



UTTARANCHAL  
UNIVERSITY  
ACCREDITED BY NAAC A+



LAW  
COLLEGE  
DEHRADUN

# DISSERTATION GUIDEBOOK

An Introductory Guideline to Compile Dissertation of  
Undergraduate and Postgraduate Law Degree

***Prof. Rajesh Bahuguna***

## ABOUT LCD

Law College Dehradun, as a flagship institution of Uttaranchal 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 society and presently the Chancellor of Uttaranchal 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 reached its practical zenith and became faculty of Uttaranchal University in 2013 with the passing of Uttaranchal University Act.

Law College Dehradun inhabiting more than 2000 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 B.A.LL.B. (Hons.), B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.), LL.B. (Hons.), LL.M. and Doctoral Programme in Law. We constantly focus on fostering inquisitive spirit and platonic-cum-epistemological quest among our 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 research and practices.

An institution bereft of socio-economic and cultural objectives is barren and unproductive. Keeping the fact in mind, the college boasts certain Student bodies like Moot Court Society, Debating Society, Youth Parliament Society, Legal Aid Centre, Green Society, Training and Recruitment Division. These bodies propel students towards professional achievements and welfare-oriented objectives. Our research

programmes to 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 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 and compiling 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 that focuses on the basic introduction and essential instructions for undergraduate and 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; *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. Under this head, ILI method of citation has been recommended and explained *Finally*, this guidebook sums up with a Concluding Remark.

This guidebook attempts to explain and explore the research processes to the undergraduate and postgraduate students of Law on the one hand, whilst on the other it seeks to provide a starting point for their use. I hope our law students will utilize 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 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.

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 Professor Dharam Budhi, Vice-Chancellor, Uttarakhand University. I also express my sincere thanks to Prof. Poonam Rawat, Head, Law College Dehradun,

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 unconditional help in compiling this guidebook.

**Dr. Rajesh Bahuguna  
Professor & Dean  
Law College Dehradun/  
Pro Vice Chancellor,  
Uttaranchal University Dehradun**

---

# CONTENTS

	Page No.
About LCD	I-II
Preface	III-IV
Contents	V
Introduction	1
General Instruction	2-3
Plagiarism	4
Sequence of Pages	5
Cover Page	6
Anti-Plagiarism Certificate	7
Declaration	8
Certificate	9
Acknowledgement	10
Preface	11
List of Abbreviations	12
Table of Cases	13
List of Figures	14
List of Tables	15
Contents	16-17
Main Text	18
Chapters	19
Bibliography	20
Mode of Citation	21-27
Concluding Remarks	28
About Author	29

# INTRODUCTION

Writing a dissertation followed by its compilation is an art. On many occasions, it is seen that a good research work failed to attract its readers for want of its systematical presentation. I understand that a little care with sincere efforts in compiling dissertation will give excellent results. Students working on dissertation are likely to come across some doubts like what different chapters will be, sequence of pages, citations, formatting and so on. This guidebook gives simple and practical advice on 'How to write Dissertation' for under graduation and post-graduation in law. 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. 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 research pursuit.

---

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A student of Law working on dissertation must keep it in mind that in most of the cases his work will be based on doctrinal research except in the cases where nature of the research required a field work. In both the cases quality of the research work is very important but at the same time its presentation on paper in an organized manner is equally important. So, before we understand to write different chapters, we must go through the following general instructions to be followed while compiling the dissertation.

### Spine of the dissertation

The spine of the dissertation is some time ignored by the researchers at the time of finally binding it. A plain spine without indication of year and title creates bad impression when kept in the library rack. So, it is desirable to write the year and the title of the dissertation on the spine also. 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:

2026

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



### Typing requirements

- 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".

- **Font**

Times New Roman

- **Character spacing**

Normal

- **Font size**

14 points for chapter headings

12 points for main text

10 points for footnotes

- **Line spacing**

1.5 Lines for main text

Single for footnotes

- **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.

---

## PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is an act of copying idea, words or work of someone else with the pretention that it is an original work of the person who had copied it. In case of doctrinal research normally researchers are bound to take some references from the work already done on the subject. A standard dissertation demands that source of such work must be shown in the footnotes to make one's stand clear about the plagiarism. University Grant Commission permits similarity to some extent. Universities also allow such permitted similarity.

- Every dissertation must be checked by the supervisor before submission using Uttaranchal University subscribed *Turnitin*, an anti-plagiarism software to find out plagiarism, and allowed if found within limits as per university norm.
  - All research scholars along with their supervisors are also required to give a certificate of Anti-Plagiarism on prescribed Performa.
  - A case of unfair means (UFM) shall be registered against a student who submits plagiarized work after making some modification to hide plagiarism.
-

## **SEQUENCE OF PAGES**

- Cover Page
  - Anti-Plagiarism Certificate
  - Declaration
  - Acknowledgement
  - Preface
  - List of Abbreviations
  - Table of Cases
  - Contents
  - Main Text
  - Bibliography
  - Appendixes
-

# **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:  
ASMITA SHARMA  
Roll No. 131500001  
Enrollment No.  
UU131500001**

**Supervised by:  
DR. RAJESH BAHUGUNA  
Professor & Dean  
Law College Dehradun  
Uttarakhand University**

**LAW COLLEGE DEHRADUN  
Uttarakhand University, Dehradun  
Uttarakhand  
2026**

**Note:** Name of the Programme i.e., LL.M. or B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) or B.B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) can be written accordingly.

## **ANTI-PLAGIARISM CERTIFICATE**

It is certified that the dissertation titled as “**Legal Aid and Awareness in India: A Critical Study**” by Asmita Sharma 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. No ideas, processes, results or words of others have been presented as author’s own work.
- iv. That here 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 entitled, “**Legal Aid and Awareness in India: A Critical Study**” is my original work and 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:**

**sd/-**

**Place: Dehradun**

**(AsmitaSharma)**

**Note:** Name of the Programme i.e., LL.M. or B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) or B.B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) can be written according.

## **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:**

sd/-

**Place: Dehradun**

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

**Note:** Name of the Programme i.e., LL.M. or B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) or B.B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) can be written according.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The successful completion of my dissertation would not have been possible without guidance and support of my supervisor Prof.....I would like to express my deepest gratitude to him.

I acknowledge with pleasure the unparalleled infrastructural support that I have received from Law College Dehradun, Uttaranchal 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... (optional)**

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.....(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/-**

**(AsmitaSharma)**

**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

Preface of the dissertation should be like a mirror to it and capable to show entire dissertation briefly. One may take as many pages as required for preface. Only thing a reader must be able to understand outline of the research work from preface itself. More a researcher can create interest in the preface more he will be able to attract readers to read his work.

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 subtopics and sub to subtopics. 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
Delhi Transport Corporation v. D.T.C. Mazdoor Sangh	37,47, 123
H.N.B. Garhwal Central University v. Vijay Sharma	42
Keshwanand Bharti v. State of Kerala	65
Marbury v. Madison	107, 111
Kerala Education Bill	128

### Note:

**Legal research is not completed without mention of leading cases decided by the Apex court. Researchers are expected to list out all the cases referred by them in their dissertation keeping following in the view.**

- 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 case is referred /discussed are indicated in sequence against the name of the case.

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Description	Page No.
1	Statistics of Lok Adalat held in Uttarakhand during last 10 years	35
2.		

### Note:

Researchers are advised to list out all the figures used/prepared by them in their dissertation in the above-mentioned manner in chronological order. Description as well as page numbers of the figure must agree with its presentation in the respective dissertation.

## LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Description	Page No.
1	Table of the cases shown pending by High Court of Uttarakhand at Nainital as close on 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2022.	42
2.		

### Note:

Researchers are advised to list out all the tables used/prepared by them in their dissertation in the above-mentioned manner in chronological order. Description as well as page numbers of the table must agree with its presentation in the respective dissertation.

# CONTENTS

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PAGE No.</b>
ANTI-PLAGIARISM CERTIFICATE		I
DECLARATION CERTIFICATE		ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT		iv
PREFACE		v
ABBREVIATIONS		vi
TABLE OF CASES		vii
TABLE OF FIGURES		viii
CHAPTER – ONE	INTRODUCTION	1-27
	1.1 The Concept	1
	1.2 Historical Backgrounds	4
	1.2.1 Ancient India	6
	1.2.2 Medieval India	13
	1.3 Legal Aid V. Legal Awareness	24 25
	1.4 Objective of The Research	26
	1.5 Hypothesis	26
	1.6 Research Methodology	27
CHAPTER – TWO	SCOPE OF LEGAL AID IN INDIA	28

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

ix-xiv

Books

ix

Statutes

x

Reports

xi

Articles, Papers and Transcripts

xii

Websites referred

xiii

News papers

xiv

## **APPENDIXES**

I. Paper Published

II. The Legal Services Authority Act, 1987

III. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

## 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 subheadings.
- That your chapter headings, subheadings and sub subheadings should be clearly distinguishable from each other.
- To distinguish chapter headings from subheadings and sub subheadings from sub to subheadings, chapter headings may be made **uppercase and bold**, subheadings 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 must 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 major heading, sub-heading and sub to sub- heading as per the requirement in the above manner by giving number to each such paragraph or division of it. A dissertation is expected to cover inter alia following minimum topics under its introduction –

1. Etymology, meaning and definition of the concept/ words of the topic of dissertation. Legal dictionary meaning, meaning in legal encyclopedia which may include Halsbury's Law of India, interpretation of the concept given by the Apex court in the leading cases may be part of this
2. Historical Backgrounds of the research undertaking.
3. Importance and present status of the research undertaking.
4. Research objectives
5. Hypothesis
6. Research methodology

# 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 Uttarakhand 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

**7. Appendixes**

- Paper Published
- The Legal Services Authority Act, 1987
- Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

# 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 auspice 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 journals, *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.al.* (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 newspaper/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**

- Law Commission of India, *144th Report on conflicting Judicial Decisions Pertaining to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908* (April,1992).
- Government of India, *Report on Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System* (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2003).

### III. WEBSITES

If the websites give 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 LJ)**

The case title is to be written in the body of the text, *e.g.*, *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 (AllER)**

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 foot noted.
- 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-

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.* atp.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.

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 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 discuss 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 two copies of the work are to be 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.
-

## ABOUT AUTHOR

Dr. Rajesh Bahuguna did his LL.B. and LL.M. both from Jai Narayan Vyas Jodhpur University. He qualified UGC- NET examination and accomplished his Ph.D. from Kurukshetra University under the supervision of Prof. R.K. Sabbarwal on the topic 'Alternative Dispute Resolution system in India.' He specializes in Constitutional Law and Alternative Dispute Resolution. He has more than 42 years of working experience which includes 15 years' service in prestigious Indian Air Force and the rest includes his teaching, research as well as administrative experience.



A renowned face in legal academia of the state, he is a member of more than 13 top ranked institutions related to Law including Indian Law Institution (ILI) and International Centre for Alternate Dispute Resolution (ICADR). He is on the panel of more than 15 Universities and State Public Service Commissions. He is the Editor in Chief of Dehradun Law Review: A Journal of Law College Dehradun, Uttaranchal University and Law College Dehradun Newsletter. He has published 38 research papers in National and International Journals and has participated in series of events as Chair, Keynote Speaker, Guest Speaker, and Judge in Moot Courts and at times as a participant.

He is a trained mediator from International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution, New Delhi. Eight students have successfully completed their Ph.D. under his supervision. In addition to these, more than 40 LL.M. students have completed their dissertation under his guidance and supervision so far.

Prof. (Dr.) Rajesh Bahuguna is recipient of numerous Awards and Appreciations, most noteworthy being, from His Excellency Dr. K.K. Paul, the then Hon'ble Governor of Uttarakhand and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Tandon, Chairman of law Commission of Uttarakhand. He has appeared as a panelist on TV Channels and has shared his views on legal issues on Akashwani (AIR).

Currently Prof. Rajesh Bahuguna is holding the Post of the Pro Vice Chancellor along with Dean of Law College Dehradun, Uttaranchal University.

Contact: 9412975564/7983285811

Email: [deanlaw@uttaranchaluniversity.ac.in](mailto:deanlaw@uttaranchaluniversity.ac.in)  
[pvc@uttaranchaluniversity.ac.in](mailto:pvc@uttaranchaluniversity.ac.in)