

**NLS GUIDE TO UNIFORM  
LEGAL CITATION**

*Simpler is Better*

**Compiled by:  
Uniform Citation Style Guide Committee,  
National Law School of India University,  
Bangalore**

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## FOREWORD

Schumacher says, “Small is Beautiful”. Let me add “Small is also Dutiful”.

The NLS Guide to Uniform Legal Citation is both ‘Beautiful and Dutiful’. Like many other firsts, this Guide is also an admirable output of the immensely talented students of NLSIU.

Research is to see what everybody else has seen, and to think what nobody else has thought. Search for truth is the other meaning of research. Citations are the tools that take you closer to the truth. Footnotes and citations play a pivotal role in the methodological requirements of research.

The Uniform Citation Style Guide Committee deserves the congratulations of all right-thinking persons. I am sure this Guide will stand apart for its scholarly output. I may add the following:

“When God commanded people “to love each other”, He did not add a FOOTNOTE that said, “except for the people of other religions, the people of other colours, the poor, or those who don’t live up to your expectations”.

I am sure this book will help us take research towards universal love.

PROF. R. VENKATA RAO  
Vice Chancellor, NLSIU

## EDITOR'S NOTE

The NLS Guide to Uniform Legal Citation has been devised by the Uniform Citation Style Guide Committee of the National Law School of India University, Bangalore. This Committee is the first of its kind in India, set up as a student initiative by the Student Bar Association of NLSIU. The eight member committee worked over a six month period in order to develop the Guide.

The Guide is a response to calls from students and legal researchers in India for a simpler system of legal citation, which would also provide adequately for the unique demands of citation of Indian sources, while adhering to international standards of citation. The Guide aims to make citation simpler and clearer, without sacrificing the purpose of citation - to enable the reader to locate the cited source with ease. The Guide has sought to strike this balance by providing simple and clear formats for various types of sources, while at the same time using as few divisions within sources as possible, making citation easier. By employing a minimum number of short forms and abbreviations, the Guide makes citation and legal scholarship accessible to a wider audience.

The development of forms of legal citation is a continuous process, and to this end, the Uniform Citation Style Guide Committee will revise and update the Guide every three years.

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## CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL RULES

### 1.1 FORMATTING

- 1.1.1 Single numbers do not begin with a 0
- 1.1.2 Numbers are to be represented in words unless it is a date/year/page number etc
- 1.1.3 Remove hyperlinks in all citations of URLs
- 1.1.4 The format of dates should be – February 26, 2010
- 1.1.5 Always use parentheses (round brackets) except where otherwise indicated in this Guide
- 1.1.6 Dots should be used in every abbreviation, except in the case of citations
- 1.1.7 Capitalisation – The start of every sentence should be in capitals. In titles, do not capitalise articles, conjunctions or prepositions if they comprise of less than four letters.
- 1.1.8 Italics – Italics are to be used in the following instances
  - Case names when used in the main text
  - Non-English words
  - Emphasis in the main text, but not forming part of a quote
- 1.1.9 Short forms – The short forms of words which are not mentioned in this guide are not acceptable. Short forms which are acceptable are:
  - ¶ for paragraph
  - Art. for article
  - Cl. for clause
  - Dn. for division
  - No. for number
  - Reg. for regulation
  - Sc. for scene
  - Sec. for section
  - Vol. for volume
  - Add ‘s’ to the short form for the plural form. For multiple paragraphs, put ¶¶

### 1.2 FOOTNOTES

- 1.2.1 The fundamental function of legal citation is to allow the reader to identify and locate the source of the ideas or quotes in the text. All ideas which are not developed as a result of independent reasoning are to be attributed to their original sources using footnotes. Footnotes are used to acknowledge the source of an argument as well as to provide support for a proposition. Footnotes can also be used to include information which is relevant but incongruous with the main text.
- 1.2.2 The footnote reference number should always be after the relevant punctuation mark

- 1.2.3 Multiple citations in the same footnote should be separated by a semicolon.
- 1.2.4 Connectors –
- 1.2.4.1 *Id.* and *Supra* are the only connectors which may be used for cross referencing
- 1.2.4.2 These connectors can only be used to refer to the original footnote, and may not be used to refer to an earlier reference
- 1.2.4.3 The format for referring to the immediately prior footnote shall be one of the following:
- When the page number(s) being referred to are the same as in the previous footnote- *Id.*
  - When the page number(s) being referred to are different from the previous footnote- *Id.*, at 77-78.
- 1.2.4.4 The format for referring to footnote earlier than the immediately prior footnote shall be:  
Seervai, *supra* note 6, at 10.
- 1.2.4.5 The last name of the author, when available, should be used before the *supra*. If there is no author, a suitable identifying mark may be used at the author's discretion.
- 1.2.5 Introductory Signals –
- 1.2.5.1 No introductory signal to be used when the footnote directly provides the proposition.
- 1.2.5.2 The signal '*See*' shall be used when the cited authority clearly supports the proposition.
- 1.2.5.3 The signal '*But see*' to be used when the cited authority clearly supports a proposition contrary to the given one.
- 1.2.6 All footnotes must end in a period (full stop).

### 1.3 QUOTES

- 1.3.1 For quotations below fifty words in length, the quote should be in double inverted commas and should be italicized.
- 1.3.2 For quotations above fifty words in length, separate the text from the main paragraph, indent it by an inch from either side, and provide only single line spacing. If the main text has only single line spacing, the font size of the quote shall be reduced by 1.
- 1.3.3 If the full sentence is a quote, place the period inside the quotation marks. If the quote forms only a part of the sentence, place the period outside the quotation mark.
- 1.3.4 If some text is being omitted from the middle of the quote, place ellipses ([space]...[space]) in place of the omitted text. No ellipses to be placed before or after quote. If a footnote is being omitted from the quote then write [footnote omitted].
- 1.3.5 If there is an error in the original quote, then keep the error but write [*sic*] after the error

- 1.3.6 For providing emphasis in a quote, underline the emphasized text and indicate the same by writing (emphasis supplied) at the end of the quote.
- 1.3.7 Any modification in a quote should be placed within square brackets.

#### 1.4 MISCELLANEOUS

- 1.4.1 When writing the names of authors/editors/speakers etc, the initials should be provided with a period after each initial, but no space between the initials.  
E.g. H.M. Seervai
- 1.4.2 If there are two authors/editors, both names should be provided, using ‘and’
- 1.4.3 If there are more than two authors/editors, only the first name should be provided, followed by ‘*et al.*’. *Et al* has no dots and should be italicized.
- 1.4.4 Page –
  - 1.4.4.1 The number of the page from which the information/proposition is taken should be included after the title of the source i.e. book, article, letter etc. or after the volume number in cases where there are multiple volumes of the same source.  
**Example:** G. Austin, THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION, 57 (1972).
  - 1.4.4.2 If consecutive pages have been used from the same source, then the first and last pages used should be mentioned separated by a dash.  
**Example:** G. Austin, THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION, 57-59 (1972).
  - 1.4.4.3 If non-consecutive pages have been used then each page used should be mentioned, separated by commas with an ‘and’ between the last two page numbers.  
**Example:** G. Austin, THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION, 57, 59, 70 and 81 (1972).
- 1.4.5 If the author is relying on an extract/quote from a text not available in original, and which is being accessed by the author from a secondary source, the standard form provided above should be replaced by the citation provided in that secondary source, followed by  
*as cited in* [citation of the secondary source in accordance with this guide]



## CHAPTER 2 – CASES

Element	Name of Petitioner/ Appellant	v.	Name of Defendant/Respondent	Citation	Pin Citation	Court
<b>Example 1</b>	Kesavananda Bharati	v.	State of Kerala,	AIR 1973 SC 1461		(Supreme Court of India).
<b>Example 2</b>	Kesavananda Bharati	v.	State of Kerala,	AIR 1973 SC 1461,	1475	(Supreme Court of India).

### 2.1 ORIGINAL CITATION

- 2.1.1 The names of the parties should be italicized when used in the main text, but not when used in the footnote (except when used as a short form – Rule 2.3)
- 2.1.2 The connector (v.) should never be italicized, and should always be followed by a period
- 2.1.3 The name of the second party should be followed by a comma, which is not to be italicized
- 2.1.4 The full citation should be provided in the footnote even if the case name has been mentioned in full in the main body
- 2.1.5 If there are several parties, write only the name of the first party and do not use ‘and anr.’
- 2.1.6 Use Ltd. for Limited, Co. for Company, Inc. for Incorporated, and so on
- 2.1.7 Government to be written as State of XYZ and Union of India, as the case may be
- 2.1.8 No full stops to be used in abbreviations, either in the case name or in the citation.
- 2.1.9 Use *Re* instead of *In re*
- 2.1.10 The description of the Court should be in parentheses.
- 2.1.11 In the description of the Court, first provide the Court and then jurisdiction

### 2.2 PIN CITE

- 2.2.1 When providing a pin citation, follow the starting page with a comma, followed by the page of the pin citation
- 2.2.2 For pin citing more than one page, follow Rule 1.4.4.
- 2.2.3 The paragraph number should be the one from the citation which has been provided. (for instance, if the paragraph number is from the report obtained off Manupatra, the Manupatra citation should be provided)

## 2.3 SHORTENED FORM

Element	Shortened Form	Citation	Pin Citation
Example 1	<i>Kesavananda Bharati</i> ,	AIR 1973 SC 1461.	
Example 2	<i>The Basic Structure Case</i> ,	AIR 1973 SC 1461,	1475.

2.3.1 If the same case is going to be cited subsequently, the full citation used the first time should be followed by the shortened form by which the case will be referred to subsequently, in inverted commas, and in square brackets.

E.g. *Name v. Name*, citation (Name of Court). [“shortened form”]

2.3.2 Subsequent references should follow the format provided above

2.3.3 *Supra* or *Id.* should not be used in reference to cases

2.3.4 The shortened form should be used every time after the first time a case is cited

2.3.5 The shortened form should be followed by a comma, followed by the citation

2.3.6 The shortened form, in the case of a company, should be the name, without Co./Ltd./Inc.

2.3.7 The shortened form should usually refer to the plaintiff, unless the plaintiff is the Government

2.3.8 If the case is known by some popular name, the shortened form can be the popular name [for instance, *Kesavananda Bharati* may be referred to as the *Basic Structure Case*]

2.3.9 If a pin cite is provided, follow the same rules as in the case of original citations (Rule 2.2).

2.3.10 The name of the Court should not follow the citation in the shortened form

## 2.4 QUOTES FROM CASES

Element	Per Judge Name	Quote	Original Citation/Shortened Form
Example 1	Per Lord Hoffman L.J.,	“one must first decide whether the loss for which compensation is sought is of a “kind” or “type” for which the contract-breaker ought fairly to be taken to have accepted responsibility”.	<i>Transfield Shipping v. Mercator Shipping</i> , [2008] 2 Lloyd’s Rep. 275, 278 (House of Lords).
Example 2	Per Lord Hoffman L.J.,	“one must first decide whether the loss for which compensation is sought is of a “kind” or “type” for which the contract-breaker ought fairly to be taken to have accepted responsibility”.	<i>Transfield Shipping</i> , [2008] 2 Lloyd’s Rep. 275, 278.

- 2.4.1 The designation of the judge should be indicated by a J. following the name, and not Judge or Justice before the name
- 2.4.2 Chief Justice should be indicated by C.J.
- 2.4.3 Chief Justice of India should be indicated by C.J.I.
- 2.4.4 Judges of the House of Lords should be indicated by L.J.
- 2.4.5 If there is more than one Judge, their names should be followed by JJ.
- 2.4.6 If there is the Chief Justice and a Judge, the former's name should be followed by C.J., followed by the latter's name, followed by J.
- 2.4.7 The designation should be the one at the time of the quotation, but this should not be mentioned (do not write 'as he was then')
- 2.4.8 The rules for quotation are the same as mentioned in the General Rules (Rule 1.3)
- 2.4.9 The quotation should be followed by the original citation or the shortened form in accordance with the rules mentioned earlier (Rules 2.1 and 2.3)
- 2.4.10 If the quotation is greater than 50 words, and hence is an independent paragraph, the citation should be on the following line
- 2.4.11 If the quote is reproduced in the main text, then do not reproduce the quote in the footnote

## 2.5 UNPUBLISHED DECISIONS

Element	Case Name	Citation	Date of Decision	Judges	Court
Example	BP Singhal v. Union of India,	W.P. (Civil) No.296 of 2004	May 7, 2010	(K.G. Balakrishnan C.J.I., S.H. Kapadia, R.V. Raveendran, B.S. Reddy and P. Sathasivam JJ.)	(Supreme Court of India).

- 2.5.1 The rules for the case name are the same as that in the case of published cases (Rules 2.1.1 to 2.1.9)
- 2.5.2 The citation should be replaced by one of the following-
  - The citation provided by an online database like Lexis, Westlaw or Manupatra or;
  - The case number
- 2.5.3 The citation required in the shortened form, or other places mentioned above, should be similarly replaced
- 2.5.4 The citation should be followed by the date of the decision
- 2.5.5 The date should be followed by the name/s of the Judges. The rules for naming the judges are the same as those mentioned above (Rule 2.4)
- 2.5.6 The rules for the name of the court are the same as that in the case of published cases (Rules 2.1.10 and 2.1.11)

## CHAPTER 3- LEGISLATIVE MATERIALS

### 3.1 CONSTITUTIONS

Element	Pin Cite,	NAME OF THE CONSTITUTION,	Year.
Example 1	Art. 132(1),	THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA,	1950.
Example 2	Art. 1, Sec. 8,	THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	1787.
Example 3	Art. 51,	THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY ( <i>Grundgesetz</i> ),	1949.

- 3.1.1 **Pin Cite:** The pin cite should use short forms to identify the specific part where the proposition being cited is found. Acceptable short forms are contained in Rule 1.1.9.
- 3.1.2 **Name of the Constitution:** The pin cite should be followed by a comma, a space and the name of the Constitution in small capitals. Ordinarily, the name of the Constitution is the phrase ‘The Constitution of’ followed by the name of the country. If the name of the Constitution is not in English, include the name of the document in italics and within parentheses after the name of the country.
- 3.1.3 **Year:** The name of the Constitution is followed by a comma, a space and the year in which the Constitution was adopted.

### 3.2 OTHER LEGISLATIVE MATERIALS

#### 3.2.1 Statutes

Element	Pin Cite,	Name of Statute,	Year.
Example	Sec. 10,	Indian Contract Act,	1872.

- 3.2.1.1 **Pin Cite:** The pin cite should use short forms to identify the specific part where the proposition being cited is found. Acceptable short forms are contained in Rule 1.1.9.
- 3.2.1.2 **Name of the Statute:** The pin cite should be followed by a comma, a space and the name of the statute. The name of the statute should be as contained in the short title clause of the statute.
- 3.2.1.3 **Year:** The name of the statute is followed by a comma, a space and the year in which the statute was passed.

#### 3.2.2 Bills

<b>Element</b>	Pin Cite,	Name of Bill	(introduced in Name of Legislature on Date).
<b>Example</b>	Cl. 6,	Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill	(introduced in Lok Sabha on May 7, 2010).

3.2.2.1 **Pin Cite:** The pin cite should use short forms to identify the specific part where the proposition being cited is found. Acceptable short forms are contained in Rule 1.1.9.

3.2.2.2 **Name of the Bill:** The pin cite should be followed by a comma, a space and the name of the bill. The name of the bill should be as contained in the short title clause of the bill.

3.2.2.3 **Legislature, Date introduced:** The name of the bill is followed by a space and the legislature and date on which the bill was introduced within parentheses.

### **3.2.3 Parliamentary Committee and Sub-Committee Hearings**

<b>Element</b>	Question by/Statement of	Name of Speaker,	Name of Hearing and/or Committee/Sub-Committee,	Legislature,	Pin Cite	(Date of Hearing).
<b>Example</b>	Statement of	P. Howson,	Senate Legal and Constitutional References Committee,	Parliament of Australia,	726	(August 18, 2000).

3.2.3.3 The proposition being cited should be identified by the phrases ‘Statement of’ or ‘Question by’.

3.2.3.4 **Name of the Speaker:** The phrase should be followed by the name of the speaker. The name of the speaker should be cited as per Rule 1.1.9.

3.2.3.5 **Name of the Hearing and/or Committee/Sub-Committee:** The name of the speaker should be followed by a comma, a space and the name of the hearing and the committee or sub-committee which held the hearing. In case the name of the hearing is unavailable, the name of the committee or sub-committee is sufficient.

3.2.3.6 **Name of the Legislature:** The name of the committee or sub-committee should be followed by a comma, a space and the name of the legislature under which the committee or sub-committee functions.

3.2.3.7 **Pin Cite:** The name of the legislature is followed by a comma, a space and the pin cite for the specific proposition being cited.

3.2.3.8 **Date of the Hearing:** The pin cite is followed by a space and the date of the hearing within parentheses.

### 3.2.4 Parliamentary Committee and Sub-Committee Reports

Element	Name of Legislature, Committee/Sub-Committee,	TITLE OF REPORT,	Pin Cite	(Year).
Example	Committee on Rajya Sabha, Health and Family Welfare,	THE INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL,	19	(2006).

- 3.2.4.1 **Name of the Committee/Sub-Committee:** The name of the committee or sub-committee which compiled the report should be followed by a comma, a space and the name of the legislature under which the committee or sub-committee functions.
- 3.2.4.2 **Title:** The name of the legislature should be followed by a comma, a space and the title of the report in small capitals. The full title of the report as stated on the cover page should be mentioned.
- 3.2.4.3 **Pin Cite:** The title of the report should be followed by a comma, a space and the page number where the proposition being cited is stated.
- 3.2.4.4 **Year:** The pin cite should be followed by the year in which the report was published within parentheses.

### 3.2.5 Parliamentary Debates

Element	Question by/Statement of	Name of Speaker,	NAME OF REPORTER	Pin Cite	(Date of Debate)
Example 1	Question by	N.G. Ayyangar,	CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEBATES	116	(August 22, 1947).
Example 2	Statement of	V. Narayanasamy,	LOK SABHA DEBATES	5	(March 10, 2010).

- 3.2.5.1 The proposition being cited should be identified by the phrases ‘Statement of’ or ‘Question by’.
- 3.2.5.2 **Name of the Speaker:** The phrase should be followed by the name of the speaker. The name of the speaker should be cited as per Rule 1.4.1.
- 3.2.5.3 **Name of the Reporter:** The name of the speaker should be followed by a comma, a space and the name of the reporter in which the debate was published in small capitals.
- 3.2.5.4 **Pin Cite:** The name of the reporter should be followed by a space and the page number where the specific proposition being cited is stated.
- 3.2.5.5 **Date of the Debate:** The pin cite is followed by a space and the date of the debate within parentheses.



## CHAPTER 4- BOOKS

### 4.1 BOOKS

Element	Author,	TITLE,	Vol. #,	Page	(Editor's name ed(s)/translator's name tr(s),	Edition Number edn.,	Year).
Example	G. Austin,	THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION		57			(1972).

4.1.1 **Author:** The name of the author should follow Rule 1.4.1.

4.1.1.1 In the case of a single author, the book will be cited as follows.

**Example:** G. Austin, THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION, 57 (1972).

4.1.1.2 If there is more than one author and up to two authors then, the authors should be separated by commas with the last two separated with 'and'.

**Example:** I. Macleod, and S. Hyett, THE EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, 173 (1996).

4.1.1.3 If there are more than two, then the name of the first author should be given followed by '*et al*'.

**Example:** D.J. Harris *et al*, LAW OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ON HUMAN RIGHTS, 69 (2<sup>nd</sup> edn., 1999).

4.1.1.4 If there is no author then the citation would begin from the Title of the Book.

4.1.1.5 If the title of the book includes the author's name then the book should be cited as an authorless book.

**Example:** *Chitty on Contracts*, Vol. 2, 209 (H.G. Beale ed., 28<sup>th</sup> edn., 1999).

The name of the author(s) should be followed by a comma and a space.

4.1.2 **Title:** The title of the book should be in small capitals. The Subtitle should be preceded by a colon unless it is preceded by some other punctuation mark in the book. The title should be followed by a comma and a space.

**Example:** K.E. Palmer, CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS: 1789 TO THE PRESENT (1999).

4.1.3 **Volume:** If a book has more than one volume, the Volume Number which is used should be included after the Title of the book as Vol. #. The volume number should be in Roman Numerals. The volume number should be followed by a comma and a space.

**Example:** A.P. Datar, COMMENTARY ON THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA, Vol. I, 123 (2<sup>nd</sup> edn., 2007).

4.1.4 **Page:** The page number should be written as per Rule 1.4.4 of the General Rules in this Guide.



4.1.5 **Editor:** The name of the editor/editors should be included after the page number. The name of the editor/editors should be preceded by parentheses and followed by ‘ed.’ or ‘eds.’ (in the case of multiple editors) and a comma and a space. The rules applicable to multiple authors also apply to multiple editors.

**Example:** D. D. Basu, COMMENTARY ON THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA, Vol. V, 5773 (C. K. Thakker J. *et al* eds., 8<sup>th</sup> edn., 2009).

4.1.6 **Edition:** When there is more than one edition of the same book, the edition number of the book should be given after the name of the editor followed by ‘edn.’ and a comma and a space.

**Example:** P.V. Ramakrishna, A TREATISE ON ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS IN INDIA, 67 (4<sup>th</sup> edn., 1993).

4.1.7 **Year:** The year in which the edition which is being cited is published should be included and the parentheses should be closed.

**Note: Dictionaries are to be cited in the same manner as a book, following the above rules.**

## 4.2 COLLECTION OF ESSAYS

Element	Author,	<i>Title of Essay</i>	in	TITLE OF BOOK,	Starting page of essay,	Pin Cite	(Editor’s name ed(s).	Year).
Example	M.S. Ramakumar,	<i>India’s Nuclear Deterrence</i>		NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND INDIA’S NATIONAL SECURITY	33,	35	(M.L. Sondhi ed.,	2000).

4.2.1 **Author:** The name of the author should follow Rule 1.4.1. The name of the author should be followed by a comma and a space.

4.2.2 **Title of essay:** The title of the essay should be italicized and should be followed by ‘in’ and the title of the book in which the essay appears.

4.2.3 **Title of Book:** The title of the book should be in small capitals. The subtitle should be preceded by a colon unless it is preceded by some other punctuation mark in the book. The title of the book should be followed by a comma and a space.

4.2.4 **Starting page:** The starting page of the essay should be included after the title of the book. It should be followed by a comma and a space.

4.2.5 **Pin cite:** The pages used from the essay should be included after the starting page of the essay.

4.2.6 **Editor:** The names of the editor(s) should be included after a parentheses and should be followed by ‘ed(s).’ and a comma and a space.

**4.2.7 Year:** The year in which the book is published should be included after the editors and should be followed by parentheses.

## CHAPTER 5- ARTICLES

### 5.1 LAW REVIEW ARTICLES

Element	Author Name(s),	<i>Title of Article,</i>	Volume No. (Issue No.)	NAME OF JOURNAL	Starting Page,	Pin Cite	(Year of Publication).
Example	A.M. Danner,	<i>Constructing a Hierarchy of Crimes in International Criminal Law Sentencing,</i>	87(3)	VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW	415,	422	(2001).

- 5.1.1 **Author:** Cite the name of the author as in Rule 1.4.1. In case of articles where the author is not identified, use the same format excluding the name of the author. The name of the author should be followed by a comma and a space.
- 5.1.2 **Title:** After the space, the title of the article should appear in italics. The title of the article should be as it appears on the first page of the article in the journal except that capitalisation should adhere to Rule 1.1.7. The title should be followed by a comma and a space followed by the volume and issue numbers.
- 5.1.3 **Volume Number:** The volume number of the journal should followed by the issue number in parentheses. There is no differentiation between consecutively and non-consecutively paginated journals; the volume and issue numbers should appear for both.
- 5.1.4 **Name of the Journal:** The volume and issue numbers are followed by a space and the name of the journal in small capitals. The full name of the journal as mentioned on the cover page should be given; no short forms are permitted.
- 5.1.5 **Page Number:** The name of the journal should be followed by a space and the starting page of the article being cited. This is followed by a comma, a space and the specific page which contains the proposition being cited.
- 5.1.6 **Year of Publication:** The pin cite is followed by a space and the year of publication of the journal within parentheses.

### 5.2 MAGAZINE ARTICLES

#### 5.2.1 Articles in print versions of magazines

Element	Author Name(s),	<i>Title of Article,</i>	NAME OF MAGAZINE	Starting Page,	Pin Cite	(Date of Publication).
Example	C. Banerjee,	<i>Gun Minus Fire,</i>	OUTLOOK	22,	24	(February 15, 2010).

- 5.2.1.1 **Author:** Cite the name of the author as in Rule 1.4.1. The name of the author should be followed by a comma and a space
- 5.2.1.2 **Title:** After the space, the title of the article should appear in italics. The title of the article should be as it appears on the first page of the article in the magazine except that capitalisation should adhere to Rule 1.1.7.
- 5.2.1.3 **Name of the Magazine:** The title should be followed by a comma and a space followed by the full name of the magazine in small capitals. The full name of the magazine as mentioned on the cover page should be given; no short forms are permitted.
- 5.2.1.4 **Page Number:** The name of the magazine should be followed by a space and the starting page of the article being cited. This is followed by a comma, a space and the specific page which contains the proposition being cited.
- 5.2.1.5 **Date of Publication:** The pin cite is followed by a space and the date of publication of the magazine within parentheses.

### **5.2.2 Articles published in a magazine arranged by volume**

<b>Element</b>	Author name(s),	<i>Title of Article,</i>	Volume No. (Issue No.)	NAME OF MAGAZINE	Starting Page,	Pin Cite	(Date of Publication).
<b>Example</b>	A. Bagchi,	<i>Sri Lanka's Experiment in Controlled Decentralisation: Learning from India,</i>	23(1)	ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY	25,	26	(January 2, 1988).

- 5.2.2.1 **Author:** Cite the name of the author as in Rule 1.4.1. The name of the author should be followed by a comma and a space.
- 5.2.2.2 **Title:** After the space, the title of the article should appear in italics. The title of the article should be as it appears on the first page of the article in the magazine except that capitalisation should adhere to Rule 1.1.7. The title should be followed by a comma and a space followed by the volume and issue numbers.
- 5.2.2.3 **Volume Number:** The volume number of the journal should followed by the issue number in parentheses. There is no differentiation between consecutively and non-consecutively paginated magazines; the volume and issue numbers should appear for both.
- 5.2.2.4 **Name of the Magazine:** The volume and issue numbers are followed by a space and the name of the magazine in small capitals. The full name of the magazine as mentioned on the cover page should be given; no short forms are permitted.

5.2.2.5 **Page Number:** The name of the magazine should be followed by a space and the starting page of the article being cited. This is followed by a comma, a space and the specific page which contains the proposition being cited.

5.2.2.6 **Date of Publication:** The pin cite is followed by a space and the date of publication of the magazine within parentheses.

### 5.2.3 Articles in online versions on magazines

Element	Author name(s)	Title of Article	NAME OF MAGAZINE	(Date of Publication)	of <i>available at</i>	URL	(Last visited on Date).
Example	P. Sahgal,	<i>Getting the Menu Right,</i>	INDIA TODAY	(January 23, 2010),	<i>available at</i>	http://indiatoday.in/site/Story/80632/Column:%20Off%20the%20record/Getting+the+menu+right.html	(Last visited on February 10, 2010).

5.2.3.1 **Author:** Cite the name of the author as in Rule 1.4.1. In case of articles where the author is not identified, use the same format excluding the name of the author. The name of the author should be followed by a comma and a space

5.2.3.2 **Title:** After the space, the title of the article should appear in italics. The title of the article should be as it appears on the first page of the article in the magazine except that capitalization should adhere to Rule 1.1.7.

5.2.3.3 **Name of the Magazine:** The title should be followed by a comma and a space followed by the name of the magazine in small capitals. The full name of the magazine as mentioned on the home page should be given; no short forms are permitted.

5.2.3.4 **Date of Publication:** The name of the magazine should be followed by a space and the date of publication of the article within parentheses. This should be followed by a comma, a space and the phrase ‘available at’ in italics.

5.2.3.5 **URL:** The phrase ‘available at’ should be followed by a space and the URL of the article. The URL should not be of the home page of the magazine but of the specific page where the proposition being cited is found.

5.2.3.6 **Date last visited:** The URL is followed by a space and the date the website was last visited on within parentheses.

## 5.3 NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

### 5.3.1 Articles in print versions of newspapers

Element	Author name(s),	<i>Title of Article,</i>	NAME OF NEWSPAPER	Page Number	(City Edition, Date of Publication).
Example	N. Vyas,	<i>BJP not happy with JMM proposal,</i>	THE HINDU	14	(Bangalore edn., May 8, 2010).

- 5.3.1.1 **Author:** Cite the name of the author as in Rule 1.4.1. In case of articles where the author is not identified, use the same format excluding the name of the author. The name of the author should be followed by a comma and a space.
- 5.3.1.2 **Title:** After the space, the title of the article should appear in italics. The title of the article should be as it appears at the head of the article in the newspaper except that capitalization should adhere to Rule 1.1.7 .
- 5.3.1.3 **Name of the Newspaper:** The title should be followed by a comma and a space followed by the full name of the newspaper in small capitals. The full name of the newspaper as mentioned on the front page should be given; no short forms are permitted.
- 5.3.1.4 **Page Number:** The name of the newspaper should be followed by a space and the page number of the article being cited.
- 5.3.1.5 **City Edition, Date of Publication:** The page number is followed by a space and the city edition, followed by a comma and a space and the date of publication of the newspaper within parentheses.

### 5.3.2 Articles in online versions of newspapers

Element	Author name(s),	<i>Title of Report,</i>	NAME OF NEWSPAPER	(Date of Publication),	<i>available at</i>	URL	(Last visited on Date).
Example	S. Milne,	<i>Nick Clegg's Fateful Declaration for Cameron,</i>	THE GUARDIAN	(May 7, 2010),	<i>available at</i>	<a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2010/may/07/nick-clegg-david-cameron">http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2010/may/07/nick-clegg-david-cameron</a>	(Last visited on May 7, 2010).

- 5.3.2.1 **Author:** Cite the name of the author as in Rule 1.4.1. In case of articles where the author is not identified, use the same format excluding the name of the author. The name of the author should be followed by a comma and a space

- 5.3.2.2 **Title:** After the space, the title of the article should appear in italics. The title of the article should be as it appears on the first page of the article in the newspaper except that capitalization should adhere to Rule 1.1.7.
- 5.3.2.3 **Name of the Newspaper:** The title should be followed by a comma and a space followed by the name of the newspaper in small capitals. The full name of the newspaper as mentioned on the home page should be given; no short forms are permitted.
- 5.3.2.4 **Date of Publication:** The name of the newspaper should be followed by a space and the date of publication of the article within parentheses. This should be followed by a comma, a space and the phrase ‘available at’ in italics.
- 5.3.2.5 **URL:** The phrase ‘available at’ should be followed by a space and the URL of the article. The URL should not be of the home page of the newspaper but of the specific page where the proposition being cited is found.
- 5.3.2.6 **Date last visited:** The URL is followed by a space and the date the website was last visited on within parentheses.

## CHAPTER 6- OTHER SOURCES

### 6.1 LAW COMMISSION REPORTS

#### 6.1.1 Original Citation

Element	Description	Title	Pin Cite	Year.
Example 1	9 <sup>th</sup> Report of the Law Commission of India,	Specific Relief Act, 1877		(1958).
Example 2	9 <sup>th</sup> Report of the Law Commission of India,	Specific Relief Act, 1877,	123	(1958).

#### 6.1.2 Shortened Form

Element	Description	Pin Cite
Example 1	9 <sup>th</sup> Report of the Law Commission of India,	123.

## 6.2 WEBSITES

**6.2.1 Articles:** If the said website is an article, the rules to be followed are the same as in the case of articles, except that the citation of the article should be replaced by *available at* URL (Last visited on \_\_\_\_).

#### 6.2.2 Reports:

Element	Institution	Title	Year	URL	Last visited on
Example	World Trade Organization,	<i>Lamy outlines “cocktail approach” in moving Doha forward,</i>	(2010),	<i>available at</i> <a href="http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news10_e/tnc_chair_report_04may10_e.htm">http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news10_e/tnc_chair_report_04may10_e.htm</a>	(Last visited on May 10, 2010).

**6.2.3 Others:** In all other cases, only the URL should be provided (without using *available at*) followed by the date of visit within parentheses.

## 6.3 FORTHCOMING MATERIALS

Element	Author, Title,	Publication Information	(forthcoming in	Projected date of publication).



<b>E.g.</b>	E. Fox-Decent, <i>The Fiduciary Nature of State Legal Authority</i> , QUEEN'S LAW JOURNAL (forthcoming 2005).
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- 6.3.1 **Author:** The name of the author should be written as per Rule 1.4.1, followed by a comma and a space.
- 6.3.2 **Title:** The title of the work should be written in italics, followed by a comma and a space.
- 6.3.3 **Publication Information:** As much publication information as is available should be written, followed by a space. The publication information should be written as per the Rules in the Guide.
- 6.3.4 The phrase ‘forthcoming in [Projected date of publication]’ should be written within parentheses, followed by a period.
- 6.3.5 **Projected Date of Publication:** The projected date of publication should be written as per Rule 1.1.4.

#### 6.4 UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS

<b>Element</b>	Author,	<i>Title</i>	[unpublished,	retrieval information].
<b>Example</b>	S. Das,	<i>Antidumping Investigations</i>	[unpublished,	archived at National Law School of India University Library].

- 6.4.1 **Author:** The name of the author should be written as per Rule 1.4.1, followed by a comma and a space.
- 6.4.2 **Title:** The title of the paper should be written in italics, followed by a space and the word ‘unpublished’ followed by a comma.
- 6.4.3 **Retrieval Information:** The information regarding the retrieval of the paper should be written in the same square bracket as the word ‘unpublished’. The closing square bracket should be followed by a period.

#### 6.5 WORKING PAPERS

<b>Element</b>	Author,	<i>Title</i> ,	Pin Cite	(Working Paper No. #,	Institution,	Year).
<b>Example</b>	Anthony Forsyth,	<i>Re-Regulatory Tendencies in Australian and New</i>	19	(Working Paper No. 21,	Centre for Employment and Labour Relations Law, The	2001).

		<i>Zealand Labour Law,</i>			University of Melbourne,	
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- 6.5.1. **Author:** The name of the author should follow rule 1.4.1.
- 6.5.2. **Title:** It should always be italicized
- 6.5.3. **Pinpoint reference:** The pages used from the essay should be included after the starting page of the essay.
- 6.5.4. **Working Paper No. :** It should be preceded by a bracket.
- 6.5.5. **Institution:** The entire name of the institution needs to be mentioned.
- 6.5.6. **Year:** The bracket closes after the year.

## 6.6 DISSERTATIONS

Element	Author name,	<i>Title of Dissertation</i>	Pin Cite	(Degree for which dissertation written, Institution, Year)	[unpublished].
Example	J. Kirk,	<i>'Implied Rights' in Constitutional Adjudication by the High Court of Australia since 1983,</i>	10	(D. Phil Thesis, University of Oxford, 1998)	[unpublished].

- 6.6.1 **Author:** Cite the name of the author as in Rule 1.4.1.
- 6.6.2 **Title:** The name of the author should be followed by a comma, a space and the title of the dissertation in italics. The title of the dissertation should be as mentioned on the cover page of the dissertation. Sub-titles should only be mentioned if necessary.
- 6.6.3 **Pin Cite:** The title should be followed by a comma and a space and the pin cite for the proposition being cited.
- 6.6.4 **Degree, Institution, Year:** The pin cite should be followed by a space and the degree for which the dissertation was written, the institution under whose auspices the dissertation was written and the year in which the dissertation was completed within parentheses.
- 6.6.5 This should be followed by a space and the word 'unpublished' within square brackets.

## 6.7 SYMPOSIA

Element	Author,	<i>Title,</i>	presented at	Name of Conference	(Location, Date)	<i>in/ available at</i>	Retrieval Information/ [unpublished].
Example	A. Bellorini <i>et al,</i>	<i>Human Factors Computer Based Training in Air Traffic Control,</i>	presented at	Ninth International Symposium on Aviation Psychology	(Columbus, U.S.A., April 28 to May 1, 1997)		[unpublished].

6.7.1 **Author:** The name of the author(s) should be written as per Rule 1.4.1, followed by a comma and a space.

6.7.2 **Title:** The title of the paper should be written in italics, followed by a comma and a space, and the phrase ‘presented at’, followed by a space.

6.7.3 **Name of Conference:** The name of the Conference should be written in full, followed by a space.

6.7.4 **Location, Date:** The location and date of the conference should be in parentheses, separated by a comma. The location should include institution, city and country where the information is available, followed by the word ‘in’ if the paper is available in a book or ‘available at’ if the paper is sourced from the internet, in italics. If the paper is unpublished or available with you, there is no need for this connecting phrase.

6.7.5 **Retrieval Information:** The retrieval information should be included in the Rules specified in this Guide. If the paper is unpublished, the retrieval information is in the form [unpublished]. If the paper is available with you, the information is to be written as [on file with author]. The retrieval information is to be followed by a period.

## 6.8 CONTRACTS/AGREEMENTS

Element	Pin Cite,	Title Contract	of <i>between</i>	Names Parties	of (Date Contract).
Example	Cl. 26,	Letter Agreement	of <i>between</i>	Bed, Bath and Beyond Inc. and Select Comfort Retail Corporation	(April 20, 1999).

6.8.1 **Pin Cite:** The pin cite should use short forms to identify the specific part where the proposition being cited is found. Acceptable short forms are contained in Rule 1.4.1.

- 6.8.2 **Title:** The pin cite should be followed by a comma, a space and the title of the contract as mentioned at the head of the contract.
- 6.8.3 **Names of the Parties:** The title of the contract should be followed by a space and the word ‘between’ in italics. This should be followed by the names of the parties who entered into the contract.
- 6.8.4 **Date:** The names of the parties should be followed by the date on which the contract was entered into within parentheses.

## 6.9 LETTERS

Element	Letter from	Author Name, Designation	to	Recipient Name, Designation	(Date)	<i>in/avail able at</i>	Information in retrieval of letter.
Example 1	Letter from	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	to	Indira Gandhi	(August 9, 1933)	<i>available at</i>	<a href="http://www.webspawner.com/users/nehru/">http://www.webspawner.com/users/nehru/</a> (Last visited on May 7, 2010).
Example 2	Letter from	author	to	Gangaram Tripathi	(July 22, 2005)		[on file with author].
Example 3	Letter from	Sunita Kumar, Chairperson, URC Committee	to	author	(November 23, 2003)		[on file with author].

- 6.9.1 The citation should begin with the words ‘Letter from’ followed by a space.
- 6.9.2 **Author Name, Designation:** This should be followed by the name of the author, which should be written as per Rule 1.4.1. The name of the author is followed by a comma and a space, after which the designation of the author is to be written. It is preferable to write the designation either in case of important personages such as the President etc or where the designation is relevant to the content of the correspondence.  
E.g. P. Patil, Hon’ble President of India
- 6.9.3 The name of the author should be followed by the word ‘to’, followed by a space and the name of the recipient.
- 6.9.4 **Recipient Name, Designation:** The name of the recipient of the letter should be written as per Rule 1.4.1. The designation of the recipient can be included after the name preceded by a comma. It is preferable to write the designation either in case of important personages or where the designation is relevant to the content of the correspondence. The designation should be followed by a space.  
E.g. S. Khan, Bollywood actor
- 6.9.5 **Date:** The date on which the letter was written by the author should be included within parentheses in the format specified in Rule 1.1.4.

- 6.9.6 The date should be followed by a space and the words ‘in’ if the letter has been obtained from a book or ‘available at’ if it has been obtained from a website. This phrase must be in italics. If the letter is available with you, there is no need for this connecting phrase.
- 6.9.7 **Retrieval Information:** Following this connecting phrase, the information on the retrieval of the letter should be written, followed by a period. This is the citation of the book or website where the letter is available as per the format in this Guide. If the letter is available with you, the retrieval information will be in the form of the phrase [on file with author].

## 6.10 E-MAIL CORRESPONDENCE

<b>Element</b>	E-mail from	Author, Designation	to	Recipient, Designation	(Date, Time).
<b>Example</b>	E-mail from	M. Maithreyi, Placement Officer, NLSIU	to	author	(May 6, 11.11 2010, IST).

- 6.10.1 The citation should begin with the words ‘E-mail from’ followed by a space.
- 6.10.2 **Author:** This should be followed by the name of the author, which should be written as per Rule 1.4.1. The name of the author is followed by a comma and a space, after which the designation of the author is to be written. It is preferable to write the designation either in case of important personages such as the President etc or where the designation is relevant to the content of the correspondence, as in the quoted example.
- 6.10.3 The name of the author should be followed by the word ‘to’, followed by a space and the name of the recipient.
- 6.10.4 **Recipient:** The name of the recipient of the e-mail should be written as per Rule 1.4.1. The designation of the recipient can be included after the name preceded by a comma. It is preferable to write the designation either in case of important personages or where the designation is relevant to the content of the correspondence. The designation should be followed by a space.
- 6.10.5 **Date:** The date on which the e-mail was written by the author should be included in parentheses in the format specified in Rule 1.1.4, followed by a comma and space.
- 6.10.6 **Time:** The date should be followed by a comma and space and the time of the e-mail. The time should be written as per the 24-hour clock, followed by the time zone which is being used, such as IST or GMT. This should be followed by a period.

## 6.11 WEBLOGS

<b>Element</b>	Author,	<i>Title of Entry</i>	(posting date),	TITLE OF WEBLOG,	<i>available at</i>	URL ,	(Last visited on	Date).
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<b>Example</b>	J. Ku,	<i>Looking for New and Innovative Ways to Implement U.S. Human Rights Treaties</i>	(May 5, 2010),	OPINIO JURIS,	<i>available at</i>	<a href="http://opiniojuris.org/2010/05/05/presidential-powers-to-implement-us-human-rights-treaties/">http://opiniojuris.org/2010/05/05/presidential-powers-to-implement-us-human-rights-treaties/</a> ,	(Last visited on	May 7, 2010).
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- 6.11.2 **Author:** The name of the author should follow Rule 1.4.1 relating to authors and followed by a comma and a space.
- 6.11.2 **Title of Entry:** The title of the entry should be included as it appears on the blog and should be italicized.
- 6.11.3 **Posting Date:** The date on which the entry was posted should appear in parentheses after the title of the entry and should be followed by a comma and a space. The date should follow Rule 1.1.4.
- 6.11.4 **Title of Weblog:** The title of the weblog should be included as it appears on the blog and should be in small capitals and followed by a comma and a space.
- 6.11.5 **URL:** The uniform resource locator (URL) of the blog is to be included. The URL should be preceded by the phrase ‘available at’ in italics.
- 6.11.6 **Date:** The date on which the entry cited was last visited should be included after the phrase ‘last visited on’. The format for writing dates should follow Rule 1.1.4.

## 6.12 INTERVIEWS

### 6.12.1 Interviews conducted by the author:

<b>Element</b>	Interview with	Name	of	(Location	or	Full
		Interviewee,		form		of Date).
		Designation		interview,		
<b>Example</b>	Interview with	U. Mandgi,		(Bangalore,		May 8,
		Advocate				2006).

- 6.12.1.1 The citation should begin with the phrase ‘Interview with’ followed by a space.
- 6.12.1.2 **Interviewee:** This should be followed by the name of the interviewee, which should be written as per Rule 1.4.1. The name of the interviewee is followed by a comma and a space, after which the designation of the interviewee is to be written. It is preferable to write the designation of the interviewee where available. The name and designation of the interviewee should be followed by a space.

6.12.1.3 **Location:** The location of the interview should be written in parentheses. The location is normally the city of the interview, but if available, the specific location may also be included.

E.g. (Taj West End, Bangalore,

6.12.1.4 **Date:** The location should be followed by a space and the date of the interview as per Rule 1.1.4 in parentheses. This is followed by a period.

### **6.12.2 Interviews not conducted by the author:**

<b>Element</b>	Name of interviewer,	with	Name of Interviewee, Designation	(Location or form of Interview,	Full Date)	<i>in/ available at</i>	Source/retrieval information
<b>Example</b>	S. Kalra,	interview with	Aamir Khan, Actor	(New Delhi,	November 25, 2009)	<i>available at</i>	<a href="http://www.hindustantimes.com/cinema-news/interviews-cinema/Exclusive-Interview-Aamir-Khan/490387/Article1-480110.aspx">http://www.hindustantimes.com/cinema-news/interviews-cinema/Exclusive-Interview-Aamir-Khan/490387/Article1-480110.aspx</a> (Last visited on May 7, 2010).

6.12.2.1 **Interviewer:** The name of the interviewer should be written as per Rule 1.4.1, followed by a comma and space.

6.12.2.2 The name of the interviewer is followed by the phrase ‘interview with’ followed by a space.

6.12.2.3 **Interviewee:** This should be followed by the name of the interviewee, which should be written as per Rule 1.4.1. The name of the interviewee is followed by a comma and a space, after which the designation of the interviewee is to be written. It is preferable to write the designation of the interviewee where available. The name and designation of the interviewee should be followed by a space.

6.12.2.4 **Location:** The location of the interview should be written in parentheses. The location is normally the city of the interview, but if available, the specific location may also be included.

E.g. (Taj West End, Bangalore,

6.12.2.5 **Date:** The location should be followed by a space and the date of the interview as per Rule 1.1.4 in the parentheses.

6.12.2.6 The date should be followed by the word ‘in’ where the interview is sourced from a book or ‘available at’ where it is sourced from the internet, in italics.

6.12.2.7 **Retrieval Information:** The source/retrieval information should be written as per the Rules provided in this Guide, followed by a period.

### 6.13. STATISTICAL TABLE, GRAPH, FIGURE OR CHART

Element	Author	(Year of Publication),	<i>Complete Name of table/graph/figure/chart</i>	(Appropriate descriptor-table/graph/chart/figure)	<i>available at</i> URL	(Last visited on	Date).
Example	Statistics Canada	(2004),	<i>2001 School Attendance, Education, Field of Study, Highest Level of Schooling and Earnings, 2001, Manitoba Census Subdivisions</i>	(table)	<i>available at</i> E-STAT <a href="http://estat.statcan.ca/cgiwin/CN_SMCGLI.EXE?ESTATFILE=EStat\English\E-Main.htm">http://estat.statcan.ca/cgiwin/CN_SMCGLI.EXE?ESTATFILE=EStat\English\E-Main.htm</a>	(Last visited on	May 5, 2010).

- 6.13.1 **Author:** The name of the author should follow rule 1.4.1.
- 6.13.2 **Year of Publication:** It should be in parentheses.
- 6.13.3 The complete name of the table, graph, figure or chart should be used; it should be italicized.
- 6.13.4 **Appropriate Description:** Mention whether a graph/table/chart/figure has been used within parentheses.
- 6.13.5 **URL:** This should be followed by the phrase ‘available at’ within italics, followed by the URL.
- 6.13.6 **Date of last visit:** This should be followed by the phrase ‘Last visited on’ followed by the date, as per Rule 1.1.4.

### 6.14 SPEECHES

Element	Author	Title	Venue	Date	Source
Example	M.V. Kanoria,	<i>If You Elect Me President,</i>	NLSIU, Bangalore	(May 30, 2009),	<i>in</i>

- 6.14.1 If the speech is obtained from a book, the above citation should be followed by *in* [citation of the book in accordance with the rules discussed earlier].
- 6.14.2 If the speech is obtained from a website, the above citation should be followed by *available at* URL (Last visited on \_\_\_\_).
- 6.14.3 If the speech has not been published, then the date is the last element of the citation



## 6.15 TELEVISION/FILMS

### 6.15.1 Television

<b>Element</b>	Broadcaster, <i>Title</i> , NAME OF PROGRAMME, Date, of Broadcast.
<b>Example</b>	CBS TV <i>Blood</i> GHOST May 7, Network, <i>Money</i> , WHISPERER, 2010.

**6.15.1.1 Broadcaster:** The name of the Broadcaster (TV Channel) should be written followed by a comma and a space.

**6.15.1.2 Title:** The title of the show/name of episode should be written in italics, followed by a comma and a space.

**6.15.1.3 Name of Programme:** The name of the programme/name of TV show should be written in small capitals, followed by a comma and a space.

**6.15.1.4 Date of Broadcast:** The date of the broadcast of the programme should be written as per Rule 1.1.4, followed by a period.

### 6.15.2 FILMS

<b>Element</b>	Producer/Production House, NAME OF FILM, (Year).
<b>Example</b>	Yash Raj Films, DIL TO PAGAL HAI (1997).

**6.15.2.1 Producer/Production House:** Cite the name of the producer or production house which produced the film, followed by a comma and a space.

**6.15.2.2 Name of Film:** The name of the film should be written in full (including any subtitles) in small capitals followed by a comma and a space.

E.g. DAAG- THE FIRE,

**6.15.2.3 Year:** The year in which the film released should be written in parentheses, followed by a period.

## 6.16 PRESS RELEASES

<b>Element</b>	Press Release of	Body/Institution,	<i>Title</i>	(Date).
<b>Example</b>	Press Release of	Prime Minister's Office,	<i>PM Addresses the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Bar Association of India,</i>	(May 8, 2010).

6.16.1 The citation should begin with the phrase 'Press Release of' followed by a space.

6.16.2 **Body/Institution:** The full name of the body/institution giving the press release should be written, followed by a comma and a space.

6.16.3 **Title:** The title of the press release should be written in italics followed by a space.

6.16.4 **Date:** The date of the press release should be written in parentheses as per Rule 1.1.4.

## 6.17 PLAYS

<b>Element</b>	Author,	<i>Name of Play,</i>	Act No.,	Sc. No.	(Speaker of Dialogue to Recipient)
<b>Example</b>	William Shakespeare,	<i>The Merchant of Venice,</i>	Act 1,	Sc. 1	(Antonio to Salarino and Salanio).

6.17.1 **Author:** The name of the playwright should be written as per the Rule 1.4.1, followed by a comma and a space.

6.17.2 **Name of Play:** The name of the play should be written in full and italicized. The name of the play should be followed by a comma and a space.

6.17.3 **Act No.:** The Act number should be written in the format specified above, with the Act number being written in the form of a numeral. The Act number should be followed by a comma and a space.

6.17.4 **Scene Number:** The scene number should be written in the format specified above, with the scene number being written in numerical form following the word 'Sc.'. The scene number should be followed by a space.

6.17.5 **Speaker of Dialogue to Recipient:** The name of the speaker of the dialogue should be written in parentheses followed by the word 'to' and the name of the recipient(s) of the dialogue. This should be followed by a period.

## 6.18 RELIGIOUS/MYTHOLOGICAL TEXTS

Element	FULL TITLE	Pin Cite
Example	THE BHAGAVAD GITA,	Chapter I, Verse 46.

6.18.1 **Full Title:** The full title of the religious/mythological text should be written in small capitals, followed by a comma.

6.18.2 **Pin citation:** The pin citation of the quoted/used text should be written as per the format followed in the particular religious text, followed by a period.

## CHAPTER 7- INTERNATIONAL MATERIALS:

### 7.1 TREATIES

#### 7.1.1 Bilateral Treaties

Element	Pin Cite.,	Name of Treaty	<i>between</i>	Parties,	Treaty Series Reference	(Adopted on date)
Example	Art. 3,	Treaty of Peace and Friendship	<i>between</i>	India and Nepal,	94 UNTS 1302	(Adopted on July 31, 1950).

**7.1.1.1 Pin Cite:** The citation begins with the article(s) of the treaty being relied upon. ‘Art.’ and ‘Arts.’ are the acceptable short forms which may be used here. The article number should be followed by a comma and a space.

**7.1.1.2 Name of Treaty:** The name of the treaty should be included after the Article number. The name of the treaty should be followed by ‘*between*’ which should be in italics and the Parties to the treaty should be included after this.

**7.1.1.3 Parties:** The names of the Countries which have entered into the treaty should be included and should be separated by ‘and’. The names of the Parties should be followed by a comma and a space.

**7.1.1.4 Treaty Series Reference:** If the treaty is published in Treaty Series then it should be cited as it appears therein. A primary international series like the United Nations Treaty Series or the League of Nations Treaty Series is to be given primacy. If not available, the official national treaty series may be used and then the official treaty series of the other party. If none of these are available, then any other international treaty series may be referred to and in the absence of the same, other material may be used.

**7.1.1.5 Date of Adoption:** The date on which the treaty was adopted should be included after the phrase ‘adopted on’ and should be within parentheses. The date should follow Rule 1.1.4.

#### 7.1.2 Multilateral Treaties

Element	Pin Cite.,	Name of Treaty,	Treaty Series Reference	(Adopted on date)
Example	Art. 19,	Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	1155 UNTS 331	(Adopted on May 23, 1969).

**7.1.2.1 Pin Cite:** The citation begins with the article(s) of the treaty being relied upon. Art.’ and ‘Arts.’ are the acceptable short forms which may be used here. The article number should be followed by a comma and a space.

**7.1.2.2 Name of Treaty:** The name of the treaty should be included after the pin cite. The name of the treaty should be followed by a comma and a space.

**7.1.2.3 Treaty Series Reference:** If the treaty is published in Treaty Series then it should be cited as it appears therein. A primary international series like the United Nations Treaty Series or the League of Nations Treaty Series is to be given primacy. If not available, the official national treaty series may be used and then the official treaty series of the other party. If none of these are available, then any other international treaty series may be referred to and in the absence of the same, other material may be used.

**7.1.2.4 Date of Adoption:** The date on which the treaty was adopted should be included after the phrase ‘adopted on’ and should be within parentheses. The date should follow Rule 1.1.4.

## 7.2 INTERNATIONAL CASES

### 7.2.1 PCIJ/ICJ

#### 7.2.1.1 Judgements and Advisory Opinions

Element	Name of Case	(Name of Parties),	Type of Decision,	Year	Reporter,	Starting page/ Case No. ,	Pin Cite	(Name of Court).
Example	<i>Avena and Other Mexican Nationals</i>	<i>(Mexico v. United States of America),</i>	Judgment,	2004	ICJ Reports,	12,	34	(International Court of Justice).

**7.2.1.1.1 Name of Case:** The name of the case as it appears on the first page of the report should be included in italics. The name of the case should be followed by the names of the parties.

**7.2.1.1.2 Names of Parties:** The citation should include the names of the parties as they appear in the decision separated by ‘v.’ within parentheses. The names of the parties should be italicized but ‘v.’ should not be italicized. The names of the parties should be followed by a comma and a space.

**7.2.1.1.3 Type of Decision:** The type of decision, i.e. whether it is the judgement or an advisory opinion, should be included after the names of the parties and followed by a comma and a space.

**7.2.1.1.4 Year:** The year in which the decision is reported should be included after the type of decision.

**7.2.1.1.5 Reporter:** The reporter which is being used should be mentioned after the year followed by a comma and a space.

**7.2.1.1.6 Starting Page/ Case No.:** The starting page of decisions of the International Court of Justice should be included after the name of the reporter. In the case of decisions of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the case number should

be included in the place of the starting page. The starting page or the case number should be followed by a comma and a space.

**7.2.1.1.7 Pin cite:** The pages used from the judgement should be included after the starting page or the case number.

**7.2.1.1.8 Name of Court:** The name of the Court should be included within in parentheses after the pin cite.

### 7.2.1.2 Pleadings, Oral arguments and Documents

Element	Name of case,	(Name of Parties),	“Title of Document”,	(Date)	Volume Number	Reporter,	Starti ng page/ Case No.,	Pin Cite	(Name of Court).
Example	<i>Ambatielos Case</i>	( <i>Greece v. United Kingdom</i> ) ,	“Oral Arguments of Fitzmaurice” ,	(March 25, 1953),	116	ICJ Pleadings	377,	387.	(International Court of Justice).

**7.2.1.2.1 Name of Case:** The name of the case as it appears on the first page of the report should be included in italics. The name of the case should be followed by the names of the parties.

**7.2.1.2.2 Names of Parties:** The citation should include the names of the parties as they appear in the decision separated by ‘v.’ within parentheses. The names of the parties should be italicized but ‘v.’ should not be italicized. The names of the parties should be followed by a comma and a space.

**7.2.1.2.3 Title of Document:** The title of the document, i.e. whether it is a pleading, oral argument or any other document, should be included after the names of the parties and followed by a comma and a space.

**7.2.1.2.4 Date:** The date as it appears on the document should be included within parentheses and should follow Rule 1.1.4.

**7.2.1.2.5 Volume Number:** The volume number of the reporter being used should be included after the date

**7.2.1.2.6 Reporter:** The reporter which is being used should be mentioned after the volume number followed by a comma and a space.

**7.2.1.2.7 Starting Page/ Case No.:** The starting page of documents of the International Court of Justice should be included after the name of the reporter. In the case of documents of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the case number should be included in the place of the starting page. The starting page or the case number should be followed by a comma and a space.

**7.2.1.2.8 Pin cite:** The pages used from the document should be included after the starting page or the case number.

**7.2.1.2.9 Name of Court:** The name of the Court should be included within parentheses after the pin cite.

## 7.2.2 International Tribunals

Element	<i>Style of cause,</i>	Title of Document,	Case Number,	Pin Cite,	Reporter	(date of decision)	(Name of Tribunal).
Example 1	<i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Paul Akayesu,</i>	Judgment,	ICTR-96-4-T			(September 2, 1998)	(International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda).
Example 2	<i>Campbell v. Ireland,</i>	Judgment,	No. 45678/98,	¶ 24,	ECHR 1999-II		(European Court of Human Rights).
Example 3	<i>Plattform "Ärzte für das Leben" v. Austria,</i>			¶ 31,	Series A no. 139	(June 21, 1988)	(European Court of Human Rights).

**7.2.2.1 Style of Cause:** The citation should include the names of the parties as it appears in the decision separated by ‘v.’. The names of the parties should be italicized but ‘v.’ should not be italicized. The style of cause should be followed by a comma and a space.

**7.2.2.2 Title of Document:** The title of the document, i.e. whether it is the judgement or a preliminary order, should be included after the style of cause and followed by a comma and a space.

**7.2.2.3 Case Number:** The case number, whenever available, should be included after the case number and followed by a comma and a space.

**7.2.2.4 Pin cite:** The paragraph used from the judgment should be included after the case number as ‘¶ #’ and followed by a comma and a space.

**7.2.2.5 Reporter:** Where available, the reporter and the volume of the reporter should be included after the pin cite.

**7.2.2.6 Date of document:** The date of the decision should be included within parentheses after the reporter. The date should be in the form mandated by Rule 1.1.4 of the general rules.

**7.2.2.7 Name of Tribunal:** The name of the tribunal should be included within parentheses after the date of the decision.

### 7.3 UN MATERIAL

Element	Body,	Title,	UN Document Number,	(Year).
Example	UNSC,	<i>Resolution 1160,</i>	S/RES/1160	(1998).

**7.3.1 Body:** The acronym of the UN Body whose material is being cited should be included. The acronym of the body should be preceded by ‘UN’ and should be followed by a comma and a space.

If the material being cited is of a subcommittee, then the name of the subcommittee should be included after the name of the body and separated by a comma.

**7.3.2 Title:** The title of the document should be in italics and followed by a comma and a space.

**7.3.3 UN Document Number:** The document number as appears on the material being cited should be included after the title.

**7.3.4 Year:** The year in which the resolution/decision was made or the report was submitted should be included.

### 7.4 GATT/ WTO

#### 7.4.1 WTO Documents

Element	Panel Report/Appellate Panel Report	Title,	Document Number,	Pin Cite	(Year).
Example	Panel Report,	<i>Canada - Patent Protection of Pharmaceutical Products,</i>	WT/DS114/R,	9	(2000).

**7.4.1.1 Nature of Report:** The citation should start with the nature of the report, i.e. whether it is a Panel Report or an Appellate Panel Report, and followed by a comma and a space.

**7.4.1.2 Title:** The title of the document should be included as it appears on the document and should be italicized and followed by a comma and a space.

**7.4.1.3 Document Number:** The document number as it appears on the report should be included after the title and followed by a comma and a space.

**7.4.1.4 Pin cite:** The page number used should be included after the document number.

**7.4.1.5 Year:** The year in which the report was made should be included within parentheses after the pin cite.

#### 7.4.2 GATT Documents

Element	Title,	GATT Doc. #,	Pin Cite	(Date).
Example	<i>Report of the Panel on Subsidies and</i>	GATT Doc. L/970,	7	(April 17, 1959).



	<i>State-Trading,</i>			
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**7.4.2.1 Title:** The title of the document should be included as it appears on the document and should be italicized and followed by a comma and a space.

**7.4.2.2 Document Number:** The document number as it appears on the report should be included after the title and should be preceded by 'GATT Doc.' and followed by a comma and a space.

**7.4.2.3 Pin cite:** The page number used should be included after the document number.

**7.4.2.4 Date:** The date on which the document was submitted should be included within parentheses after the pin cite. The date should follow the Rule 1.1.4.

## REFERENCES

THE BLUEBOOK: A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CITATION (Columbia Law Review Association *et al* eds., 18<sup>th</sup> edn., 2005).

AUSTRALIAN GUIDE TO LEGAL CITATION (Melbourne University Law Review Association ed., 2<sup>nd</sup> edn., 2002).

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATION (The University of Chicago Law Review ed., 2<sup>nd</sup> edn., 2010).

CANADIAN GUIDE TO UNIFORM LEGAL CITATION (McGill Law Journal ed., 6<sup>th</sup> edn., 2006).

THE OXFORD STANDARD FOR CITATION OF LEGAL AUTHORITIES (Faculty of Law, University of Oxford ed., 2<sup>nd</sup> edn., 2006).

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