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1. INTRODUCTION

The importance of the assignment is not a new concept. The principle of allocating assignments stems from students' learning process. It helps teachers to evaluate the student's understanding of the subject. Assignments develop different practical skills and increase their knowledge base significantly.

Assignment writing is a process that has multiple benefits for the growth and development of the students and their life ahead. Assignment writing ensures a better individual with proper writing skills, practical skills, time management abilities, coursework learning skills, good research skills, and so on. Here at Indian Institute of Legal Studies we specialize in assignment writing services for students at all levels and assist them with their all-around academic development with our team of professionals who have a good education and depth knowledge about this industry.

2. Guidelines for Assignment

1. The assignment is to be typed.
2. The students must write their assignment including the empirical/non-doctrinal research by discussing the topic under 5-7 headings.
3. First the headings must include the basic overview about the topic including the background, relevant laws and judicial decisions. This part of the study will be based on doctrinal research.
4. The second last heading/chapter of your assignment will focus and deal with the empirical/non-doctrinal/field survey research which will include summary of the data collected, data analysis and discussion. The said chapter will be followed up by the last chapter/heading named "Conclusion and Suggestions".
5. The students must add bibliography & footnotes in their assignment. Footnote means a piece of information mentioned at the bottom of the page. It is mainly used to cite or acknowledge the original source from where the information or idea has been taken and placed in the main text. Footnote should also be written in a prescribed format. Bibliography is a list of all works cited in the research assignment and should be written according to the approved format. Bibliography should be mentioned at the end of the assignment after conclusion and suggestion. The approved format for footnote and bibliography is Bluebook 20th Edition.
6. The topics for the research assignment are allotted to the students on group basis and they are to submit one assignment only on behalf of each group. However, it is to be positively ensured that all the group members have actively participated in the research work and have contributed equally.
7. Additionally, the students are directed to indulge in group discussion, workshop (means an interactive session, often taking a full day or more, in which researchers, students and/or other participants work intensively on an issue or question. The process combines elements of qualitative research, brainstorming and problem solving).

8. Any group member who is not indulging or contributing in the research assignment is to be reported to the subject teacher. The concerned teacher is to take adequate action to ensure the participation of the member. If the said member is still not cooperating with his/her team then his/her name shall not be mentioned in the final submission of the assignment and it will impact his/her internal evaluation.
9. The length of the assignments should be a minimum 15-20 pages excluding bibliography. There is no maximum page limit.
10. The assignment should be typed in Times New Roman font (size 12), with line spacing 1.5. Footnotes: The footnotes should be in the Times New Roman font (size 10), with single-spacing.
11. The assignment shall be typed and submitted **in soft copy** in case of first draft and second draft submission. The assignment shall **be typed and submitted in hard copy** during the final submission. The email ids for submitting the assignments will be informed in the due course of time.
12. **The First draft will include a Synopsis.**
 - a. In doctrinal research the synopsis should include the details provided under point no 5 of guidelines on doctrinal research. (Pg no 4)
 - b. In empirical research the synopsis should include the details provided under point no I to VIII of guidelines for empirical research. (Pg 6 and 7)
 - c. In mooted the synopsis should include the details provided under point no 5,6 and 7 of guidelines for mooted. (Pg no 10)
13. The concerned student must provide all the necessary details including name, roll number, subject, assignment topic and semester in the cover page of the synopsis, second draft and final copy.
14. The soft copy will be sent to email id to be provided by the subject teacher.
15. The second draft will include Synopsis and full paper.
16. Time allotted to students for presentation will be 5 minutes and additional 1 minutes, if required. The teacher can further add 2 minutes if he/she finds it necessary.
17. The marks will be allotted on the ground's originality and quality of the paper, presentation, involvement, question answering ability and time management.
18. **Dates of Submission.**
 - a. Synopsis of the assignment is to be submitted by 24th April, 2023.
 - b. Teachers review and comment by 27th April, 2023.
 - c. First draft should be submitted by 13th May, 2023
 - d. Teachers review and comment by 18th May, 2023, and
 - e. The final submission will be done on the day of presentation. The dates for presentation will be notified in due course of time.

3. Guidelines on Doctrinal Legal Research

Doctrinal Legal Research is a library-based research and is one of the most common methodology employed by those undertaking research in law. Doctrinal research asks the question, “What is the law” in a particular case. It is concerned with the analysis of the legal doctrine and how it was developed and applied. It is purely theoretical research that consists of either simple research aimed at finding a specific statement of the law, or it is legal analysis with more complex logic and depth. In short, it is library-based research that seeks to find the “one right answer” to certain legal issues or questions. Thus, the aim of Doctrinal Legal Research is to make specific inquiries in order to identify specific pieces of information.

Steps of Doctrinal Legal Research.

- 1) Cover Page**
- 2) Acknowledgements**
- 3) Table of Contents**
- 4) List of Abbreviations**
- 5) Introduction**

The researcher has to state a brief background and introduce the topic in a few paragraphs or pages. The researcher must also place the problem under investigation and place arguments. The information provided in the introduction should not be directly copied from the original source.

The Introduction will also include;

a. Review of Literature

The researcher has to review the background material including articles, legislation, cases, reports, books, etc. on the chosen topic. It must highlight the general development in the field, noteworthy contributions in the field as expressed by different authors.

b. Statement of Problem

The researcher has to make clear statements/narratives that highlights the problem to be under taken for the purpose of research.

c. Formulation of Objectives

The researcher has to state the objectives of the research to be under taken. It will include the key areas to be examined.

d. Formulation of Hypothesis

The researcher has to formulate a hypothesis in Doctrinal research to address the prescribed objectives of the study.

e. Heading and Sub-heading

The researcher has to provide tentative headings and sub-headings for the full paper.

6) Conceptual Context

The researcher has to define the concepts, proposition and doctrines necessary for the purpose of the study. The researcher in this section is expected to introduce and conceptualize the “legal issue”. Other chapter after section also needs to be added as per the requirements of the topic assigned.

7) Analysis

The researcher after review and collecting necessary data must analyse the same by applying various tools like case study, case law analysis, analytical induction, comparison, content analysis, etc. to identify certain patterns, adding new data and refining or developing the concept.

8) Conclusion and Suggestion

The researcher has to provide a broad conclusion of the study. Further, also suggest recommendation for the improvement of the situation.

9) Bibliography

It will include books, articles from journal, Chapters from Books, Internet Sources.

4. Guidelines for Empirical Research.

Students are directed to follow the guidelines given below while preparing and submitting the research assignments:

1. The students are to prepare a research synopsis for their assignment. This will present an outline of your whole research as to how they are planning for their research. The format of preparing the research assignments synopsis is given below-

Components of a Research Assignment Synopsis

I. Title/Topic

The title should accurately reflect the scope and content of the study. In addition, it should be concise, simple and catchy in not more than 20 words. The title should be informative/descriptive yet discrete and contain the keywords of the proposal. Do not use terms like "Research into...", "A Study of..." etc. (This has been already allotted to the student on group basis)

II. Background/Introduction

This section provides evidence and conditions of the existing situations highlighting the gap(s) to make the reader feel the urgency of the problem, the need to study it in order to solve the problem or contribute to its solution. (About 600 words, Font type: Times New Roman, Font size 12; 1.5 line spacing)

III. Research Problem/Statement of the Problem

- i. Presents the reason behind the proposal i.e. what will change when this research is done or what would happen if the research is not done
- ii. Problem is an existing negative state not absence of a solution
- iii. Refers to what has been detected and needs a solution in the practical or theoretical world.
- iv. Should clearly state the nature of the problem and its known or estimated magnitude / extent.
- v. Link the problem to the national development priorities/framework (NDP), the regional (e.g. AU) and the Global Development Agenda (MDGs)
- vi. Should be concise and brief (not more than 1 page)

IV. Objective/Aim /Purpose of the Study

Refers to the general intention of the research. Should spell out what the research is supposed to accomplish.

V. Scope of the Study

The scope provides for the boundary of the research in terms of depth of investigation, content, and sample size, geographical, Time frame and theoretical coverage.

VI. Literature Review

- i. This section deals with the analysis of existing literature on the subject with the objective of revealing contributions, weaknesses and gaps.
- ii. The Literature Review should be according to the themes of the study and should reflect the objectives, Hypotheses, methods and research questions.
- iii. Citations should be in accordance with approved format.

VII. Hypotheses /Research Questions

These are investigative assumptions, which guide the study. In case of hypotheses, they should be testable.

VIII. Research Methodology

This is a detailed description of selected methodology and should be presented in unambiguous terms.

This section comprises:

- (i) Research design-which describes the nature and pattern the research intends to follow e.g. whether it is historical, descriptive survey, doctrinal or non-doctrinal or both and location (optional), etc.
- (ii) Research approaches –Qualitative/quantitative
- (iii) Description of the geographical area and where population of the study exists
- (iv) Description of the population from which samples will be selected.
- (v) Sampling strategies, by which the researcher will select representative elements /subjects from the population.
- (vi) Data collection methods; including instruments and procedures to be used in the research described.
- (vii) Data quality control, which refers to reliability and validity of instruments.
- (viii) Measurements, which refer to the formulae or scales in the study.
- (ix) Data analysis, which involves organisation and interpretation of the data generated.

Follow the following steps in preparing data for analysis:

- (i) Receive the raw data sources
- (ii) Create electronic database from the raw data sources
- (iii) Clean/Edit the database
- (iv) Correct and clarify the raw data sources
- (v) Finalise database
- (vi) Summarise the data

- (vii) Insert charts (bar charts/ pie chart/ line graph, etc.) for the graphical representation of the data.
- (viii) Write your observation and perspective as to how you analyse the collected data.

IX. Headings/Chapters

This will contain the different headings/chapters under which you are to discuss your topic. E.g. if your topic is Child Labour in India, the chapters will include, Introduction, Concept of Child labour, Child labour scenario in India, Laws relating to child labour in India, etc.

Note: The above prescribed format of synopsis will be the first chapter of your assignment named "Introduction".

5. Guidelines for Mooting

Students are directed to follow the following guidelines for written submission of their memorial. The written submission of a memorial shall contain the following things. The facts have to be arranged in the following manner. They are:

1. Cover page

The cover page of each written submission of Memorial must have the following information:

- a. The name of the forum before which the proceedings are being conducted;
- b. The name of the case;
- c. The Title of the Memorial (“Memorial submitted on behalf of the Plaintiff or Petitioner or Appellant” or “Memorial submitted on behalf of the Defendant or Respondent or Respondent”).
- d. The cover pages must be Blue for Plaintiff or Petitioner or Appellant and Red for Defendant or Respondent or Respondent.

2. Table of contents

It shall contain a list of chapters that are included in the memorial. You may also mention page numbers of chapters. The argument is the most complex part of the brief. Therefore, the headings and subheadings used within the argument section should also be listed in the Table of Contents with the corresponding page number.

3. Index of authorities

All the materials which support your argument have to be added. The authorities of Supreme Court and High Courts, foreign judgments, statutes, and parliamentary debates are mentioned under the index of authorities. Sources refer through articles, textbooks, journals, and web sites are also mentioned.

4. List of abbreviations

It should contain all the abbreviations used in your memorial. Each abbreviation should contain the full meaning and in the whole memorial the same abbreviations should be followed.

5. Statement of jurisdiction

Jurisdiction is the most important part of memorial. The jurisdiction of the court should be clearly mentioned with the reason. Finding the proper jurisdiction is very important.

6. Statement of facts/ Synopsis of facts

These statements of facts/ synopsis of facts generally convince the court about your client's position and its point of view. Hence a brief summary of facts has to be written clearly in the beginning of the memorial but generally it should not be more than two pages.

7. Statement of issues

This is a short introductory statement of the legal issues or points of law involved in the case. It tells the judges precisely what legal issues the speaker wants the court to decide. These statements should be phrased to help one to argue for a particular conclusion rather than simply against the other side. These issues are stated in question form and should be phrased in such a way that it showed on its favour side. These issues are very short and not lengthy so as to make an individual understand the very essence of it. They are not more than one sentence. The sentences should start with 'Whether' and end up with the 'Question mark'.

8. Summary of arguments

This is a brief summary of arguments based on the issues raised. It is a short introduction of issues mentioned in your memorial and each argument should not be more than one paragraph. It only shows what you are arguing for in brief.

9. Arguments advanced

Every part of the argument must be supported by legal authority. Arguments should be well-organised and convincing. Arguments should address legal precedent and policy issues. Each part of the argument first addresses the issues supporting one's own case. Then, address contentions anticipated to be brought up by the opposing party. The argument should be written in forceful, active, positive language. It is best to avoid the passive tense. Headings and subheadings are used to help in clearly organising the arguments. The same structure of headings and subheadings should be summarised in the Table of Contents. The idea is to do everything in terms of both form and substance.

10. Prayer

It is the relief claimed by the parties which should be clearly mentioned. More than one relief can be claimed in one cause of action. Following the prayer signature of the counsel must be stated. This acts as the ending of the Memorial. This clearly declares what an individual, be it a petitioner or the defendant actually wants from the Court in their favour.

6. Guidelines for Practical Projects (Tentative subject to approval)

1. The practical project question will consist of detailed outline of the practical project writing to be given by concerned subject teachers.
2. Practical paper assignments to be given on or before 6th April, 2023.
3. The concerned student must provide all the necessary details including name, roll number, registration number, subject, Practical project topic and semester in the cover page.
4. Answers of the project must be handwritten that covers all the aspects of the question.
5. The length of the assignments should be minimum 60-80 pages excluding bibliography, table of contents, table of cases and cover page. There is no maximum page limit.
6. The rough draft of the assignment is to be submitted by **17th May, 2023**.
7. Teachers review and comment **22nd May, 2023**.
8. Final submission date will be notified in due course of time.
9. The practical paper will be evaluated out of 60 marks and the rest 40 marks will be considered for the presentation and research on the assigned topics, class attendance and weekly test.

The bifurcation of the 40 marks is given below:

Attendance	Weekly Test performance	Class presentation and assignment	Total
10 marks	10 marks	20 marks	40 marks

10. All the submissions should be made strictly following the date of submission. No submission is allowed before or after the given date for final submission. Only highly emergency or exceptional cases to be considered subject to the approval by the authority after verification.