



# **Dissertation Guidebook**

Introductory Guide for Research Undertakings to Postgraduate  
Law Degree Programme

Law College Dehradun  
Uttaranchal University  
Dehradun, Uttarakhand

## About LCD

Law College Dehradun, as a flagship institution of Uttarakhand University under the aegis of Sushila Devi Centre for Professional Studies and Research, was established in the year 2002 as the first independent Law College of Uttarakhand. The college was the visionary project of Shri Jitender Joshi, the then Chairman of the college and presently the Chancellor of Uttarakhand University along with his plenipotentiaries from across the academic spectrum. Within a short span of time, the college registered its reckoning presence and became one of the most sought after destinations in the field of legal education. The college which was initially affiliated to Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal Central University became a top-spot, producing a series of Gold Medalists and University Merit Holders. As luck would have it, Law College Dehradun along-with its sister concerns Uttarakhand Institute of Technology and Uttarakhand Institute of Management reached its practical zenith through their merger in the form of Uttarakhand University in 2013 with the passing of Uttarakhand University Act, 2012.

Law College Dehradun inhabiting more than 1800 students on its roll is in fact, reflective of Indian Diaspora as its composition resonates the voices of almost all the states of India. The college as a lex matrix and an institutional paragon provides complete legal education under a single roof which includes five year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.), LL.B. (Hons.), LL.M. and Doctoral Programme in Law. Moreover, our Centre for Post Graduate Legal Studies constantly focuses on fostering inquisitive spirit and platonic-cum-epistemological quest among our post graduate students as well as research scholars. This confluence reflects a symphony of our institutional infrastructure, flexible academic curriculum, disciplinarian paraphernalia, socio-cultural objectives, academic-corporate interface and potential inducements for society centric academic researches and practices.

An institution bereft of socio-economic and cultural objectives is barren and unproductive. Keeping the fact in mind, the college boasts certain societies like Debating Society, Youth Parliament Society, Moot Court Society and Legal Aid Centre which propels students towards professional achievements and welfare oriented objectives. Our research programmes too reflect the same value preference. Also, it is our motto to mobilize and channelize the tremendous energy of our young students in a creative direction leading to creation of a creative talent pool assimilating their full potential to benefit the society in particular and humanity in general. Every institution boasts a vision and we are not an exception. Right from the beginning, we strenuously endeavored to metamorphose Law College Dehradun into a world-class institution imparting legal education accompanying a well cherished dream of becoming an institution of excellence across the globe producing legal professionals with humanitarian propensity.

# Preface

Research activity is a quest for new knowledge, with critical and systematic verification and peer review. Honesty, openness, systematization and documentation are fundamental preconditions for achieving this goal. An endeavor, in the form of Dissertation Guidebook, has been made to address the problems that students may encounter while writing their dissertation. However, this dissertation guidebook is not intended to be the final-word on the subject, rather it is an attempt to introduce the concepts and processes of the research. For this purposes, it is divided into four heads: *firstly*, Introduction head which introduces the theoretical aspects focuses on the basic introduction and essential instructions for postgraduate students to write research undertakings; *secondly*, under the Sequence of Pages head, it prescribes systematic sequences of paging of the subject matter required to write dissertation of postgraduate students; *thirdly*, under Appendixes head, mode of citation has been discussed in detail which would be helpful to cite different reference in footnotes as well as bibliography. *Finally*, this guidebook sums up with Concluding Remark.

In essence, this guidebook attempts to explain and explore the research processes to postgraduate students on the one hand , whilst on the other it seeks to provide a starting point for their use. I hope postgraduate law students will utilized this guidebook extensively to write their dissertation under their respective degree programmes. Moreover, it reflects our wider aim to develop and improve the research skills in our postgraduate law students. In this, I hope it would go a long way in helping to address some of the persistent issues and problems faced by budding legal researchers and contributes to enhance their research knowledge and aptitude.

At the outset, I pay reverence to Shri Jitender Joshi, Chancellor, Uttarakhand University, the visionary and founder of the Uttarakhand University. I wish to place on record my appreciation to Shri N. K. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Uttarakhand University. I also express my sincere thanks to Prof. Poonam Rawat, Head of Department, Law College Dehradun, Uttarakhand University for a series of harmonious help while preparing the manuscript of this guidebook.

My special thanks to Dr. Laxman Singh Rawat, Assistant Prof. in Law for his hard work to put forward in compiling this guidebook.

**Prof. (Dr.) Rajesh Bahuguna**  
Principal & Dean  
Law College Dehradun  
Uttarakhand University<sup>iii</sup>  
Uttarakhand.

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# Introduction

This guidebook gives simple and practical advice on ‘How to write Dissertation’ for postgraduate law students. Students are advised to follow prescribed sample with appropriate changes, but in no case it should limit their creativity in writing. All the suggested sample pages are based on the minimum requirements of a standard dissertation as well as imaginary particulars. Every innovation under the guidance and supervision of concerned supervisor is welcomed.

This guidebook serves to achieve the following: to guide students, step-by-step on how to conduct research systematically; to guide students on different types of materials that can be used for academic research; and to conduct proper research, one needs to realize that conducting research cannot be done in a haphazard manner. Further, it can help in undertaking research in the selection of appropriate processes of a research strategy where it is necessary to make explicit judgments about a hierarchy of evidence, the weight afforded to various elements, and how they might combine to give a rounded perspective. Furthermore, it can also help in understanding research processes, and the mode of citation presented to address a particular research pursuit.

# General Instructions

- **Spine of the dissertation**

The spine of the dissertation must be printed with current year on the top and followed by the title of the dissertation in the following manner:

2019

**LEGAL AID AND AWARENESS IN INDIA:  
A CRITICAL STUDY**



- **Paper size**

International standard paper size A4 (297 x 210 mm).

- **Typing**

On one side of the paper only.

- **Margins**

Top 1.0", Bottom 1.0", Left 1.5", Right 1.0".

## For Main Text:

- **Font**

Times New Roman

- **Font size**

12 points

- **Line spacing**

1.5 Lines

- **Character spacing**

Normal

## **For Foot Notes:**

- **Font**  
Same as the main text.
- **Font size**  
10 points.
- **Line spacing**  
Single.
- **Numbering**  
Numbering should be in continuation from first chapter to the last  
Contents prior to the first chapter shall be numbered in Roman.  
Contents after last chapter should also be numbered in Roman  
Appendix (if any) should not be numbered at all.

## **For Anti- Plagiarism:**

- That the dissertation must be checked using Uttaranchal University subscribed *Turnitin*, an anti plagiarism software to check the documents of students and scholars for detecting plagiarism, and found within limits as per University norm.

# **Sequence of Pages**

Cover Page

Anti-Plagiarism Certificate

Declaration

Certificate

Acknowledgement

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List of Abbreviations

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# **LEGAL AID AND AWARENESS IN INDIA: A CRITICAL STUDY**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO  
LAW COLLEGE DEHRADUN, UTTARANCHAL  
UNIVERSITY  
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE DEGREE OF  
LL.M. (MASTER OF LAWS)**



**Submitted by:**

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Enrollment No.  
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**Supervised by:**

**PROF. (DR.) RAJESH  
BAHUGUNA  
LL.M., NET, Ph.D. (Law)  
Principal & Dean  
Law College Dehradun  
Uttaranchal University**

**LAW COLLEGE DEHRADUN  
Uttaranchal University, Dehradun  
Uttarakhand  
2019**

## ANTI-PLAGIARISM CERTIFICATE

It is certified that the dissertation titled as “TITLE OF DISSERTATION” by NAME OF THE STUDENT has been examined with the following anti-plagiarism tools.

We undertake the following:

- i. that the dissertation has been checked using Uttaranchal University subscribed *Turnitin*, an anti plagiarism software to check the documents of students and scholars for detecting plagiarism, and found within limits as per University norm and instructions issued from time to time;
- ii. that the dissertation has significant work/knowledge as compared already published or are under consideration to be published elsewhere. No sentence, equation, diagram, table, paragraph or section has been copied verbatim from previous work unless it is placed under quotation marks and duly referenced;
- iii. that the work presented is original and own work of the author i.e. there is no plagiarism. No ideas, processes, results or words of others have been presented as author’s own work.
- iv. that there is no fabrication of data or results which have been compiled and analyzed; and
- v. that there is no falsification by manipulating research materials, equipment or processes, or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.

sd/-

**(Research Scholar)**

sd/-

**(Research Supervisor)**

## **DECLARATION**

I, Asmita Sharma, a student of LL.M. of Law College Dehradun, Uttaranchal University, Uttarakhand with roll no. 131500001 and enrollment no. UU131500001, do hereby declare that this dissertation is an original work of mine and is a result of my own intellectual efforts. I have quoted titles of all original sources i.e. original documents and name of the authors whose work has helped me in writing this dissertation and have been placed at appropriate places. I have not infringed copyrights of any other author.

**Date:**

**Place: Dehradun**

**sd/-**

**(Asmita Sharma)**

## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that dissertation entitled “LEGAL AID AND AWARENESS IN INDIA: A CRITICAL STUDY” which is being submitted by Miss Asmita Sharma for the award of the degree of LL.M. is an independent and original research work carried out by her.

The dissertation is worthy of consideration for the award of Master of Laws Degree of Law College Dehradun, Uttaranchal University, Uttarakhand.

Miss Asmita Sharma has worked under my guidance and supervision to fulfill all requirements for the submission of this dissertation.

The conduct of research scholar remained excellent during the period of research.

**Date:**

**Place: Dehradun**

**sd/-**

**Prof. (Dr.) Rajesh Bahuguna**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I acknowledge with pleasure the unparalleled infrastructural support that I have received from Law College Dehradun, Uttarakhand University, Uttarakhand. In fact this work is the outcome of outstanding support that I have received from the faculty members of the college, in particular...

I find this opportunity to thank the library staff of the Law College Dehradun.

This research work bears testimony to the active encouragement and guidance of a host of friends and well-wishers. In particular mention must be made of (optional)...

It would never have been possible to complete this study without an untiring support from my family (optional)...

I am greatly indebted to the various writers, jurists and all others from whose writings and work I have taken help to complete this dissertation.

**Date:**

**Place: Dehradun**

**sd/-**

**(Asmita Sharma)**

**Note:**

The above mentioned Acknowledgement is mere sample and suggestive one. It is desirable to the students to change appropriately according to his / her own research undertakings.

## **PREFACE**

Four to five paragraphs of this page must be devoted to the historical backgrounds of your topic, your special attempts to highlight the topic, your attempts to analyze the topic, what made you to research on this topic and finally your finding in one separate paragraph. After this you should give a brief note of every chapter of your dissertation e.g. ...

The subject research work has been divided in six major chapters and further divided into various sub topics and sub to sub topics. The first topic which is named as Introduction consists of...

The second chapter of this work attempts to...

The third chapter deals with...

The fourth chapter of this research work is an endeavour to...

Chapter fifth attempts to...

The sixth chapter of this dissertation gives conclusion of the research work and certain valuable suggestions to...

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

### **Note:**

- That abbreviations used by you are approved abbreviations whether by traditions, statute or otherwise.
- That you do not invent your own abbreviation.
- That abbreviations listed on this are in alphabetical order.

## TABLE OF CASES

AIMS Students Union v. AIMS	9, 27
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### Note:

- That you should list out all the cases referred by you in your dissertation in strict alphabetical order.
- That small 'v' is used to indicate versus and followed by full stop.
- That page numbers upon which the particular case is referred /discussed are indicated in sequence against the name of the case.

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## MAIN TEXT

- The main text will consist all the chapters in which dissertation is divided.
- Each chapter will consist the following:-
  - I. Chapter number
  - II. Name of the Chapter
  - III. Main Paragraphs
  - IV. Sub Paragraphs (wherever required)
  - V. Sub to sub paragraphs (wherever required)
  - VI. Foot Notes
- Each chapter may be divided into different heading e.g. Major heading, sub heading and sub to sub heading as per the requirement.
- The first page of first chapter is the first page numbered in international numerals.
- A larger font size may be used for chapter headings and sub headings.
- That your chapter headings, sub headings and sub subheadings should be clearly distinguishable from each other.
- To distinguish chapter headings from sub headings and sub subheadings from sub to subheadings, chapter headings may be made **uppercase and bold**, sub headings may be made **sentence case and bold** and If there are sub subheadings, these may be **italicized**.

# **CHAPTER – ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The legal aid means providing an arrangement in the society so that the machinery of administration of justice becomes easily accessible and is not out of reach for those who have to resort to it for enforcement of rights given to them by law...

#### **1.1.1 Indian Perspective...**

##### ***1.1.1.1 Uttarakhand Perspective...***

#### **Note:**

Each chapter may be divided as chapter heading, sub-heading and sub to sub-heading as per the requirement in the above manner.

# **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## **1. Books: To be written in following manner, e.g.**

- Jain, M.P. : Indian Constitutional Law,  
Kamla House, Calcutta, 5th edn., 1998

## **2. Statutes : To be written in following manner, e.g.**

- Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1973)

## **3. Reports : To be written in following manner, e.g.**

- Report of National Commission to review the working  
of Indian Constitution, 2002.

## **4. Articles : To be written in following manner, e.g.**

- Pandey, A.K.: Promise to marry and rape: plea  
for constructing non-consent,  
Dehradun Law Review: A Journal  
of Law college Dehradun  
Uttaranchal University, Vol. 5  
Issue – 1, 2013

## **5. Website : To be written in following manner, e.g.**

- <http://www.wikipedia.com>

## **6. News Paper : To be written in following manner, e.g.**

- The Times of India,
- The Hindu

# APPENDIXES

## MODE OF CITATION

### I. MODE OF CITATION FOR BOOKS

#### A. FOR AN AUTHORED BOOK

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

Name of the author, *Title of the book* p.no. (if referring to specific page or pages) (Publisher, Place of publication, edition/year of publication).

E.g. M. P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law* 98 (Kamal Law House, Calcutta, 5<sup>th</sup> edn., 1998).

**(ii) By two authors:**

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

E.g. M. P. Jain and S.N. Jain, *Principles of Administrative Law* 38 (Wadhawa, Nagpur, 2001)

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

Name of the first two authors, *et.al.*, *Title of the book* p.no. (if referring to specific page or pages) (Publisher, Place of publication, edition/year of publication).

E.g. Jerry L. Mashaw, Richard A. Merrill, *et.al.*, *The American Public Law System -Cases and Materials* 50 (West Group, St. Paul, MN, 1992).

## **B. FOR EDITED BOOKS**

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

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

E.g. Nilendra Kumar (ed.), *Nana Palkhivala: A Tribute* 18 (Universal Publishers, Delhi, 2004).

### **(ii) By two editors:**

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

E.g. S.K. Verma and Raman Mittal (eds.), *Intellectual Property Rights: A Global Vision* 38-42 (ILI, Delhi, 2004).

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

Name of the editors, the first two only, *et.al.* (eds.), *Title of the book* p.no. (if referring to specific page or pages) (Publisher, Place of publication, edn/year). E.g. Chatrapati Singh, P.K. Coudhary, *et.al.* (eds.), *Towards Energy Conservation Law* 78 (ILI, Delhi, 1989).

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

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

Indian Law Institute, *Index to Indian Legal Periodicals* (ILI, Delhi, 2002)

## II. MODE OF CITATION FOR ARTICLES/ESSAYS

**(i) Citation of a paper published in a journal/periodical:**

Name of author of the article, title of the essay within inverted commas, volume number of journal, *Name of the journal in abbreviation* & page number (year).

E.g. K. Madhusudhana Rao, “Authority to Recommend President’s Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution”, 46 *JILI* 125 (2004).

**(ii) 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).

**(iii) Citation of an essay published in a book edited:**

Name of author of the essay, title of the essay within inverted commas, in Name of the editor(s), *title of the edited book* page number (publisher, edition/year).

E.g. R.K. Nayak, “Evolving Global Drugs Law for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century” in D.C. Jayasuriya, R.K. Nayak *et.at.(eds.)*, Global Drugs Law 70 (1997).

**(iv) Citation of an essay published as a part of a Survey of Law (e.g. 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 within inverted commas, volume number *name of the survey*, page number (year).

E.g.: P.S. Jaswal, “Constitutional Law-I” XXXVIII *ASIL* 115-150(2002).

**(v) Citation of a write up published in a news paper/  
periodical:**

Name of the writer, Title of the write-up within inverted commas, *Name of the newspaper*, date.

Robert I. Freidman, “India’s Shame: Sexual Slavery and Political Corruption are Leading to an AIDS Catastrophe”, *The Nation*, April 8, 1996.

**(vi) Citation of an editorial from a newspaper:**

Editorial, Title of the Editorial within inverted commas  
*Name of the newspaper*, date.

Editorial, “Short-circuited” *The Times of India*, August 2, 2004.

**vii) Citing a reference from Encyclopedia:**

Edwin R.A. Seligman (ed.), *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* Vol. XV (The Macmillan Co., NY, 1957).

**viii) ACTS**

The Information Technology Act, 2000 (Act 21 of 2000)

**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 on Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System* (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2003).

### **III. WEBSITES**

If the websites gives information as to when it was Last modified, that must be cited, if not one must cite the date of visiting the website in the following manner.

- (i) **If Last modification date is mentioned:**  
**Information Technology Act 2000, India, available at:**  
<http://www.mit.gov.in/it-bill.asp> (Last Modified July 29, 2003).
  
- (ii) **If Last modification date is not mentioned:**  
**Information Technology Act 2000, India, available at:**  
<http://www.mit.gov.in/it-bill.asp> (Visited on July 29, 2003).

## IV. UNPUBLISHED WORKS

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

Name of the Researcher, *Title of the dissertation/thesis*

(Year) (Unpublished)

Ph.D. thesis, Name of the University/organization).

Vijay Sharma, *xyz* (2013) (Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Uttaranchal University).

### **ii. Interviews:**

Interview with Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, Law Minister of India, *The Hindu*, June 25, 2014.

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

Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, *J. Rhetoric versus Reality*  
(In Press).

## V. MODE OF CITATION OF CASE LAW

### (a) All India Reporter (AIR)

The case title is to be written in the body of the text, *e.g.* *Keshavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala* whereas the citation of the case is to be written in the footnote as AIR 1973 SC 1461.

### (b) Supreme Court Cases (SCC)

The case title is to be written in the body of the text, *e.g.* *Keshavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala* whereas the citation of the case is to be written in the footnote as (1973) 4 SCC 225.

### (c) Criminal Law Journal (Cr L J)

The case title is to be written in the body of the text, *e.g.* *Mohd. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum* whereas the citation of the case is to be written in the footnote as 1985 Cr L J 1129).

### (d) All England Reports (All ER)

The case title is to be written in the body of the text, *e.g.* *Wilcox v. Jeffery*, whereas the citation of the case is to be written in the footnote as [1951] 1 All ER 464.

## VI. 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.

### **Note:**

- That there are cases when material at hand (referring source) makes a reference to some other material (referred material), such as a book cited in another book or an article mentioning another article or an article mentioned in a book or a book mentioned in an article etc. 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’.

### Use of *Ibid* (to be written in italics)

***Ibid.*** – This expression commonly refers to ‘same work at same place’.

For example, if footnote number 7 is:

7. Avtar Singh, *Company Law*, Eastern Book Company, 2004, p.23.  
and in immediately succeeding footnote, i.e. number 8, same page of same book is referred again, then there is no need to repeat the whole footnote. Writing *ibid.* in footnote number 8 shall suffice.  
Thus, footnote sequence shall appear as-

7. Avtar Singh, *Company Law*, Eastern Book Company, 2004, p.23.  
8. *Ibid.*

### Use of *Id.* (to be written in italics)

***Id.*** – This expression is commonly used when in consecutive footnotes referred work remains the same but its page number changes.

For example if footnote number 7 is:

7. Avtar Singh, *Company Law*, Eastern Book Company, 2004, p.23.  
and in immediately succeeding footnote, i.e. number 8, page 79 of the same book is referred, then there is no need to write the whole footnote again. Writing *id.* with the changed page number shall suffice.

Thus, footnote sequence shall appear as-

7. Avtar Singh, *Company Law*, Eastern Book Company, 2004,  
p.23.
8. *Id.* at p.79.

#### **Note:**

- That the use of *ibid.* or *id.* is meaningful only in successive cases.

### Use of *supra* (to be written in italics)

Expression '*supra*' refers to an earlier but not immediately preceding footnote.

(i) For example if footnote number 7 is:

7. Avtar Singh, *Company Law*, Eastern Book Company, 2004, p.23. and footnote number 8 is:

8. David Gower, "Rights of the Shareholders", 27 *JILI*, 2004, p.39.

Now, if in footnote number 9 the same page of the same book as referred in

footnote number 7 is required to be referred, the expression '*supra*' shall be used.

Thus, footnote sequence shall appear as-

7. Avtar Singh, *Company Law*, Eastern Book Company, 2004, p.23.

8. David Gower, "Rights of the Shareholders", 27 *JILI*, 2004, p.39.

9. *Supra* note 7.

(ii) And, if in footnote number 9 a different page of the same book as referred in footnote number 7 is required to be referred, footnote sequence shall appear as-

7. Avtar Singh, *Company Law*, Eastern Book Company, 2004, p.23.

8. David Gower, “Rights of the Shareholders”, 27 *JILI*, 2004, p.39.

9. *Supra* note 7 at p. 79.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

This dissertation guidebook lists only the basic requirements for preparing the postgraduate dissertation. Over and above, the aforementioned points, a dissertation should be reader-friendly in both its appearance and presentation. However, several aspects of dissertation preparation processes, particularly style of writing and presentation, have been discussed in brief under this guidebook. The student should follow appropriate ideas from standard literature of his/her area of research and discussed the same with the assigned research supervisor, and adopt a uniform style and format throughout the dissertation, such as in the structural divisions/subdivisions of the dissertation, in the mode of citing references and footnotes in the text, in using dimensions, units and notations, and in preparing tables and figures etc.

Finally, ensure the following:

- That before submitting even the first draft to the supervisor all the spellings, grammar, punctuation etc. are checked thoroughly.
- That at least **Four copies** of the work are prepared.
- That all the copies of dissertation must be well bound with black leather cover.
- That you must carry one copy of the dissertation with you on the day of viva voce examination.
- That your work is original in all aspects.

**Prof. (Dr.) Rajesh Bahuguna**  
**Principal & Dean**  
**Law College Dehradun,**  
**Uttaranchal University,**  
**Uttarakhand**