurisdiction – Lotus Case - International Criminal law and International Criminal Tribunals - Aliens - Acquired rights of aliens – Asylum – Extradition.

UNIT-IV SOVEREIGNTY

Sovereign Immunity - Immunity of States - Immunity of State Organs and Property - State Responsibility - General Principles - Responsibility for injuries to alien's - Procedural enforcement of claims, espousal and Nationality of claims, and exhaustion of local remedies - Remedies.

UNIT-V AIRSPACE LAW AND STATE SUCCESSION

Sovereignty over Airspace - Historical Development - Paris Convention -Freedom of Air-International Civil Aviation Organisation - Chicago Conference- Peaceful exploration and use of Outer Space - Moon Treaty - Relevant G.A. Resolutions. Law of Succession – Theories – Clean Slate Doctrine – Succession of Government and State – Partial and Total Succession – Indian cases – State Succession and membership to UN

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- Ian Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law, Oxford University Press.
- Mark Weston Janis, International Law, 5th Edn., Wolters Kluwer Publication.
- Malcom N. Shaw, International Law, Cambridge

- Dan Sarooshi, *International Organizations and Their Exercise of Sovereign Powers*, 1st Edn, Oxford University Press.
- *Starke's International Law*, I.A.Shearer, Oxford University Press
- S.K. Kapoor, *International Law and Human Rights*, Central Law Agency publication.
- David Harris, *Cases and Materials on International Law*, Sweet & Maxwell, London

PAPER IV

COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTION

UNIT –I

Nature of Constitution- USA, UK, Australia - Federalism – US, Australia – Unitary nature of Constitution – UK

UNIT –II

The Parliament – Australia - General – The Senate - Powers of Parliament –UK- House of Commons –House of Lords – Standing and Select Committees – Powers. US – Senate and House of Representatives – Powers of the Congress.

UNIT –III

Executive – US President - UK – King in Parliament – Cabinet of UK – Prime Minister of Australia – Treaty making power of US President

UNIT –IV

Judiciary – Hierarchy of Judiciary- Tribunals in UK - Judicial Review- in US, UK and Australia

UNIT –V

Bill of Rights in US, UK Australia- Amendment of Constitution – US, UK Australia. Trade and Finance US and Australia. - Full faith and Credit Clause in US – Due Process Clause under US Constitution – Electoral Process –Parliament of UK, US Australia- Election of US President

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- P.K.Tripathi, Comparative Constitutional Law, Eastern Book Company
- D.D.Basu, Select Constitutions of the World, Fourth Edition, Lexis Nexis Butterworth
- Laurance H.Tribe, Constitutional Choices, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- D.D.Basu, Shorter Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis Butterworth.
- Mahendra Singh, Comparative Constitutional Law, EBC, Lucknow-2011

PAPER V

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

UNIT I - INTRODUCTION

Scope and Nature –Definition –Theories- Historical Development of Private International Law- Relationship between Private International Law and Public International Law - Classification

UNIT II – DOMICILE

Domicile, Nationality, Residence. -Concept of Renvoi and Double Renvoi - Jurisdiction of Courts- English and Indian Practice – Actions in personam – Partnership –Companies – Jurisdiction immunities under Indian Law and English Practice –Waiver of immunities under Indian Law and English Practice

UNIT III – FAMILY LAW

Family Law- Marriage – Matrimonial Causes, Legitimacy and Legitimation

UNIT IV – SUCCESSION

Adoption – Administration of Estates –Succession- Guardianship and Custody

UNIT V - JURISDICTION

Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgment and 2 Arbitral Awards – Limitation on Jurisdiction

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- Sir Peter North and J.J.Fawcett, Cheshire and North's Private International Law, Indian Edition, Oxford.
- A Lawyer's Handbook for Enforcing Judgments in the United States and Abroad, Robert E.Lutz, Cambridge.
- Atul M Setalvad, Conflict of Laws, Lexis Nexis Butterworth
- Morris, The Conflict of Laws, Sixth Edition, Sweet & Maxwell Ltd
- Paras Diwan, Private International Law

PAPER VI

INTRODUCTION TO CONSTITUTION

UNIT I - Introduction

Meaning of Constitution – Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism - Historical Development – The Government of India Act 1935 - Nature of Indian Constitution – Salient Features of Indian Constitution – Preamble – State – Law -Fundamental Rights: - Equality – Double Jeopardy – Right to Life – Right to Education - Directive Principles of State Policy– Fundamental Duties.

UNIT II – Legislature

Parliament – State Legislature – Legislative Procedures- Emergency Provisions – Amendment – Basic Structure

UNIT III – Executive

Union Government – President – Vice President – Prime Minister-Council of Ministers –State Government – Governor – Chief Minister- Council of Ministers – Election Commission.

UNIT IV – Judiciary

Jurisdiction of Supreme Court – Original, Appellate, Advisory and Writ Jurisdiction - High Courts – Comparison between Art.226 and Art.32 - Court of Record – Contempt of Court – Power to punish Contempt of Court- Tribunals

UNIT V - Federal Principles

Central State Relationship –Legislative, Financial and Administrative Relations - Full faith and Credit Clause - Disputes relating to water - Cooperative Federalism – Freedom of Trade and Commerce- Judicial Interpretation of Lists – Doctrine of Repugnancy - Doctrine of Pith and Substance - Doctrine of Occupying Field.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. Granville Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution, Oxford University Press
2. V.N.Shukla, Constitution of India, Eleventh Edition, Eastern Book Company
3. H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co
4. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworth
5. D.D.Basu, Shorter Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis , Nagpur,2009
6. D.D.Basu, Introduction to Constitution, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur,2009

PAPER VII

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

UNIT I - INTRODUCTION

Historical Evolution of International Organizations – League of Nations

UNIT II - REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Evolution of Regional Institutions – The North Atlantic Treaty Organisations – The Council of Europe – the European Union – the Organisation and Economic Cooperation and Development – the Association of South East Asian Nations-SARRC

UNIT III – UNITED NATIONS

Legal aspects of International Organisations – Basic purposes - Principles and Membership of United Nations - Organs of United Nations - with special reference General Assembly, Security Council - The UN System and the Changing Context of Global Politics: Collective Security and Peace Keeping- Personality – Powers of International Organisation- the Responsibility of International Institutions-Privileges and Immunities-Liability of Member State.

UNIT IV – JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Judicial settlement of International Disputes – Permanent Court of International Justice – International Court of Justice – Organisation of Court- Contentious, Advisory and other jurisdiction of the Court –International Criminal Court

UNIT V - SPECIALISED AGENCIES

Evolution of Specialised Agencies - ILO, FAO, IMF, UNESCO, IBRD, WIPO, WTO, WHO

PRESCRIBED BOOKS

- Bowett's Law of International Institutions, Philippe Sands Q.C. and Pierre Klein, 6th Edn, Sweet & Maxwell.
- Robert Kolb, An Introduction to the Law of the United Nations, Hart Publishing Limited.
- S.K. Kapoor, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency publication.
- Ian Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law, Oxford University Press.
- Mark Weston Janis, International Law, 5th Edn., Wolters Kluwer Publication.
- Jan Klabbers, An Introduction to International Law, 2nd Edn., Cambridge University Press.
- Dan Sarooshi , International Organizations and Their Exercise of Sovereign Powers, 1st Edn, Oxford University Press.

PAPER -VIII

LAW AND DIPLOMACY

UNIT I

Growth and Development of Diplomacy – the Changing nature of Diplomacy –Challenge of Diplomacy in the 21st Century

UNIT II

Kinds of Diplomacy – Old and New Diplomacy- Nuclear Diplomacy – Secret v. Open Diplomacy

UNIT III

International Conventions – The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular Relations – Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities

UNIT IV

Diplomacy and Crisis Management – Sri Lanka – Nicaragua – Namibia – Palestine – Foreign Policy – Cold War

UNIT V

Emerging trends in UN diplomacy – diplomacy and energy security – the European Union – environmental diplomacy – economic diplomacy – cultural and media diplomacy – diplomacy in the face of unconventional threats – terrorism as diplomacy through other means- Media and Diplomacy

PRESCRIBED BOOKS

- Robert Jackson & Georg Sorenson, Introduction to International Relations, 3rd Edn, Oxford University Press.
- I.A. Shearer, Starke's International Law, 11th Edn, 2009, Oxford University Press.
- Henry Kissiner, Diplomacy, Published by Simon & Schuster.
- Hans J. Morgenthau, Politics among Nations, Published by Mc Graw-Hill
- Important Documents on Security Diplomacy, Manas Publication.
- Naunihal Singh, Diplomacy for the 21st Century, 1st Edn, 2002

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 decentralisation 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
- H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, 1996
- Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of Child Labour (2000) Armol Publications, Delhi.
- 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.
- Malik & 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.

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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

