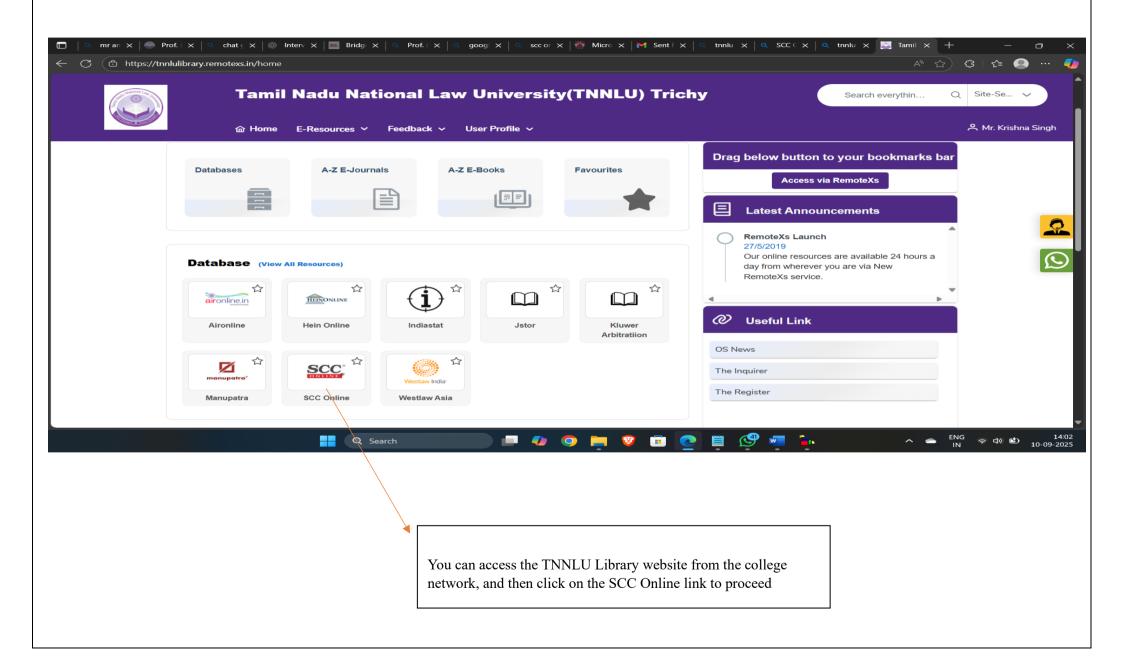




# SCC- ONLINE USER GUIDE PREPARED BY KRISHNA SINGH STUDENT AMBASSADOR EBC-SCC ONLINE

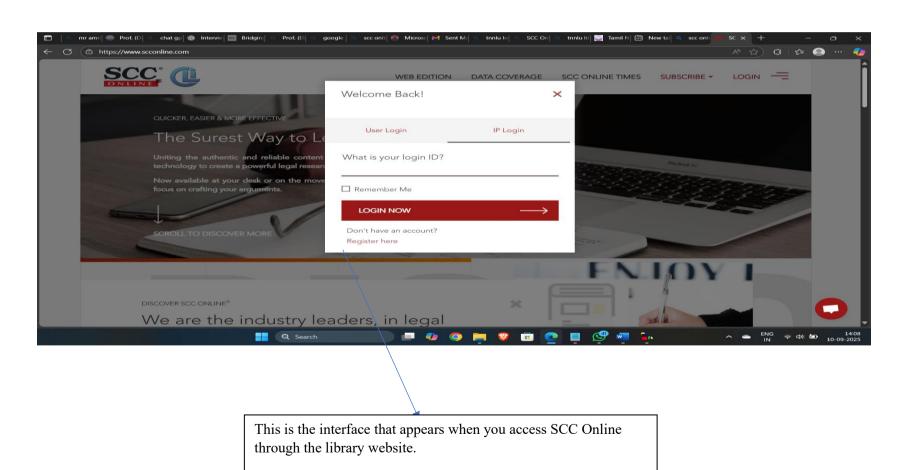
# **TNNLU LIBRARY WEBSITE**



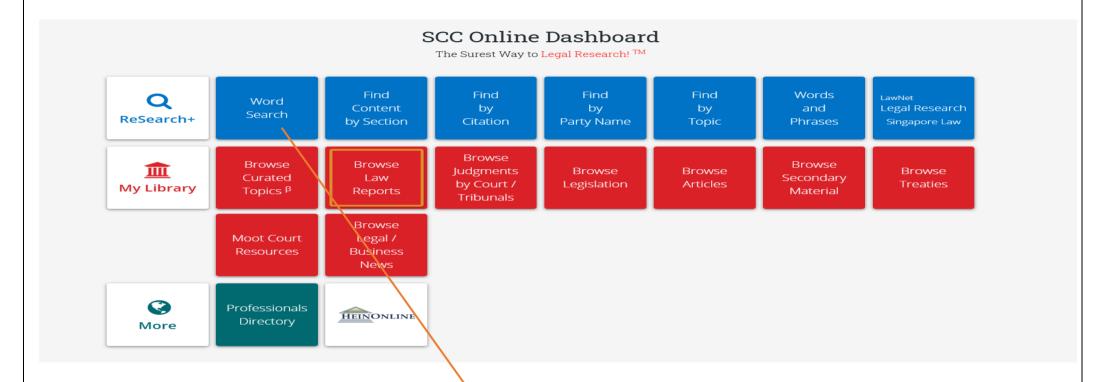
# SCC ONLINE - USER GUIDE

Type "www.scconline.com" in the address bar on your browser window (such as Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, or Firefox), and press 'Enter' on your keyboard.

Or you can also access by the link provided in the TNNLU Website.

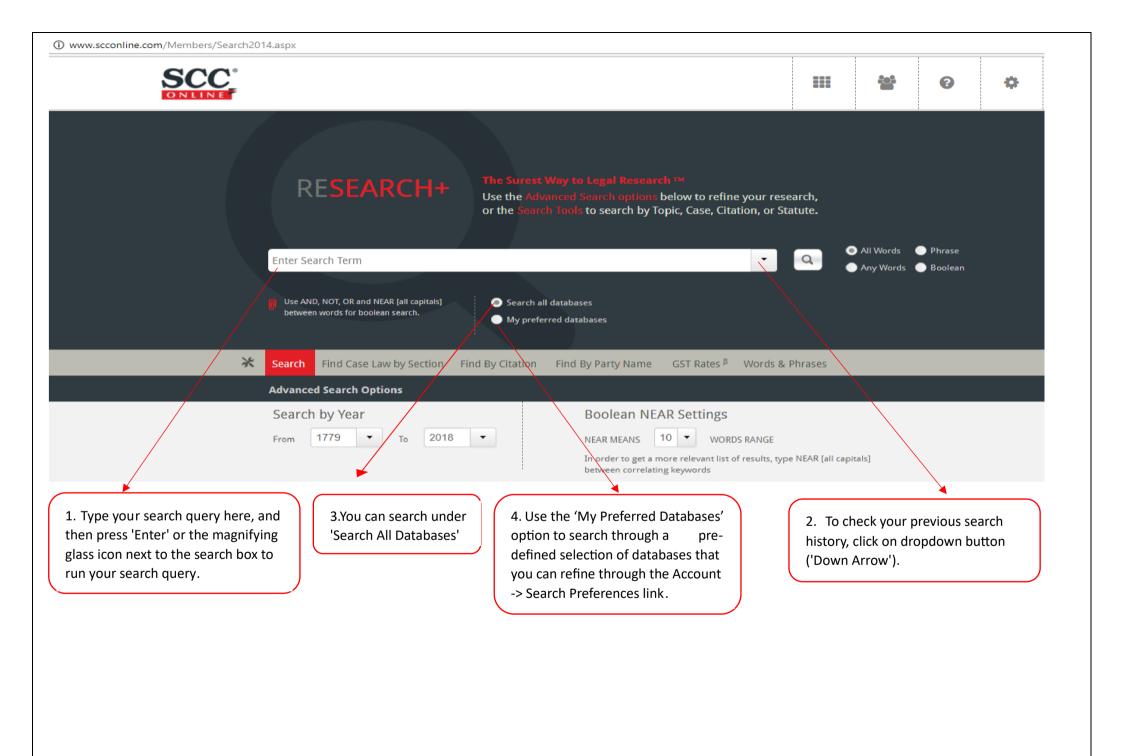


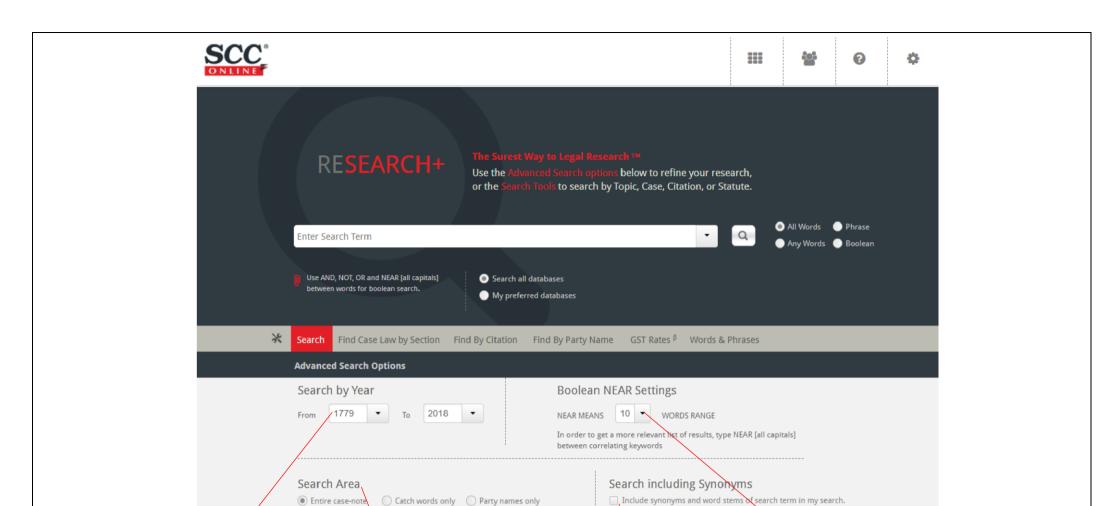
After Signing in, this is where you can search through the extensive databases that SCC Online Web Edition brings to you, and where legal research will become quicker, easier, and more effective than it has ever been before! This section of the guide will walk you through the various features and functions of the members' area of SCC Online Web Edition.



Starting a search on SCC Online Web Edition is really simple - all you need to do is type in your search query in the 'Word Search' box, and click 'Search'.

The Word Search tool is one of the most important features of SCC Online. Practicing it for just 10 minutes a day can significantly improve your legal research skills.





1. Use the 'Search in Years' option to define a date range for your search.

3. Use the 'Search Area' option to portion of the databases that you want to search through

Coram only

Domain name only

Citations only

4. 'Search including Synonyms' option lets you include synonyms and word stems of the search term in your search results.

2. Use the 'Boolean Near Search' option to set the allowed word distance when searching for a term that appears close to another word or phrase.

### **EFFECTIVE USAGE OF BOOLEANS- MOST IMPORTANT**

In SCC Online, there are four different types of Boolean operators used for legal research: AND, OR, NEAR, and NOT. These operators form the backbone of effective searching on the platform.

➤ AND: This is used when you want two words or phrases to appear together, without any other words in between.

*Example*: If you want the phrase "vicarious liability" to appear exactly as it is, you should search for "vicarious liability" (within quotation marks). This ensures the results display the words together as a phrase, and not scattered separately across the text.

> OR: This is used to broaden the scope of your research. It tells the system that either of the words or phrases is acceptable for your search.

Example: If you are researching whether a particular law is violative of or supersedes something, you can type "violation" OR "supersede". This way, your results will include materials containing either of the terms. Note: OR works best when used along with specific statutory provisions or legal contexts; otherwise, the results may be too broad or unfocused."

➤ NEAR: This is one of the most useful Boolean operators because it helps when you want two terms to appear close to each other, without requiring them to be directly side by side.

Example: Suppose you are researching negligence in tort law. If you search **NEGLIGENCE AND TORT**, you will only get results where both words appear together in the same text, not necessarily in close proximity. However, if you use "**NEGLIGENCE**" **NEAR** "**TORT**", the search will return results where the two words appear close to each other, even if not side by side. This greatly increases the probability of finding relevant material. NEAR can be used in various ways, especially in advanced research, to refine and widen the scope of your search.

➤ **NOT**: This operator is used when you want to exclude certain terms from your search results.

Example: If you want cases where murder was committed with a knife, but not with a gun, you can type MURDER NEAR Knife NOT Gun. This will ensure your results focus specifically on cases involving murder with a knife while excluding those involving a gun.

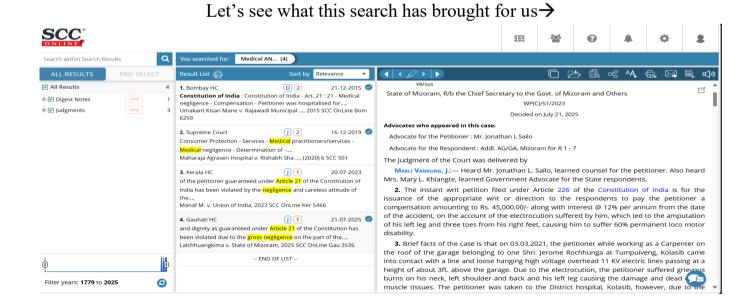
#### Let's understand how the advance research is carried out→????

**Issue**:- Suppose you are preparing for a moot problem involving medical negligence under tort law, where the issue concerns whether a doctor's act amounts to gross negligence and whether it violates a constitutional right (say, Article 21). You also want to exclude irrelevant results about criminal negligence?

Answer:- Try to carry out this issue yourself and check whether it's showing the correct results that you wanted to.

This is just one way of framing the legal proposition; you may approach it differently and still achieve the desired results, which shows that you are genuinely making an effort in your research

## Medical AND Negligence NEAR "Gross Negligence" NEAR "Art.21" NOT Criminal AND Negligence.

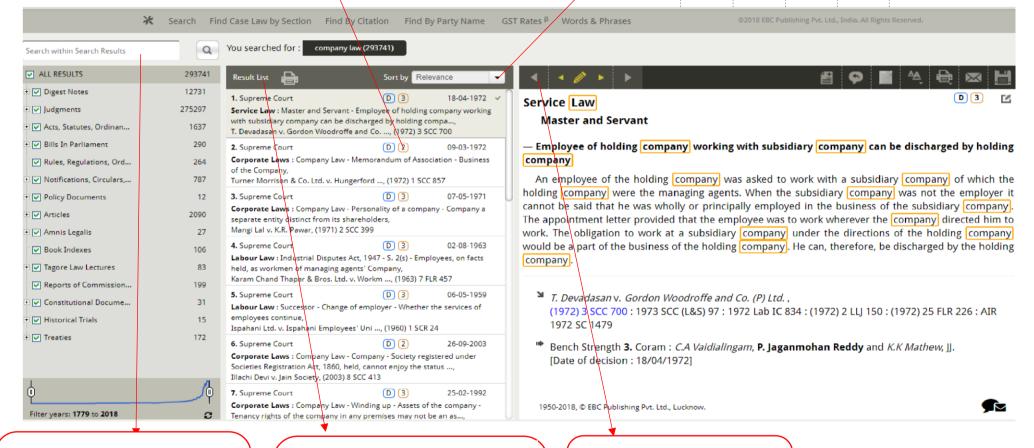


5. The numbers in the box represent the bench strength (coram) for each judgment. A red circle indicates that the note has been overruled.

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4. You can arrange your search results in the manner you prefer.

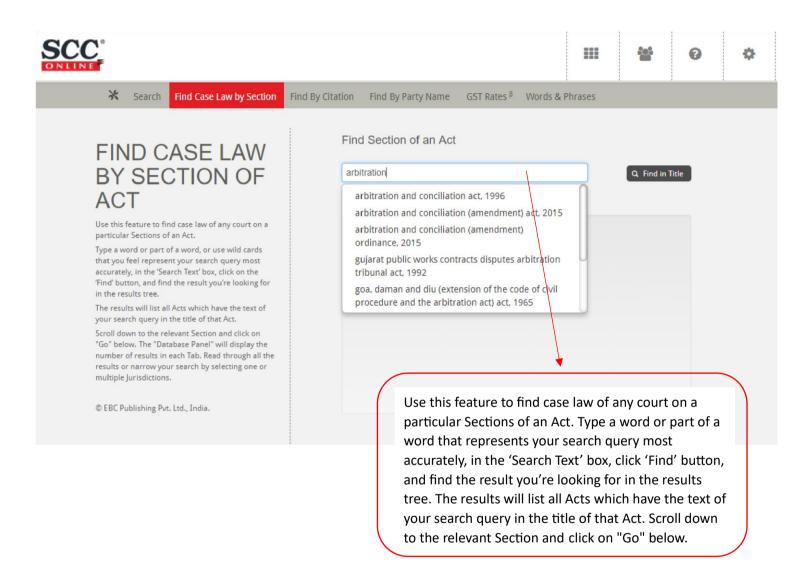


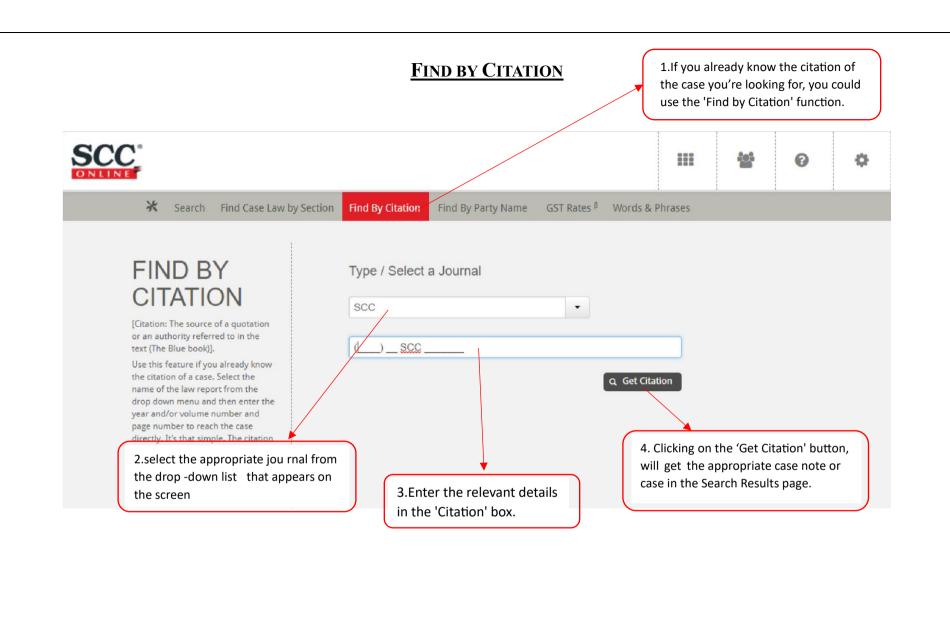
1. It displays the list of databases with a count of results for your search query. You can refine your search using the options in this section, without having to go b ack to the Search page and conducting a fresh search.

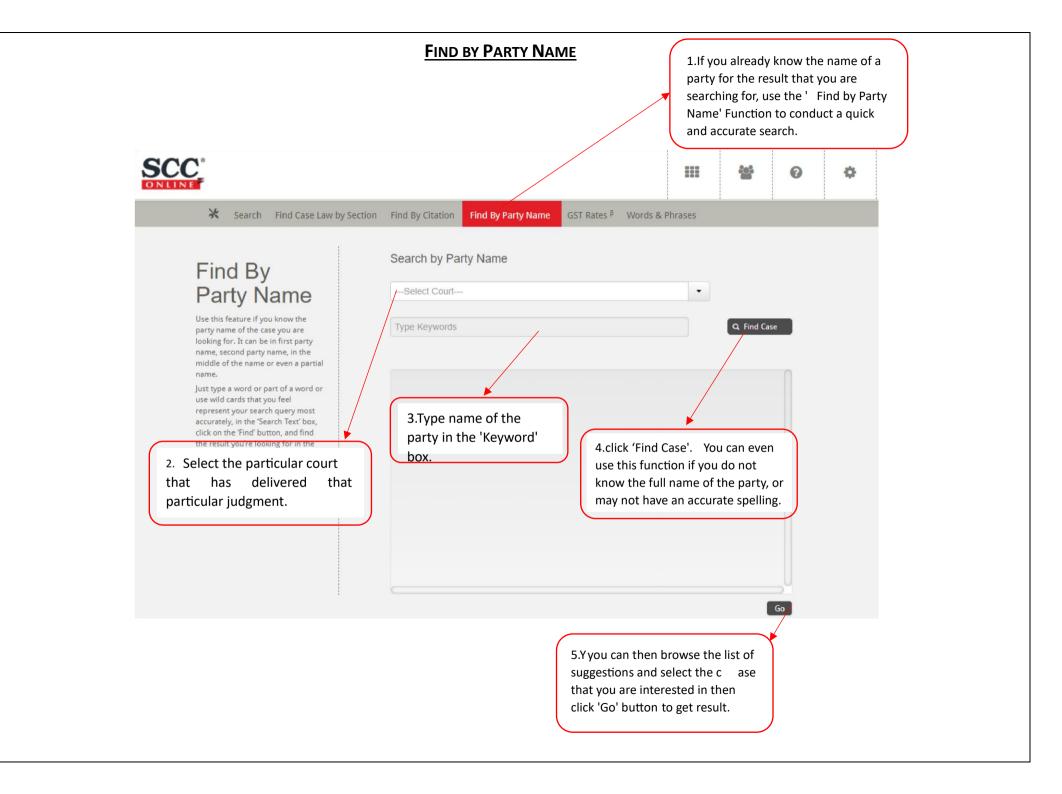
2. This displays a list of your search results. Each item contains a few details that you can use to quickly scan through your results, so that you only have to view the details of the results that match your requirements.

3. This section contains the details of the search result that you may have chosen from the section in the middle column.

#### FIND CASE LAW BY SECTION OF ACT

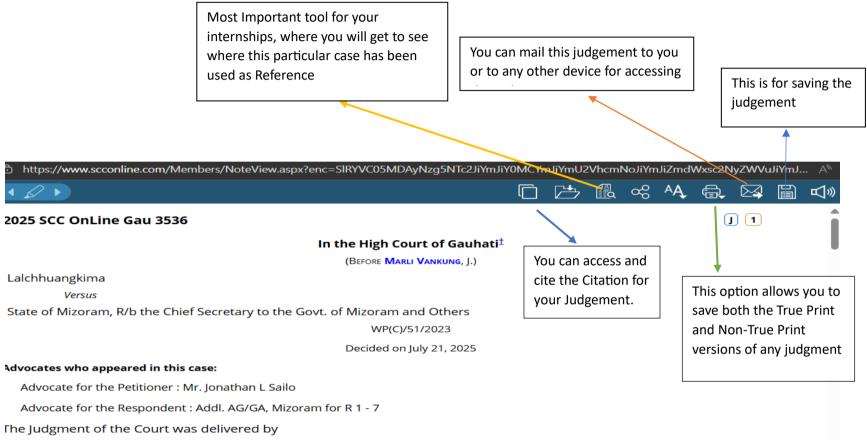






#### **PRINTING, EMAILING AND SAVING JUDGMENTS**

You can get print out, mail and save your judgement or search result.



Marli Vankung, J.:— Heard Mr. Jonathan L. Sailo, learned counsel for the petitioner. Also heard Mrs. Mary L. Khiangte, learned Government Advocate for the State respondents.

**2.** The instant writ petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India is for the issuance of the appropriate writ or direction to the respondents to pay the petitioner a compensation amounting to Rs. 45,000,00/- along with interest @ 12% per annum from the date of the accident, on the account of the electrocution suffered by him, which led to the amputation of his left eg and three toes from his right feet, causing him to suffer 60% permanent loco motor disability.

**3.** Brief facts of the case is that on 03.03.2021, the petitioner while working as a Carpenter on the roof of the garage belonging to one Shri. Jerome Rochhunga at Tumpuiveng, Kolasib came into contact with a line and loose hanging high voltage overhead 11

## FINAL NOTE ON USING SCC ONLINE EFFECTIVELY

# "An investment in knowledge pays the best interest." – Benjamin Franklin

These guidelines will serve their purpose only if the SCC Online sessions are attended with utmost seriousness. You can always rely on them, and in case of any doubts, feel free to reach out to the SCC Online Student Ambassador, **Krishna Singh**. Since the library invests in this resource for our benefit, it is our responsibility to make the most efficient use of it.