**ABSTRACT**

 Let G=(V,E) be a simple, undirected, finite nontrivial graph. A set SÍV of vertices of a graph G = (V, E) is called a dominating set if every vertex vÎV is either an element of S or is adjacent to an element of S. A set SÍV  is a set dominating set if for every set TÍV-S,  there exists a non-empty set RÍS such that the subgraph<RUT> is connected. The minimum cardinality of a set dominating set is called set domination number and it is denoted by  γs (G).Let P=(V1,V2,V3) be a partition of V of order 3. Remove the edges between Vi and Vj  where i¹j (1£i,j£3) in G and join the edges between  Vi and Vj  which are not in G. The graph G3p thus obtained is called 3-complement of G with respect to ‘P’.