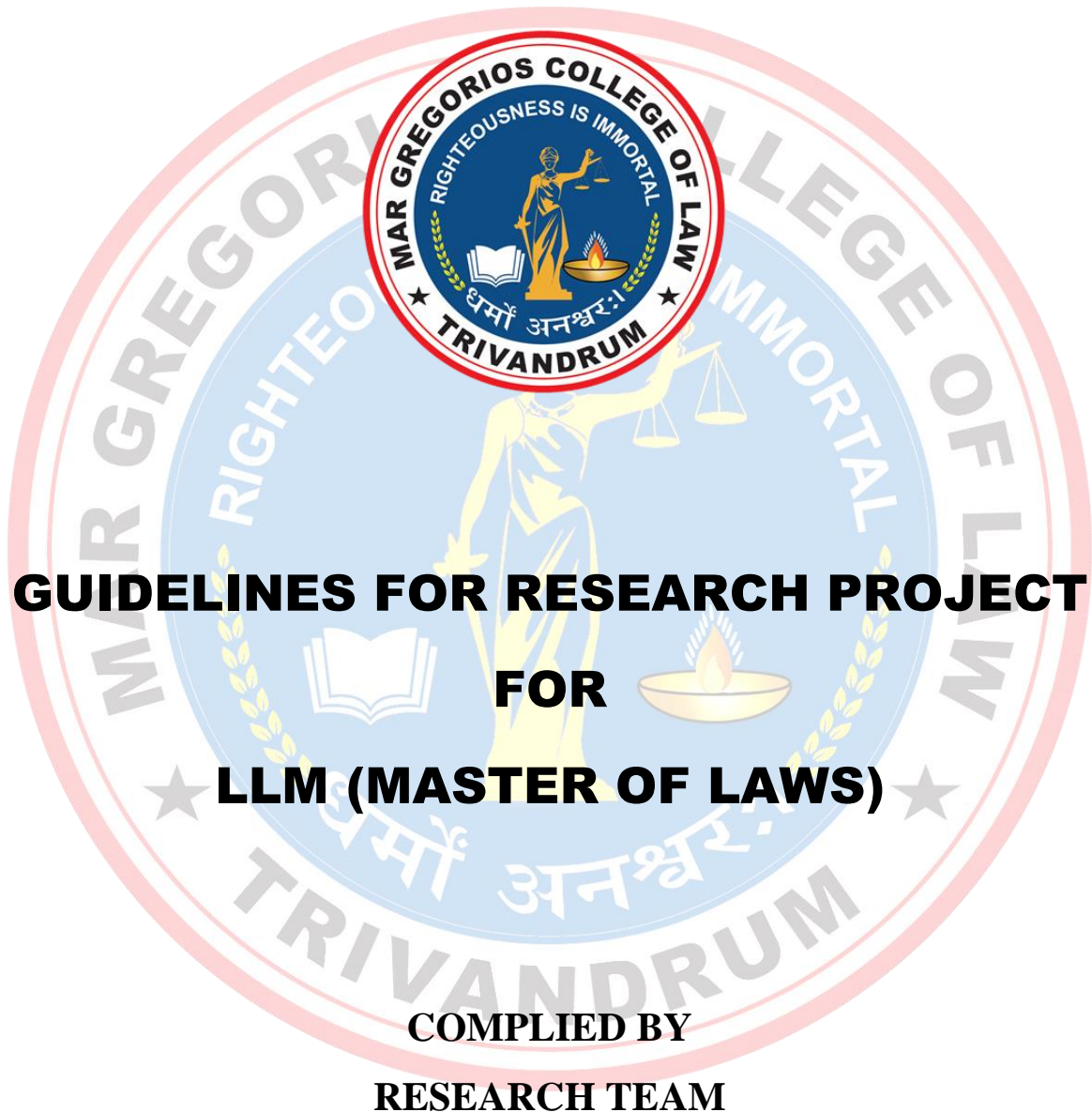


# **MAR GREGORIOS COLLEGE OF LAW**

MAR IVANIOS VIDYANAGAR, NALANCHIRA

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM- 695015



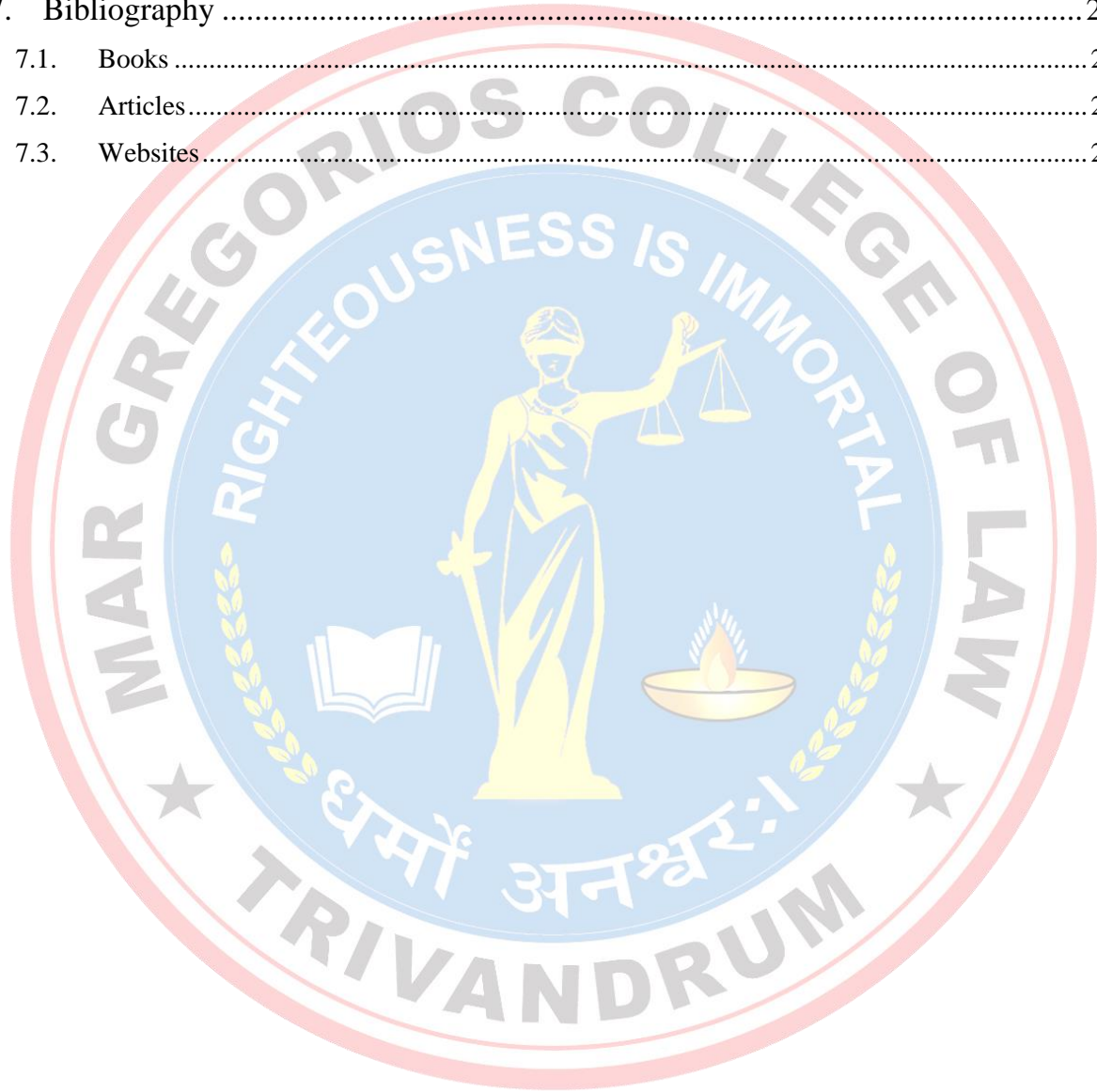
**JUNE 2021**

(For private circulation, academic purpose only)

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## Guidelines for Writing Research Project for LLM Students

### 1. Introduction

The project writing is an essential criterion of evaluation in the first Semester carrying 50 marks. The Project shall be based on the empirical research carried out by the student. The Principal shall assign a supervising, internally teacher to guide the project work. The Project shall be evaluated by the Supervising Teacher and another appointed by the University. The average of the marks awarded by both the teachers shall be awarded to the student.

The Project Report writing require to follow a definite research design. The choice of research design and method of research in law is based on the nature of research, content and other parameters. Broadly speaking, the research undertaken by the students could be of two kinds: doctrinal and non-doctrinal. A *doctrinal research* means a study that has been carried out on a legal proposition or propositions by way of analysing the existing statutory provisions and cases by applying the reasoning power. Doctrinal research involves analysis of case law, arranging, ordering and systematizing legal propositions and study of legal institutions through legal reasoning or rational deduction. The method applied in this kind of study is qualitative and it is also known as non-empirical research as it is based on secondary sources. *Non-doctrinal* or *Empirical research* is an inquiry that attempts to discover and verify general rules allowing us to understand why human beings or events behave the way they do. The methods like observation, interview, questionnaire, survey and case study are used to discover the human conduct. Sociolegal research is the best example of empirical or non-doctrinal research.

These are only guidelines to help the students very generally in applying appropriate research methods, the students are advised to consult standard books to further explore these aspects. The students may seek specific guidance from the concerned teacher/supervisor to approach the problem.

### 2. Writing Empirical Research Project

#### 2.1. Title

The title especially, in empirical project should, reflect the focus of research problem in specific terms. General and broad titles should be avoided like 'Data to Privacy in India' instead, depending upon the focus, can be written as: 'Data Privacy with reference to Health sector: A study in the District of Trivandrum and Calicut of Kerala'

## 2.2. Structure of Project Report

If the student is to write the synopsis or proposal for research, the structure suggested below may be followed and use future or simple present tense (e.g. ...the present study examines...../or the present study will examine...). If the candidate has completed the research and is writing the report past tense should be used which is suitable to report the findings made by the researcher/ scholar. (e.g. the research found that....).

The research proposal / synopsis / or the report may be organised in the following manner:

### 2.2.1. Introduction

State a brief background and introduce the subject in few paragraphs or pages; it should not be directly lifted from the original source. Make your arguments and adopt an analytical tone to place the problem under investigation in a context.

#### Review of Literature

It is a survey of juristic writings on the chosen topic. Consult the literature viz; articles, books, reports, cases, monographs, data bases on the broad theme to highlight:

- general development in the field [ascending order in terms of year of publications];
- noteworthy contribution in the field expressed through various writings;
- connect and place the proposed subject of study in literature review to highlight its relevance.

### 2.2.2. Present Study

#### A. Statement of the Problem: (At least 200-250 words)

Clearly state the problem to be undertaken. Make a clear statement/narrative highlighting the exact coverage and purview of the problem under investigation. Make a mention of the issues, which would be actually investigated in the research. The key issues about the problem in theoretical and applied context of the concerned discipline should be specified. The specific aim of the project, its rationale, including the rationale of the approach adopted for studying the problem should be specifically mentioned. (Refer to Annexure – X for template).

## B. Conceptual Context:

There may be concepts, propositions and doctrines in the proposed study, which need to be defined for the purpose of the study in hand. Make operational definitions of all such usages. The scholar is expected in this section to introduce and contextualize the 'general research area'. Such contextualization is to provide the researcher an opportunity to link a specific social and legal problem to a body of socio-legal theory.

### 2.2.3. Methodology

#### A. Objectives:

State categorically the measurable objectives (preferably not more than five) of the research to be undertaken. Example:

1. To study the available infrastructure and manpower to enforce labour law in the city of Chandigarh.
2. To examine the factors (social and economic) in child labour etc.

#### B. Hypothesis/ Research questions:

Make crisp statements (e.g., one each for all objectives) entailing not more than two variables describing the presumed relationship or influence on each other ('length of experience of judge is positively linked with his capacity to dispose the cases', 'relaxation in regulatory mechanism in international trade sector caused a spurt in economic crimes'). Additionally, or alternatively, research questions may also be framed to investigate the issues slated for the research. Hypotheses are advisable where the researcher has fairly good idea of issues, concepts and their relevance to the proposed research.

Research questions could be helpful where the researcher does not have sufficient idea of the work done in that area or the nature of issues under research are only evolving. Example:

- Does child labour have anything to do with the education? or;
- Does the type of parenting have any association with the indulgence of a child in to labour situation?

#### C. Coverage & Scope:

The duration or number of cases and nature of cases studied; or any geographical region (city, villages etc.) or any institution (like case study of Economic Offence Wing etc.) studied.

#### D. Sample:

This is an important aspect normally in non-doctrinal studies. Mention the sampling method used, to give a clear picture as to the research work undertaken.

#### E. Data Collection:

All kinds of research (doctrinal or non-doctrinal) require some kind of data. Make a mention of sources and nature of data collected and utilized in the report. It may include the following:

##### *Primary Data collection*

If the study involves data collection from the respondents, following is the scheme:

- Universe of the study (state the source/estimated number of total population of units)
- Sampling design (method of sampling to extract the required number of sample)
- Tools used (the ways to collect the required data like interview schedule, questionnaire, participant observation, case study)
- Techniques (any scale, measurement etc.)
- Statistical consideration/ software applications.

Nature of data that are proposed to be collected should be specifically mentioned. The sources for each type of data and the tools and techniques that will be used for collecting different types of data should also be specifically mentioned. For questionnaire and/or interview schedule to be used, the following should be indicated:

- (a) Nature and coverage of the questionnaire or interview schedule to be used for different sections of respondents.
- (b) Number of questions to be asked from each respondent
- (c) Scaling technique proposed to be included, if any
- (d) Projective tests incorporated in the questionnaire/interview schedule, if any
- (e) Coding plan (e.g., whether the questions/ responses/ items will be precoded or not; if coding is required, mention whether it is to be done in computer or manually)
- (f) In case, interview technique is being adopted, please mention about how they are to be conducted, including the particular characteristics of the interviews/ interviewers
- (g) In case of observation technique, mention type of observation, participants, quasi-participants, non-participants; units of observation; or other techniques, if any.

If the study requires any control groups, these should be specifically mentioned therein.

*Secondary Data collection (Both non-doctrinal and doctrinal study)*

- Mention of Secondary sources used-library resources/reports consulted/ internet resources used.
- Case studies.
- Case laws/judgments.
- Content analysis/document analysis/Meta-analysis.

#### **2.2.4. Data Analysis Plan:**

Data analysis could be manually or electronically. The use of IBM SPSS Statistics can be made to analyse the data collected from the respondents. Refer to any particular qualitative/quantitative techniques which would be used in this study.

#### **2.2.5. Significance of the study**

Clearly state as to what theoretical, pragmatic and policy contribution would be made by the study. Make at least four to five substantial statements in this section.

#### **2.2.6. References**

Follow the standard referencing and citation (Follow the 'Blue Book citation style')

### **3. Steps in Empirical Research Report Writing**

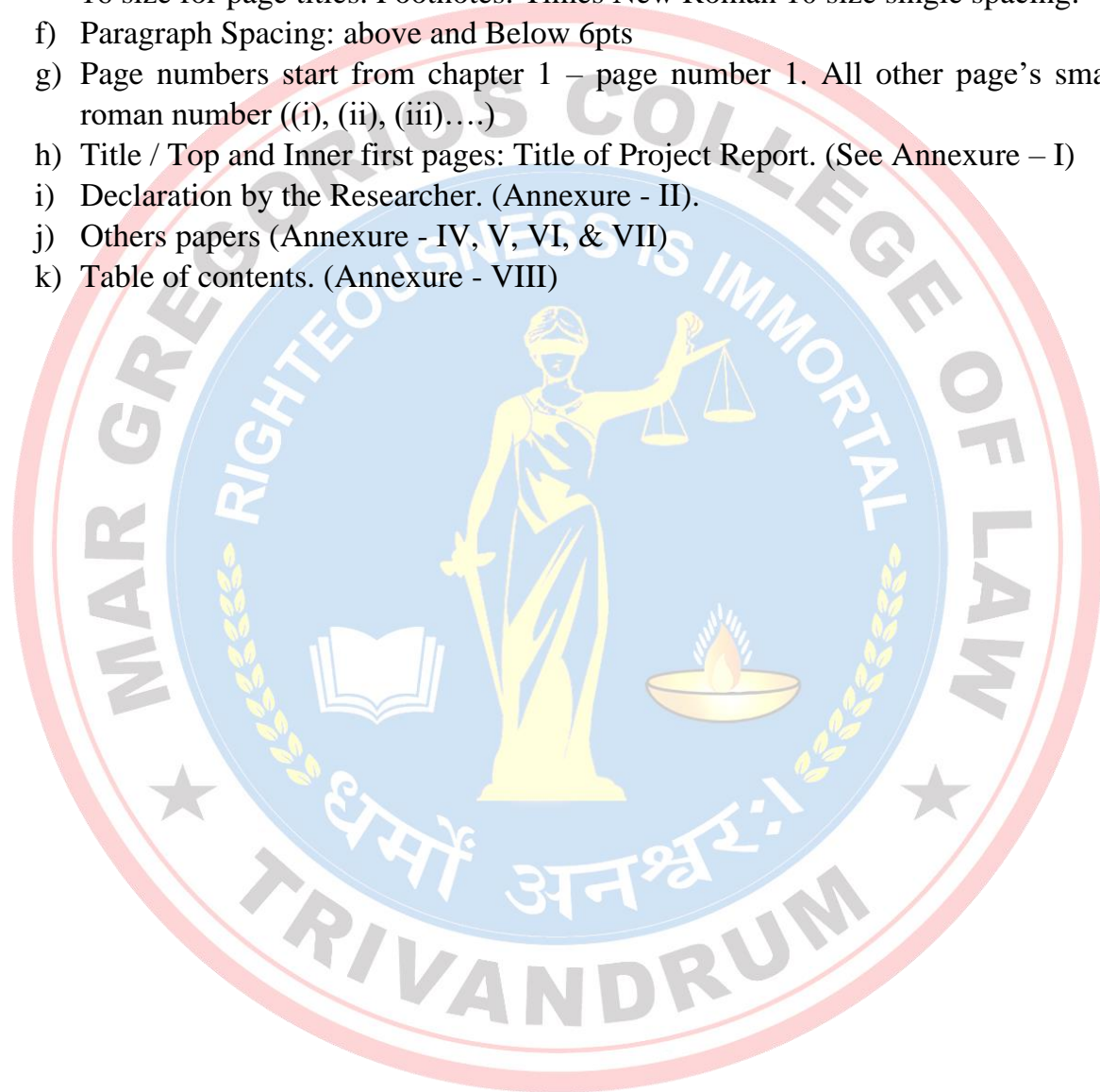
1. Introduction (context and general background)
2. Literature review
3. Statement of research problem.
4. Objectives
5. Hypotheses / research question.
6. Sampling
7. Data Collection.
8. Data analysis
9. Discussion (Critical commentary by examining the objectives and hypotheses – this part can be divided into sections or Chapters)
10. Conclusions / Recommendations
11. References/Bibliography



#### **4. Format for Submission of LL. M. Project**

The Project Report must comply with the following format:

- a) Size of paper: A4.
- b) Margins: Top: 1”, Left: 1.5”, Right: 1” and Bottom: 1”.
- c) Paper quality: Normal Paper.
- d) Volume: minimum 40-50 pages, one side printing only with 1.5 line spacing.
- e) Font & size: Times New Roman 12 size for Contents, 14 size for headlines and 16 size for page titles. Footnotes: Times New Roman 10 size single spacing.
- f) Paragraph Spacing: above and Below 6pts
- g) Page numbers start from chapter 1 – page number 1. All other page’s small roman number ((i), (ii), (iii)....)
- h) Title / Top and Inner first pages: Title of Project Report. (See Annexure – I)
- i) Declaration by the Researcher. (Annexure - II).
- j) Others papers (Annexure - IV, V, VI, & VII)
- k) Table of contents. (Annexure - VIII)



**5. Annexures**

**5.1. Annexure-I- Cover Page**

**Project Report**

**on**

**TITLE OF PROJECT**



**MAR GREGORIOS COLLEGE OF LAW**

**THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**

**YEAR**

## 5.2. Annexure-II- Declaration

### DECLARATION

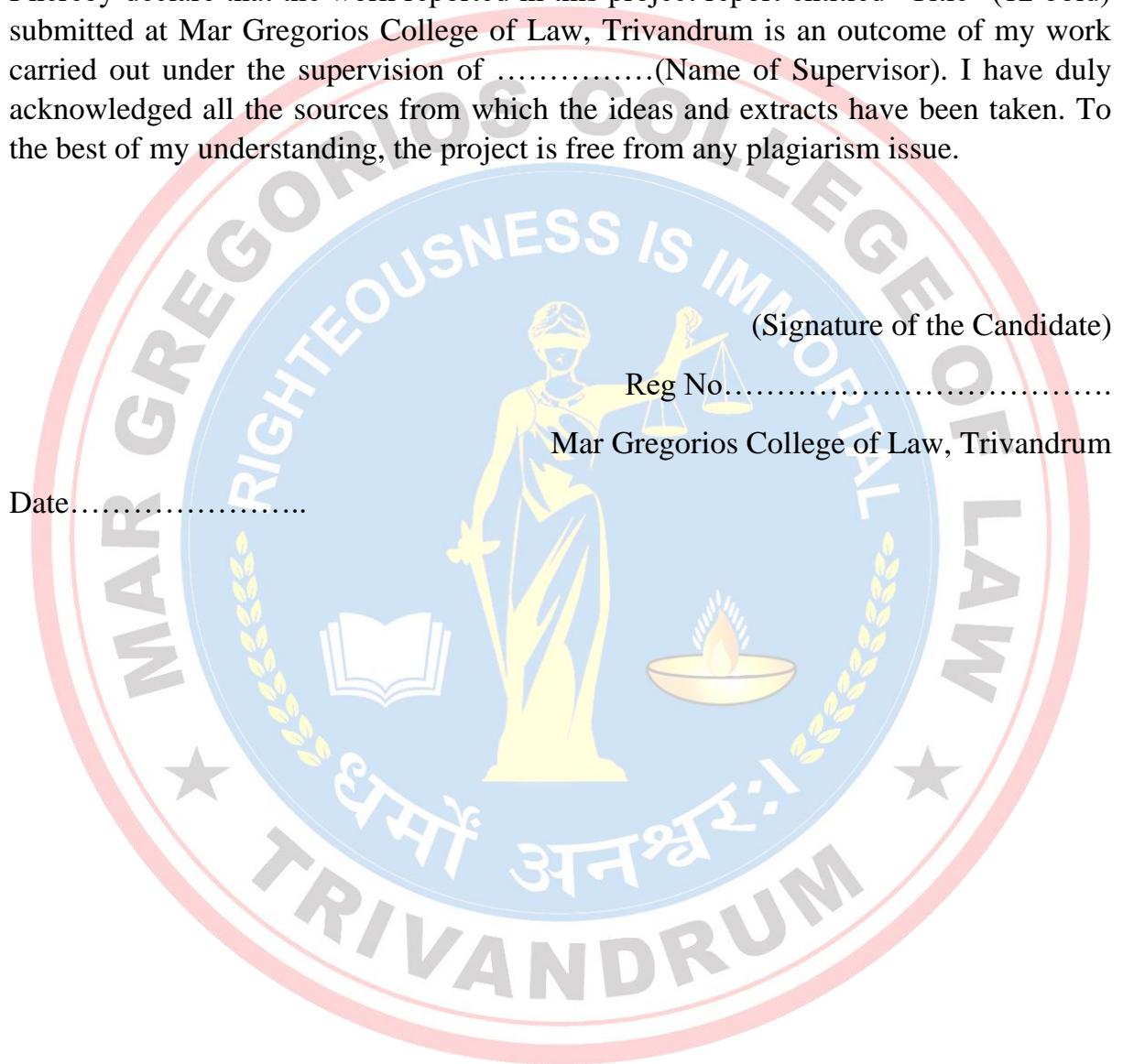
I hereby declare that the work reported in this project report entitled “Title” (12 bold) submitted at Mar Gregorios College of Law, Trivandrum is an outcome of my work carried out under the supervision of .....(Name of Supervisor). I have duly acknowledged all the sources from which the ideas and extracts have been taken. To the best of my understanding, the project is free from any plagiarism issue.

(Signature of the Candidate)

Reg No.....

Mar Gregorios College of Law, Trivandrum

Date.....

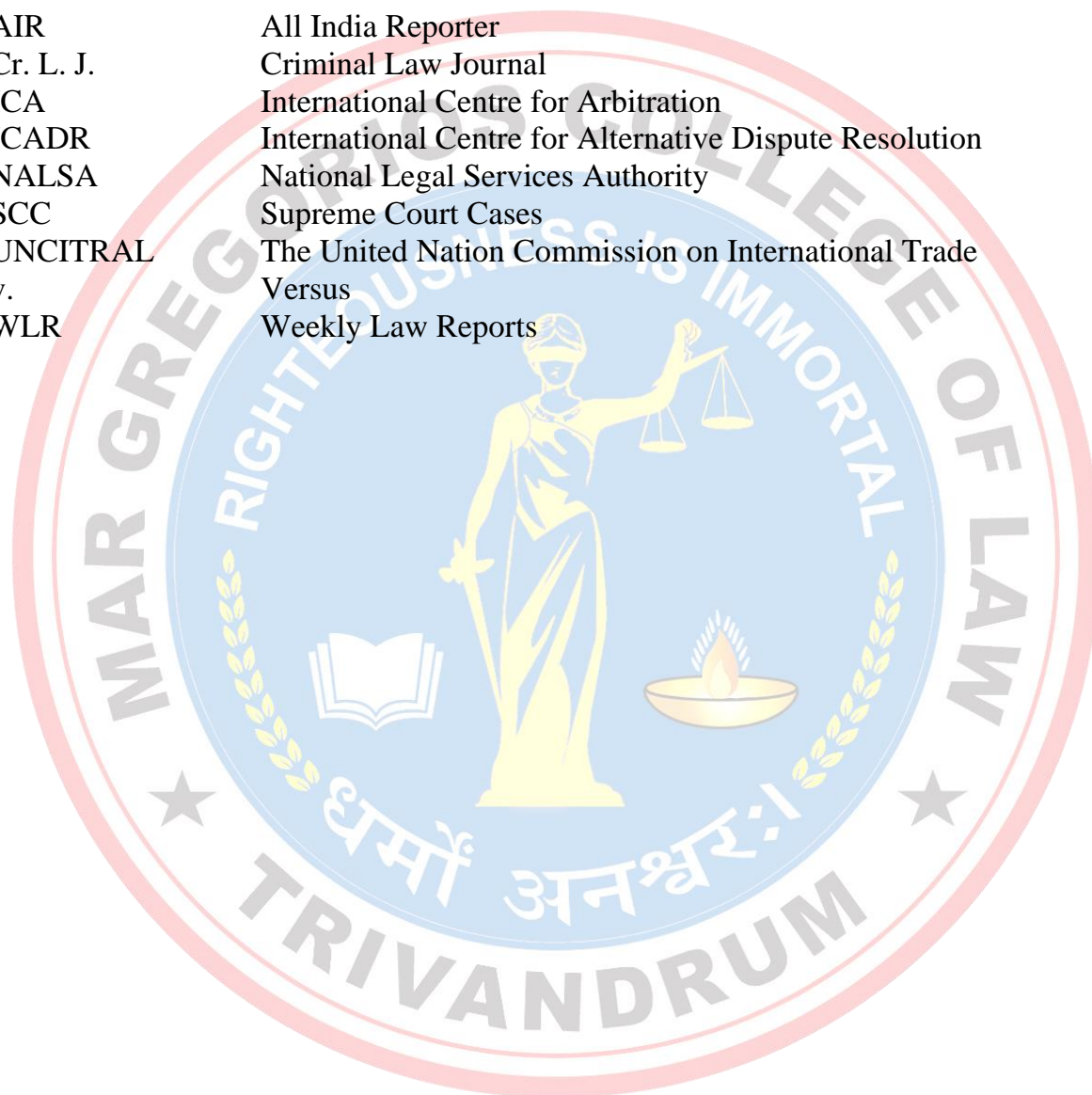


### 5.3. Annexure-III- List of Acronyms & Abbreviations

#### List of Acronyms & Abbreviations

(Alphabetically)

AIR	All India Reporter
Cr. L. J.	Criminal Law Journal
ICA	International Centre for Arbitration
ICADR	International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution
NALSA	National Legal Services Authority
SCC	Supreme Court Cases
UNCITRAL	The United Nation Commission on International Trade
v.	Versus
WLR	Weekly Law Reports

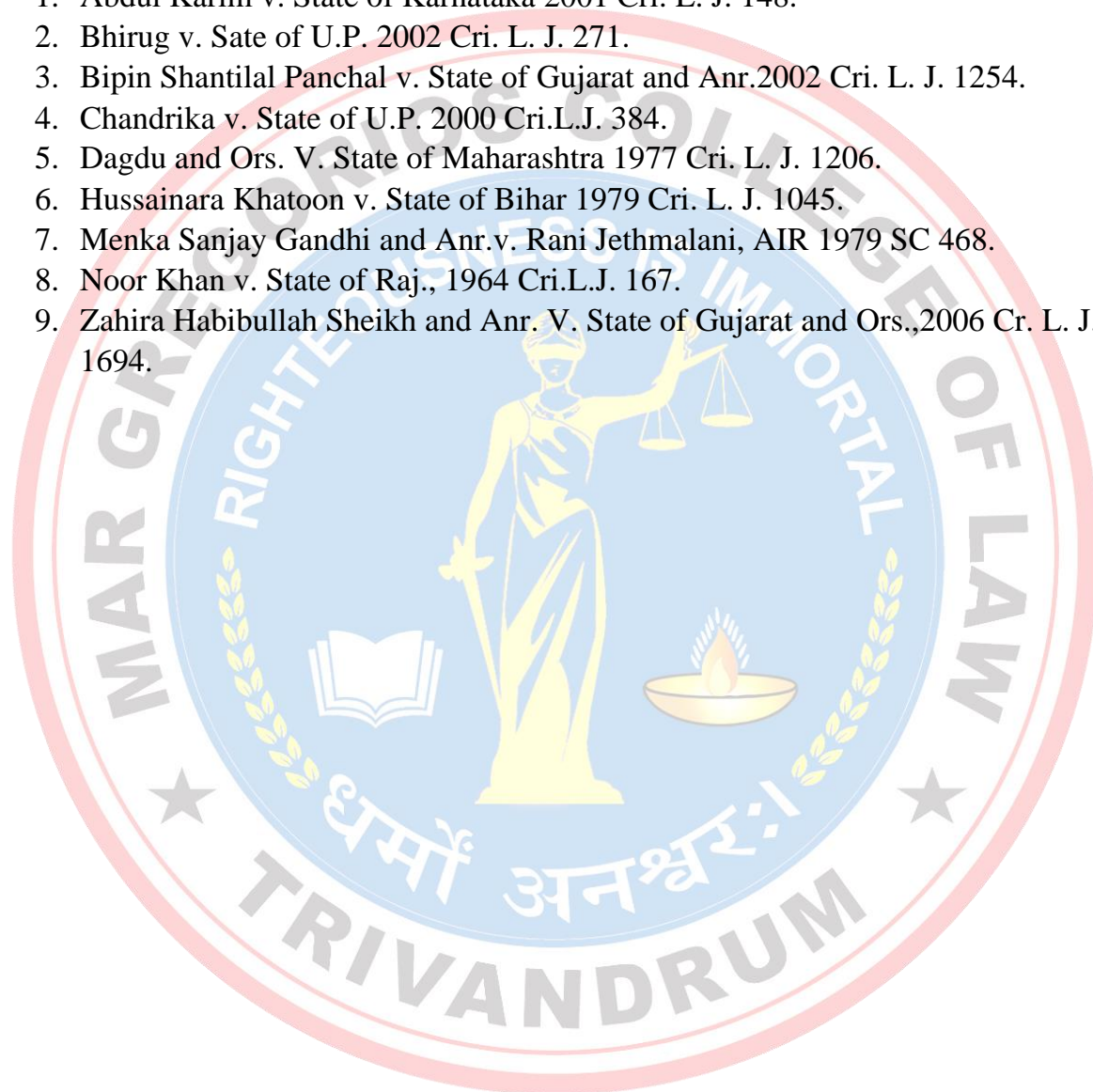


#### 5.4. Annexure-IV- List of Cases

##### List of Cases

(Alphabetically)

1. Abdul Karim v. State of Karnataka 2001 Cri. L. J. 148.
2. Bhirug v. Sate of U.P. 2002 Cri. L. J. 271.
3. Bipin Shantilal Panchal v. State of Gujarat and Anr.2002 Cri. L. J. 1254.
4. Chandrika v. State of U.P. 2000 Cri.L.J. 384.
5. Dagdu and Ors. V. State of Maharashtra 1977 Cri. L. J. 1206.
6. Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar 1979 Cri. L. J. 1045.
7. Menka Sanjay Gandhi and Anr.v. Rani Jethmalani, AIR 1979 SC 468.
8. Noor Khan v. State of Raj., 1964 Cri.L.J. 167.
9. Zahira Habibullah Sheikh and Anr. V. State of Gujarat and Ors.,2006 Cr. L. J. 1694.



## 5.5. Annexure-V- List of Tables & Figures

### List of Tables

Table Number	Caption	Page Number
1.1	Nature of Crimes in India	21
1.2	State wise Crime rate	25
1.3	Capital City Crime Rate	26

Annexure-VA

### List of Figures

Table Number	Caption	Page Number
1.1	Nature of Crimes in India	22
1.2	State wise Crime rate	26
1.3	Capital City Crime Rate	27

## 5.6. Annexure-VI- Table of Contents

### Table of Contents

(16 bold Centre)

**TITLE Page Number**

Sl No.	Title	Page Number
1.	DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE	
2.	DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE	
3.	LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	
4.	LIST OF CASES	
5.	CHAPTER-1 – Title	
	1.1.SECTION TITLES 1.1.1. Sub-Section Title 1.1.2. Sub-Section Title 1.1.3. Subsection Title 1.2.SECTION TITLES	
6.	BIBLIOGRAPHY Book Statutes Reports Articles Websites Newspapers/Magazines	
7.	Annexures 1 - Title	

## 5.7. Annexure-VII- First Page of Chapter

**FIRST PAGE OF CHAPTER**

**CHAPTER 1**

(15 BOLD ALL CAP CENTRE)

**INTRODUCTION**

(16 BOLD ALL CAP CENTRE)

Text Follows.....

## 5.8. Annexure-VIII- Templates & Samples

### TEMPLATE FOR WRITING A STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

&

### SAMPLE FOR WRITING A STATEMENT OF PROBLEM, OBJECTIVES, HYPOTHESIS AND RESEARCH DESIGN ETC.

#### 5.8.1. Statement of Problem – Template

1. Start with a general problem identifying the need for the study. E.g. The problem of this study is \_\_\_\_\_
2. State the specific problem proposed for research. (use citation & usually a number to make it clear to the reader, e.g. 30% of the farms have been affected by the Napier grass disease).
3. Introductory words describing Methodological approach (i.e. Research Design) are given and are appropriate to the specific proposal problem, e.g. this qualitative study will explore... or this quantitative study will examine ...

#### 5.8.2. Statement of Problem – Model

The present study intended to focus upon the issues and problems relating to witnesses of certain criminal offences. With the help of a doctrinal and, non-doctrinal method, the proposed exercise attempted to know as to why and in what circumstances the witnesses turn hostile. Are there any specific factors, which induce hostility of a witnesses? Do the incidents of cooperation or hostility tend to vary along the types and characteristics of witness? A systematic probe in to some of these questions has been made in the study. Besides, the study also endeavoured to find as to what are the key problems that the witness faces in his interaction with police, prosecution and court officials. The issues of hostility and protection have been examined in the light of significant judgments. The perceptions of witnesses on several crucial aspects have also been studied to project a comprehensive picture of the issue under study. Finally, the study also took a critical view of the need for witness protection and the suggestions made by certain bodies have been subjected to a critical review. The study has been geared by the key assumption that without resolving the basic issues and problems being faced by witnesses, their co-operation cannot be elicited for the purpose of a free and fair trial.



### 5.8.3. Objectives

The study was geared to achieve the following objectives:

- To outline the relevant legal provisions pertaining to witness
- To examine the issue of hostility of witness and the emerging debates on the issue especially in the light of leading judgments of courts and other publications.
- To study the experiences and problems of witnesses in their interaction with police, prosecution and court.
- To critically review the idea of witness protection in the light relevant legal provisions.
- To study the profile of witnesses in the chosen states.
- To identify the causes for the reluctance of people being witness to a criminal incident in the context of the characteristics of the witnesses.
- To survey the perceptions and attitudes of witnesses on certain matters relevant to this study.

### 5.8.4. Hypotheses

The following hypotheses would be examined in this study:

1. The chief factors in the reluctance of witness are those relating to fear of criminal assault, harassment by the police and court and anticipatory loss of degradation of social status.
2. The persons from lower medium income groups and average education category are more likely to be the witnesses.
3. The hardships of witnesses are normally associated with police behaviour.
4. The witnesses experience considerable problems in the court.
5. Loss of faith in the criminal justice agencies is a factor discouraging the witnesses to come forward.
6. Witnesses do face pressures from influential sectors affecting their testimony.
7. The chances of manipulation and resulted hostility of witnesses are often seen in cases where the rich and powerful elements are involved.

### 5.8.5. Research Design

In accordance with the objectives of the present study, doctrinal and non-doctrinal research designs have been adopted. The doctrinal design has been used to study the jurisprudential development in the areas of hostility, protection and problems of witnesses. This has been done primarily with the help of case laws and leading judgments of various courts. The reports of committees and commissions have been scanned to sifting the issues relating to the research problem.

The non-doctrinal method or empirical approach is the prime highlight of this study. In this pursuit, a sample survey has been carried out to collect the required data by using some structured methods of data collection.

Sample & Locale (Universe) of the Study:

In order to attain the suggested objectives, the witnesses relating to various types of criminal offences have been included in this study. They include:

- (a) Theft
- (b) Personal violence
- (c) Robbery
- (d) Dacoity
- (e) Attempted murder/murder
- (f) Rape

To have a suitable geo-cultural mix of the region, it was intended to have four districts one each from the states i.e., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka. After the pilot study, it was decided to conduct the study on the capitals of the concerned State. A sample of two hundred from each state was proposed to be taken. The actual total sample size in the study was seven hundred and ninety-eight (N=798). Several procedures of sampling were considered. It was indeed difficult to have a pre-decided list of witnesses and then to contact them accordingly was practically difficult. Therefore, the study was conducted in an open setting. The research team would visit the court premises to contact the witnesses concerning the cases (according to the pre

decided offences). This schedule was repeated daily until the desired number from each state was targeted. Though it was not always easy to contact and interview the witness waiting in the court premises, as the lawyers initially did not cooperate.

Eventually, they were convinced and the research team received ample of help from them. The experiences in all the selected states were different. In order to meet the local demands like language etc. investigators were employed from the same region. In fact the witnesses used to have lot of free time after turning up to the court and hence the long interview did not face any problem.

Tools for Data collection:

An Interview Schedule/ Questionnaire for collecting necessary information from the respondents was devised. As far as possible, all the items kept closed ended so that the respondents could easily answer. The aspects relating to the objectives of the study were properly included. A team of research investigators was deployed to contact the witnesses for eliciting requisite information. The job of data collection was accomplished with the help of local research investigators specially engaged for this purpose. In addition to it, informal discussions with lawyers, prosecutors, police officials and judicial officers were held to gain insight into various aspects of the problem.

#### **5.8.6. Data Analysis**

The collected data from the respondents were subjected to editing and a coding plan was carried out to facilitate electronic data processing. The data was processed through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (IBM SPSS Statistics 21). A tabulation plan suiting to the scheme of this study was worked out.

Alternatively

The Collected data is coded into table, subjected to editing and processed. The processed table of data is assed using excel formula into figures. The figures are interpreted to understand the response of the study.

### 5.8.7. Findings & Observations

The key conclusions of this study are presented below:

1. Majority of the respondents in this study (61.7 percent) found the adjournments to be quite frequent. This perception was largely shared by respondents in Rajasthan (19.3 percent) followed by Karnataka (16.7 percent). The highest number of respondents not subscribing to this view came from Maharashtra (12.7 percent) whereas the lowest number in this category came from Rajasthan (0.9 percent).

2. The data reveal that almost 65 percent witness had to appear more than once before the court for testimony while 35.2 percent could do so in the first hearing only.

## 6. Footnote

### 6.1. Mode of Citation

#### 6.1.1. For an Authored Book

(i) **By a single author:**

Volume number of book if any, Name of the author, Title of the book p.no.(if referring to specific page or pages) (edition, year of publication).

For example,

M. P. JAIN, INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 98 (5<sup>th</sup> ed.,1998).

(ii) **By two authors:**

Name of the authors, Title of the book p.no.(if referring to specific page or pages) (edition, year of publication).

For example,

M. P. JAIN & S. N. JAIN, PRINCIPLES OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW 38 (2001).

(iii) **By multiple authors (more than two):**

Name of the first author followed by et.al., Title of the book p.no. (if referring to specific page or pages) (edition, year of publication).

For example,

JERRY L. MASHAW, ET.AL., THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LAW SYSTEM—CASES AND MATERIALS 50 (1992).

### 6.1.2. For Edited Books

(i) **By a single editor:**

Title of the book p.no.(if referring to specific page or pages) (Name of the editor ed., edn, year).

For example,

NANA PALKHIVALA: A TRIBUTE (NILENDRA KUMAR ed., 2004).

(ii) **By two editors:**

Title of the book p.no.(if referring to specific page or pages) (Name of the editors eds., edn /year).

For example,

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS: A GLOBAL VISION 38-42 (S. K. VERMA & RAMAN MITTAL eds., 2004).

(iii) **By more than two editors:**

Title of the book p.no.(if referring to specific page or pages) (Name of the first editor et.al. (eds.), edn, year).

For example,

TOWARDS ENERGY CONSERVATION LAW 78 (CHATRAPATI SINGH ET.AL. eds.,1989).

**NOTE:** And others (*et.al.*'is used as an abbreviation of 'etalii' (masculine plural) or 'etaliae' (feminine plural) or 'etalia' (neuter plural) when referring to a number of people).

(iv) **By, or auspices of, an organization/institution:**

For example,

INDEX TO INDIAN LEGAL PERIODICALS 22 (INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE ed.,2002).

(v) **Citation of an essay published in an edited book edited (Collected Works):**

Name of author of the essay, title of the essay in italics, in *title of the Edited book* page number (Name of the editor(s), edition/year).

For example,

R. K. Nayak, *Evolving Global Drugs Law for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* in GLOBAL DRUGS LAW 70 (D. C. Jayasuriya & R. K. Nayak eds.,1997).

(vi) **Citing a reference from an Encyclopaedia:**

Volume Number Title of the Encyclopedia p.no.(if referring to specific page or pages) (Name of the editor ed., edn, year).

For example,

XV ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES 23(EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN ed.,1957).

### 6.1.3. For Articles and Essays

(i) **Citation of a paper published in a journal/periodical (consecutively paginated i.e., a whole volume has consecutive pagination):**

Name of Author, *Title of Article*, Journal volume no. ABBREVIATION OF JOURNAL Page on which Article Begins, Page Cited (Year).

For example,

K. Madhusudhana Rao, *Authority to Recommend President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution*, 46 JILI 125, 128 (2004).

(ii) **Citation of an article published in a periodical (non-consecutively paginated):**

*Domages for a Deadly Cloud: The Bhopal Tragedy Will Cost Union Carbide \$470 Million*, TTME, Feb. 27, 1989, at 53.

Barbara Ward, *Progress for a Small Planet*, HARV. BUS. REV., Sept.- Oct. 1979, at 89, 90.

**(iii) Citation of a paper published in a case reporter:**

P. K. Thakur, *Permissibility of Probation in Offences Punishable with Minimum Imprisonment*, 2 SCJ 26-38 (2002).

**(iv) Citation of an essay published as a part of a Survey of Law**

Annual Survey of Indian Law—an annual publication of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi: Name of author of the essay, *title of the essay*, volume number name of the survey page number (year).

For example,

P. S. Jaswal, *Constitutional Law-I*, XXXVIII ASIL 115 (2002).

**(vii) Citation of a write up published in a newspaper/ periodical:**

Name of the writer, Title of the write-up in italics Name of the newspaper, date, page number.

For example,

Robert I. Freidman, *India's Shame: Sexual Slavery and Political Corruption are Leading to an AIDS Catastrophe*, THE NATION, April 8, 1996 at 6.

**(viii) Citation of an editorial/opinion/letter to the editor from a newspaper:**

Editorial/Opinion/Letter to the Editor, Title of the Editorial in italics Name of the newspaper, date, page number.

For example,

Editorial, *Short-circuited* THE TIMES OF INDIA, August 2, 2004 at 4.

**(ix) Reports**

(i) Law Commission of India, 144th Report on conflicting Judicial Decisions Pertaining to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (April, 1992).

(ii) Government of India, Report: *Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System* (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2003).

#### 6.1.4. Websites

##### (i) Online Only Sources

*Legal and Regulatory Framework of Drones*, LIVELAW.IN (May 25, 2020, 5.04 PM) <https://www.livelaw.in/know-the-law/legal-and-regulatory-framework-of-drones-156559>.

Namita Wahi, *The Legal Regime and Political Economy of Land Rights of Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas of India*, LAW AND OTHER THINGS (May 25, 2020 5.10 PM) <https://lawandotherthings.com/2018/04/the-legal-regime-and-political-economy-of-land-rights-of-scheduled-tribes-in-the-scheduled-areas-of-india/>

#### 6.1.5. Unpublished Works

##### i. Unpublished Research Work (E.g., Dissertation /Thesis):

For e.g., Samantha Smith, *Reviewing the American Jurisprudence on Freedom of Expression*, XYZ University (2017) (Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, XYZ University).

##### ii. Interviews:

(Telephone) Interview with Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, Law Minister of India, Government of India (Jun. 25, 2016).

##### iii. Forthcoming publication of a book:

Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, *Rhetoric versus Reality* (Feb., 2014) (in press/unpublished manuscript) (on file with author).

#### 6.1.6. Mode of Citation of Case Law

Where a case name is written in the body of the text it should be italicized (e.g. *Keshavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala*) but where it is written in the footnote it should not be italicized. The first party alone should be named and any procedural phrases (e.g. *In re*) should be italicized. The citation of the case should be written in the footnote in the format suggested by the publisher. Examples are as follows

AIR 1973 SC 1461.  
(1973) 4 SCC 225.



### 6.1.7. Statutes

#### **Indian Law**

Act name, Act No., Acts of Parliament, Year of Volume (India, if not evident from context).

For example,

The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1992, No. 13, Acts of Parliament, 1992 (India).

#### **Indian Constitution**

For example,

INDIA CONST. art. 1, cl. 2.

## 6.2. General Instructions on Citations

### 6.2.1. Footnoting of second-hand quotations:

*Avtar Singh, Company Law, Eastern Book Company, 2004, p.23 cited in David Gower, "Rights of the Shareholders", 27 JILI, 2004, p.39.*

#### **Please note-**

- That there are cases when material at hand (referring source) makes a reference to some other material (referred material), such as a book or article. That if one is referring to what is referred without confirming that in original, then what is referred (referred material) and in which that is referred (referring source), both should be footnoted.
- •That referred material should come first and referring source should come next.
- •That referred material and the referring source should be separated by the expression 'cited in'.

### 6.2.2. Short Citation Forms

#### 6.2.2.1. Use of *id.*

**Id.** –This expression is commonly used when in consecutive footnotes, the referred work remains the same. *Id* has to italicised for use in footnotes. *Id* may be used only when the preceding footnote contains only one authority.

7. M.P.JAIN, INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 98 (5d ed.,1998).

8. *Id.* at 79.

### 6.2.2.2. Use of *supra*

Where an authority has been fully cited in the previously (but not in the immediately preceding footnote), *supra* may be used. *Supra* should not be used to refer to previously mentioned cases, constitutions or legislative materials. While using *Supra* the last name of the author should be mentioned followed by footnote in which the full citation can be found.

7. M. P. JAIN, INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 98 (5d ed.,1998).

8. M. P. JAIN & S.N. JAIN, PRINCIPLES OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW 38 (2001).

9. JAIN, *supra* note 7, at 79.

### 6.2.2.3. Quotations

Any verbatim use of the language of another text should be enclosed within quotations. In the event that the written materials seek to reproduce more than 50 words from another source, it shall be placed within block quotations. Block quotations will be indented on both sides, justified and without quotation marks.

For example,

The report also produced the 'Draft Principles on Human Rights and the Environment' as an annexure which broadly defined Right to the Environment as follows:

substantive right to a 'secure, healthy and ecologically sound environment' which among others would be based on the principle of inter-generational equity, freedom from the adverse effects of environmental degradation, preservation of all elements of the ecosystem, non-discrimination on environment matter etc; and procedural rights of right to information, education, participation, expression and association on environmental issues.

## 7. Bibliography

A bibliography is a list of all of the sources one has used, whether referenced or not, in the process of a research work. In general, a bibliography should include the author's name, title of the work, the names and location of the companies that published the copies of the sources, the dates those copies were published, etc. The bibliography should be divided into subheadings such as books, periodicals, online materials, etc. All secondary sources cited in the work should be listed in alphabetical order under each of the above subheadings. The references in the bibliography should be as provided in the footnotes with the exception that in the bibliography the names of the authors should begin with the

surname and unnecessary information such as page numbers of books may be omitted. Some examples are given below;

### 7.1. Books

JAIN, M. P., INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (5<sup>th</sup> ed.,1998).

MASHAW, JERRY L. ET.AL., THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LAW SYSTEM–CASES AND MATERIALS (1992).

NANA PALKHIVALA: A TRIBUTE (NILENDRA KUMAR ed., 2004).

### 7.2. Articles

Madhusudhana Rao, K., *Authority to Recommend President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution*, 46 JILI 125, 128 (2004).

Thakur, P. K., *Permissibility of Probation in Offences Punishable with Minimum Imprisonment*, 2 SCJ 26-38 (2002).

Ward, Barbara, *Progress for a Small Planet*, HARV. BUS. REV., Sept.- Oct. 1979, at 89, 90.

### 7.3. Websites

*Legal and Regulatory Framework of Drones*, Livelaw.in (May 25, 2020, 5.04 PM) <https://www.livelaw.in/know-the-law/legal-and-regulatory-framework-of-drones-156559>.

Wahi, Namita, *The Legal Regime and Political Economy of Land Rights of Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas of India*, LAW AND OTHER THINGS (May 25, 2020 5.10 PM) <https://lawandotherthings.com/2018/04/the-legal-regime-and-political-economy-of-land-rights-of-scheduled-tribes-in-the-scheduled-areas-of-india/>