

webography - However, a list of sources that were consulted during the research process but might not have been cited in the paper or project is referred to as a webography. Websites, blogs, and other online resources are included in it. A webography's objective is to give readers access to pertinent online resources so they may delve deeper into the subject. A list of online sources that have been consulted or referenced in a work is called a webography, on the other hand. Though it primarily concentrates on online sources like websites, blogs, and online articles, it is comparable to a bibliography. Webography has grown more significant in academic and professional writing since the advent of the internet. They enable authors to give credit to those who have influenced their work, even if those sources weren't found in conventional print media. The same kinds of details that are usually found in a bibliography are also found in a webography, including the author's name, the work's title, and the publication date. But it might also contain extra details like the URL and the time the website was accessed.

How To Use the Word "Webography" in a Phrase

A list of websites you have consulted for research or writing is called a webography. It is comparable to a bibliography, but it contains online sources only. The following sentences demonstrate the usage of "webography" in a sentence: Links to every website utilized for the research project were included in the webography. When creating a webography, make sure to include the date you accessed each website. A webography is preferred by certain professors over a bibliography when it comes to assignments requiring online sources. It's crucial to keep in mind that the term "webography" only pertains to a list of online resources that are consulted for writing or research when using it in a sentence.

Sentence Examples Using Webography-

Students can use the webography's list of online resources to help with their research. In addition to her research paper, she made a webography with links to pertinent publications and websites. His webography, which included a variety of online sources, was an invaluable resource for anyone interested in the subject. Every so often, the webography was updated to make sure all of the links remained functional and pertinent. If someone was interested in learning more about the topic, the webography was an excellent place to start. During her talk,



Classifications of Unit-1 [3 years Bnd Sem], [5 years 1st-Sem]
Sources of Law
What Are the Different Sources of Law?

According to Aristotle, "Man is by nature a social animal," and interpersonal relationships are how they survive. To prevent the strong and dominant from subjugating the weak, principles must govern the formation of interpersonal relationships. One could refer to these ideas as "the law."

Aristotle defined law as "an embodiment of reasons whether an individual or the community." In contrast, John Austin defined it as "a body of rules determined and enforced by a sovereign political authority." Holland also defined law as "a rule of external human action enforced by the sovereign political authority." This indicates that the definition of the word "law" is not strict and inflexible but from these definitions, we can comprehend that laws are a set of rules that have been established by authorities in a community, and these rules apply to everyone who lives in that community.

According to Article 13(3) of the Indian Constitution, "law" includes things like ordinances, orders, rules, notifications, and so on. We can define law as "an act which is passed by the legislature and assented by the President of India or Governor of a state" based on Articles 111 and 200 of the Indian Constitution. The definition of a source, as given by the Oxford Dictionary, is the point of origin or starting point of something. "Sources of law" can be summed up as the origins from which law originates. According to Lon L. Fuller, when a judge is making decisions in various cases, they follow certain guidelines, or what are known as "sources."

There are numerous theories regarding the origin of the law, and different legal schools have established a range of claims and counterclaims. According to positivist legal theorists like John Austin, the sovereign enacts and upholds the law. Natural law theorists contend that human reason and nature are the origins of law. According to Henry Maine and F.K. Von Savigny, custom is the primary source of law.

CATEGORIES OF SOURCES-

There is no set category for sources; instead, different jurists classify sources differently. As a result, we can classify legal sources from both a broad and a variety of jurists' perspectives.

Classification by the jurists

John Salmond's perspective According to John Salmond, the sources of law can be categorized as *formal sources* and *material sources*. Formal sources are the sources from which the law derives its validity and force. The only authority from which the law can derive its validity is through the will of the state, Formal sources include legislation, judicial precedents and treaties which are created through the will of the state.

Material sources are the sources that speak about the evolution of the materials which create the principles of law. Material sources include legal sources and historical sources. Historical sources do not hold any sort of binding value, this is because it merely shows the circumstances



Unit -4
(3 years, 3rd Sem)

Q. Hypothesis, scope, importance, Nature, type, Characteristics, function and role, significance of Hypothesis.

Introduction- The phrase "hypothesis" is made up of two words: hypothesis and thesis. "Thesis" refers to a declaration regarding a problem's solution, while "hypo" denotes anything tentative or susceptible to proof. A provisional assertion on the problem's solution is what is meant to be understood by the term hypothesis. A hypothesis provides an experimentally verifiable answer to the problem, based on some justification. Another interpretation of the two-word term hypothesis, "hypo" means a composition that must be confirmed between two or more variables. The term "thesis" refers to these variables within a particular context. This is how the word "hypothesis" is used in practice. A hypothesis is a set of variables with a specified location or function in the variables i.e., to be independently confirmed. It is a claim regarding the conceptual and factual components. It's known as a "leap into the dark" hypothesis. It's an astute estimation of a problem's solution. A tentative assertion on the link between two or more variables is known as a hypothesis. A precise, verifiable forecast of what you hope to find out from your research is called a hypothesis. Three elements are necessary for the hypothesis to be complete: the variables, the population, and the connection between the different variables. Recall that a hypothesis need not be true. The purpose of research is to ascertain if the hypothesis forecasts what the investigators expect to observe. If this estimate is accurate or not. During an experiment, scientists may investigate a variety of variables to identify which ones could influence the result. In numerous instances, scientists may discover that an experiment's findings contradict the original conjecture. When composing these results, the researchers might suggest other options that should be explored in future studies.

Assumption: Making assumptions simplifies a situation for logical reasoning by assuming certain things. Our actions are based on postulates rather than assumptions. They only introduce restrictive measures to speed up the process of reaching an agreement and provide some simplification circumstances. For instance, the statistics and measurement calculations rely on the number of presumptions. Restrictive requirements must be met for the argument to be considered legitimate. Logical insight serves as the foundation for assumptions, and the veracity of these assumptions can be shown on the foundation of facts or proof. An argument's postulates serve as its foundation and starting point. While assumptions are less useful and

Q. Comparison of Foot noting and End noting? And the difference between them.

Introduction- In some documents or books, there are tiny numbers printed as superscripts at the conclusion of sentences or above certain words. These numbers correspond to the footnote numbers at the bottom of each page or the endnote numbers at the end of the book or document. The author uses endnotes and footnotes for a variety of reasons, including bibliographical information, external sources, permission to use materials outside of the author's own work, clarification, citations, and more information regarding the subject at hand. You may find all the pertinent information about the distinctions between endnotes and footnotes in the excerpted article.

Comparison-

	FOOTNOTE	ENDNOTE
Meaning	A footnote is an additional piece of information that appears at the bottom of a page.	A remark printed at the conclusion of the book or in a specific section is implied by the term "endnote."
Position	The bottom of the page	The paper, book, or chapter has ended.
Contains	An abbreviated addition of an in-text excerpt.	Details of the reference quoted.

Definition of Footnote-

As the name suggests, a footnote is a note that appears at the bottom of a page and is used to acknowledge pertinent sources, and references, or to offer further information about a specific section of the text that is above it. It is employed in the text referenced on that page to either offer more extensive information or make it simpler. A footnote is a statement that follows a word or sentence with a superscripted number or symbol. The cross-reference is provided at the bottom of the same page. Books, research papers, reports, documents, articles, and so on all contain it.

Definition of Endnote-

An endnote is a note that appears at the end of a document, book, or section of a book and contains more material on the topics covered in the text as well as sources for additional facts or information.



Documentation Style

Regarding documentation, there are different styles of footnoting, such as - Blue Book style, ATP style. A researcher must follow any single style for his whole research work. The National University of Juridical Science (NUJS, West Bengal) has formulated a set pattern of footnoting, which is followed in *The Journal of Indian Law Institute, Annual Survey of India*, and various other publications of the Institute, which can be taken as an example of common order of footnoting.

Part I - Mode of citation for Books

A. FOR AN AUTHORED BOOK

(i) By a single author:

Name of the author, *Title of the book*, page 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, 5th edn., 1998).

(ii) By two authors:

Name of the authors, *Title of the book*, page 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, 2nd edn., 2001)

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

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

