

BASIC RULES OF CITATION

1. Always end a footnote with a period (full-stop).
2. Multiple authorities within each footnote are to be separated by semicolons.
3. If several authorities are cited together in a single footnote, cite authorities in the following order:
  - (i) Constitutions (central and then state)
  - (ii) Statutes (central and then state)
  - (iii) Cases (central and then state)
  - (iv) Secondary materials.

BOOKS

**OSCOLA:**

**1. Authored Book:**

Author, | *Title of the Book* | (additional information, edition, publisher year) | pincite.  
 V.K. Ahuja, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights* (2nd edn, Lexis Nexis 2013) 83.

**2. Contributions to Edited books**

Author, | 'Title of the Contribution' | in Editor name (ed/s), | *Title of the Edited Book* | (additional information as available, publisher | year).  
 Francis Rose, 'The Evolution of the Species' in Andrew Burrows and Alan Rodger (eds), *Mapping the Law: Essays in Memory of Peter Birks* (OUP 2006).

**BLUEBOOK:**

**1. Authored Book:**

**(i) By a single author**

AUTHOR NAME, | TITLE OF THE BOOK | pincite | (Name of Editor (if any) | Edition (if more than one), | Year of Publication).  
 V. NAGESHWARA RAO, THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT 323 (2nd ed. 2015).

**(ii) By two authors**

Use '&' to separate the author names.

SAHANA PAL & SUMEDHA RAY SARKAR, STUDENT HANDBOOK ON COMMONLY USED CITATION STYLES 6 (1st ed. 2019).

**(iii) By multiple authors**

Either list all the authors' names or list the first author's name followed by "et al."

DAVID HUNTER ET AL., INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY 555 (3rd ed. 2006).

**INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE:**

**1. For an Authored Book**

**(i) By a single author:**

Name of the Author, | *Title of the Book* | p.no. (if referring to specific page or pages) | (Publisher, Place of publication, Edition/Year of publication).

M.P.Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law* 98 (Kamal Law House, Calcutta, 5<sup>th</sup> edn., 1998).

**(ii) By two authors:**

Name of the Authors, | *Title of the Book* | p.no. (if referring to specific page or pages) | (Publisher, Place of publication, Edition/Year of publication).

M.P.Jain and S.N. Jain, *Principles of Administrative Law* 38 (LexisNexis Butterworths, Nagpur, 2001).

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

Name of the first two Authors, *et al.*, | *Title of the Book* | p.no. (if referring to specific page or pages) | (Publisher, Place of Publication, Edition/Year of publication)

Jerry L. Mashaw, Richard A. Merrill, et al., *The American Public Law System – Cases and Materials* 50 (West Group, St. Paul, MN, 1992).

**2. For an Edited Book**

**(i) By a single editor:**

Name of the Editor (ed.), | *Title of the Book* | p.no. (if referring to specific page or pages) | (Publisher, Place of publication, edn/year).

Nilendra Kumar (ed.), *Nani Palkhivala: A Tribute* (Universal Publishers, Delhi, 2004).

**(ii) By two editors:**

Name of the Editors (eds.), | *Title of the Book* | p.no. (if referring to specific page or pages) | (Publisher, Place of publication, edn/year).

S.K. Verma and Raman Mittal (eds.), *Intellectual Property Rights: A Global Vision* 38-42 (ILI, Delhi, 2004).

**(iii) By more than two editors:**

Name of the Editors the first two only, *et al.* (eds.), | *Title of the Book* | p.no. (if referring to specific page or pages) (Publisher, Place of publication, edn/year).

Chatrapati Singh, P.K. Coudhary, *et al.* (eds.), *Towards Energy Conservation Law* 78 (ILI, Delhi, 1989).

**(iv) By, or an auspices of, an organization/institution:**

Indian Law Institute, *Index to Indian Legal Periodicals* (ILI, Delhi, 2002).

CASES

**OSCOLA**

**1. UK Cases**

*Case name* | [year] | court number, | year or (year) | volume | report abbreviation | first page  
*Corr v IBC Vehicles Ltd* [2008] UKHL 13.

**2. India and any other Foreign Jurisdiction**

To be cited as they are in their own jurisdiction with minimal punctuation.

*Charan Lal Sabu v. Union Carbide*, (1989) 1 SCC 674.

**BLUEBOOK:**

**1. For a U.S. Supreme Court Case**

First Party v. Second Party, | reporter volume number | U.S. | first page of case, | specific page referred to | (year of decision).

*Meritor Sav. Bank v. Vinson*, 477 U.S. 57, 60 (1986).

**2. For a Supreme Court of India Case**

Case Name, | Reporter Citation Format | (India).

*Charan Lal Sahu v. Union Carbide*, (1989) 1 SCC 674 (India).

*Jabalpur v. Shukla*, AIR 1976 SC 1207 (India).

*Patel v. Mirza* (2018) 2 SCR 479 (India).

**INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE**

**1. All India Reporter (AIR)**

(i) If the case name and citation together are to be written in the text of the article itself [Note: This format is not allowed in JILL]:

*Case Name* | (Reporter Citation)

*Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (AIR 1962 SC 933).

(ii) If the name and citation are to be written in the footnote itself:

*Case Name*, | Reporter Citation

*Kesavnanda Bharati v. State of Kerala*, AIR 1962 SC 933.



## QUICK REFERENCE: COMMONLY USED CITATION STYLES

(iii) Where the case title is written in the body of the text, only the name of the case shall be in the text e.g. *Kesavananda Bharathi v. State of Kerala* and the citation is written in the footnote as AIR 1973 SC 1461.

### 2. Supreme Court Cases (SCC)

(i) If the name and citation are to be written in the footnote itself: *Jassa Singh v. State of Haryana* (2002) 2 SCC 481.

(ii) If the case title is to be written in the body of the research paper, only the name of the case shall be written e.g., *Jassa Singh v. State of Haryana* then the citation would be written in the footnote as (2002) 2 SCC 481.

### 3. Criminal Law Journal (Cr.L.J)

*Lakshwinder Singh & Ors. v. State of Punjab*, 2003 Cri LJ 3058 (SC).

*Ujjagar Singh v. State of Haryana*, 2003 Cri LJ 1691 (P&H).

### 4. All England Reports (All ER)

*Wilcox v. Jeffery* [1951] 1 All ER 464.

## STATUTES

### OSCOLA:

#### 1. UK Primary Legislation

Short Title of Act | Year

Act of Supremacy 1558.

Shipping and Trading Interests (Protection) Act 1995.

#### 2. India or Foreign Legislation

Cite legislation from other jurisdiction as cited in its own jurisdiction but without any full stops in abbreviations.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 (Act 21 of 2000).

### BLUEBOOK:

#### 1. Constitutions

##### (i) United States Constitution

U.S. CONST. | art. roman numerical, | § number, | cl. number

U.S. CONST. art. I, § 9, cl. 2.

##### (ii) Constitution of India

INDIA CONST. | art. number, | cl. number.

INDIA CONST. art. 1, cl. 2.

INDIA CONST. art. number, *amended by* The Constitution (Number Amendment) Act, year.

INDIA CONST. art. 269, *amended by* The Constitution (Eightieth Amendment) Act, 2000.

#### 2. Statutes

##### (i) United States Codes

Title number | abbreviation of code cited | section symbol | specific section cited | (date of code edition cited)

42 U.S.C. § 1983 (2012).

##### (ii) Indian Statutes

Name of Act, | No. \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_, | INDIA CODE | (year), | vol. number.

Industrial Disputes Act, No. 14 of 1947, INDIA CODE (1993), vol. 13.

##### (iii) Indian Regulations

Regulation name, | year of enactment, | volume number | publication abbreviation | page(s) of specific material | country abbreviation if not evident from context.

Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Rules, 1977, 22 Gen. S.R.O. 719 (India). Indian Post Office (1<sup>st</sup> Amendment) Rules, 1996, 1997 CIS 135 (India).



**INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE:**

**1. Acts**

The Information Technology Act, 2000 (Act 21 of 2000).

**2. Reports**

- (i) Law Commission of India, 144<sup>th</sup> Report on Conflicting Judicial Decisions Pertaining to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (April, 1992).
- (ii) Government of India, Report: *Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System* (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2003).

**JOURNALS AND OTHER WORKS**

**OSCOLA:**

**1. Journal articles**

Author, | 'Title of Article' | [year] | Journal name or abbreviation | first page of article <OR>

Author, | 'Title of Article' | (year) | Volume | Journal name or abbreviation | first page of article (When pinpointing, put a comma between the first page of the article and the page pinpoint)

Paul Craig, 'Theory, "Pure Theory" and Values in Public Law' [2005] PL 440.

Alison L. Young, 'In Defence of Due Deference' (2009) 72 MLR 554.

JAG Griffith, 'The Common Law and the Political Constitution' (2001) 117 LQR 42, 64.

**2. Newspaper articles**

Author, | 'Headline' | *Name of Newspaper* | (Place, Date) Page

N. Vyas, 'Supreme Court Warns on Quality' *The Hindu* (Madras, 1 July 2010) 3.

**BLUEBOOK:**

**1. Law review articles**

Author's full name(s), | *Title of Article*, | Volume No. (Issue No.) | ABBREVIATION OF JOURNAL | Page on which article begins, | Pincite or span of pages cited | (Year of Publication).

Charles A. Reich, *The New Property*, 73 YALE L.J. 733, 737-38 (1964).

**2. Magazine article**

Author's full name(s), | *Title of Article*, | NAME OF MAGAZINE, | Cover date of Issue, | at First page of Article.

Geeta Mishra, *Minority Opinions in the Supreme Court*, FRONTLINE, Feb. 18, 1991, at 55.

Ari L. Goldman, *O'Connor Warns Politicians Risk Excommunication over Abortion*, N.Y. TIMES, June 15, 1990, at A1.

**3. Newspaper article**

Author name(s), | *Headline*, | ABBREVIATION OF NEWSPAPER/NAME OF NEWSPAPER, | Date of Article, | at Page on which article appears.

N. Vyas, *BJP not Happy with JMM Proposal*, THE HINDU June 8, 2010 at 2.

Seth Mydans, *Los Angeles Police Chief Removed*, N.Y. TIMES, Apr. 5, 1991, at A1.

**INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE:**

**A. Published Works**

**1. Citation of a paper published in a journal/periodical:**

Author, | "Title of the Paper", | Volume number of Journal, | *Name of the Journal in abbreviated form* | page number | (year).

K. Madhusudhana Rao, "Authority to Recommend President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution" 46 *JILI* 125 (2004).

**2. Citation of an essay published in a book edited:**

Author, | "Title of the Essay" | in Name of the Editor(s), | *Title of the Edited Book* | page number | (publisher, edition/year).

R.K. Nayak, "Evolving Global Drugs Law for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century" in D.C. Jayasuriya, R.K. Nayak *et al.*(eds.), *Global Drugs Law* 70 (1997).



3. **Citation of an essay published as a part of a Survey of Law (e.g. Annual Survey of Indian Law – [an annual publication of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi]:**  
 Author, | “Title of the Essay” | Volume Number | *Name of the Survey*, | page number | (year).  
 P.S. Jaswal, “Constitutional Law-I” XXXVIII *ASIL* 115-150(2002).

4. **Citation of a write-up published in a newspaper/periodical:**  
 Author, | “Title of the Write-up” | *Name of Newspaper*, | date.  
 Robert I. Freidman, “India’s Shame: Sexual Slavery and Political Corruption are Leading to an AIDS Catastrophe” *The Nation*, Apr. 8, 1996.

5. **Citation of an editorial from a newspaper:**  
 Editorial, | “Title of the Editorial” | *Name of Newspaper*, | date.  
 Editorial, “Short-circuited” *The Times of India*, Aug. 2, 2004.

**B. Unpublished Works**

1. **Unpublished Research Work (E. g., Dissertation/Thesis):**  
 Name of the Researcher, | *Title of the Dissertation/Thesis* | (Year) | (Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Name of the University/Organization).  
 Raman Mittal, XYZ (2004) (Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Punjab University).

2. **Forthcoming publication of an article:**  
 Name, | “Title of Publication”, | in Name of Editors(s), | *Title of Edited Book* | (In Press, year)  
 Shabistan Aquil, “Classification of Human Rights”, in S.K. Verma, Shabistan Aquil, *et al.* (eds.), *Human Rights: Cases and Material* (In Press, 2004).

**E-RESOURCES**

**OSCOLA:**

- Articles in online versions of newspapers**  
 Author, | ‘Headline’ | *Name of Newspaper* | (Place, Date) <web address> accessed Date  
 Ian Loader, ‘The Great Victim of this Get Tough Hyperactivity is Labour’ *The Guardian* (London, 19 June 2008)  
 <<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2008/jun/19/justice.ukcrime>> accessed 19 November 2009.
- Online Journals**  
 Author, | ‘Title’ | [year] OR (year) | Volume/Issue | Journal name or abbreviation | <web address> | accessed Date  
 Graham Greenleaf, ‘The Global Development of Free Access to Legal Information’ (2010) 1(1) *EJLT*  
 <<http://ejlt.org/article/view/17>> accessed 27 July 2010.

**BLUEBOOK:**

- Articles in online versions of newspapers**  
 Author name(s), *Headline*, ABBREVIATION OF NEWSPAPER/NAME OF NEWSPAPER (Date of Publication), <web address> (Last visited on Date).  
 N. Vyas, *BJP not Happy with JMM Proposal*, *THE HINDU* (June 8, 2010),  
 <<http://www.thehindu.com/2010/06/08/opinion/politics/27coal.html>> (Last visited on Sept 7, 2010).

**INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE:**

- Websites**  
 If the websites gives information as to when it was last modified, that must be cited, if not one must cite the date of visiting the website.  
 Information Technology Act 2000, India, available at: <http://www.mit.gov.in/it-bill.asp> (Last Modified July 29, 2003).  
 Information Technology Act 2000, India, available at: <http://www.mit.gov.in/it-bill.asp> (Visited on July 29, 2003).



MISCELLANEOUS RULES FROM THE BLUEBOOK

SHORT FORMS	
Short forms	¶ 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 ¶¶

BLOCK QUOTATIONS	
Block Quotations	Quotations of fifty or more words should be single spaced, indented left and right, justified, and without quotation marks. This is known as a <b>block quotation</b> . Quotation marks within a block quotation should appear as they do in the original. The citation following a block quotation should not be indented but should begin at the left margin on the line following the quotation, as shown -
	[T]his presumptive privilege must be considered in light of our historic commitment to the rule of law. This is nowhere more profoundly manifest than in our view that “the twofold aim [of criminal justice] is that guilt shall not escape or innocence suffer.” We have elected to employ an adversary system of criminal justice in which the parties contest all issues before a court of law To ensure that justice is done, it is imperative to the function of courts that compulsory process be available for the production of evidence needed either by the prosecution or by the defense.
	United States v. Nixon, 418 U.S. 683, 708—09 (1974).

INTRODUCTORY SIGNALS	
The general format of using a signal is as follows: <Signal> <Cited authority>	
<i>[no signal]</i>	Cited authority (i) directly states the proposition, (ii) identifies the source of a quotation, or (iii) identifies an authority referred to in the text. Use “[no signal],” for example, when directly quoting an authority or when restating numerical data from an authority.
<i>e.g.,</i>	Cited authority states the proposition; other authorities also state the proposition, but citation to them would not be helpful or is not necessary. “E.g.” may also be used in combination with other signals, preceded by an italicized comma and followed by a non-italicized comma: <i>See, e.g.,</i> <i>Contra, e.g.,</i>
<i>Accord</i>	“Accord” is commonly used when two or more sources state or clearly support the proposition, but the text quotes or refers to only one; the other sources are then introduced by “accord.” Similarly, the law of one jurisdiction may be cited as being in accord with the law of another
<i>See</i>	Cited authority clearly supports the proposition. “See” is used instead of “[no signal]” when the proposition is not directly stated by the cited authority but obviously follows from it; there is an inferential step between the authority cited and the proposition it supports.
<i>See also</i>	Cited authority constitutes additional source material that supports the proposition. “See also” is commonly used to cite an authority supporting a proposition when authorities that state or directly support the proposition already have been cited or discussed. The use of a parenthetical explanation of the source’s relevance following a citation introduced by “see also” is encouraged.
<i>Cf.</i>	Cited authority supports a proposition different from the main proposition but sufficiently analogous to lend support. Literally, “cf.” means “compare.” The citation’s relevance will usually be clear to [he reader only if it is explained. Parenthetical explanations (rule 1.5), however brief, are therefore strongly recommended.



**SHORT CITATION FORMS / CROSS REFERENCES**

<i>Id.</i>	<p>"<i>Id.</i>" is an all-purpose short form citation that may be used for citing the immediately preceding authority, but only when the immediately preceding citation contains only one authority.  <sup>1</sup>Rahul v. Sriram, (1989) 1 SCC 674 (India).  <sup>2</sup><i>Id.</i> at 679.                  If used in combination, <i>Id</i> is not to be capitalized.  <sup>2</sup> <i>See id.</i> at 678.</p>
<i>Supra.</i>	<p>Like '<i>Id.</i>', <i>Supra</i>' is also used to signal to previously cited authority. However there are two differences. First, it is not to be used for cases, statutes, constitutions and legislative materials. Second, it is usually used as a short form of a previously fully cited source, which need not be in the immediately preceding footnote. The format is as follows:                  Last name of Author, <i>supra</i> note at which full citation can be found.  <sup>2</sup>Narayan, <i>supra</i> note 16, at 6.</p>

**ABBREVIATIONS FROM THE BLUEBOOK**

In citations where abbreviation is called for, following are some of the commonly used ones -

- Countries - United States of America: U.S.  
United Kingdom: U.K.  
India: India
- Months - Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
- To find an American journal abbreviation you must create the abbreviation by using T13.1 (Institutions), T 13.2 (Common Words) and T10 (Geographical Terms). Some of the more common abbreviations you will see:

**Institutions**

American Bar Association	A.B.A.
Columbia	COLUM.
Georgetown	GEO.
George Washington	GEO. WASH.
Harvard	HARV.
New York University	N.Y.U.
Stanford	STAN.
Tulane	TUL.
University of California	UCLA
Yale	YALE

**Common Words**

Academic	ACAD.
Agriculture	AGRIC.
Amendment	AMEND.
And	&
American	AM.
Civil Rights	C.R.
Comparative	COMP.
Constitution(al)	CONST.
Criminal	CRIM.
Econom(ic, ics, ical, y)	ECON.
Intellectual	INTELL.
International	INT'L
Journal	J.
Jurisprudence	JURIS.
Juvenile	JUV.
Labor	LAB.
Law	L.
Patent	PAT.
Philosph(ical, y)	PHIL.
Policy	POL'Y
Property	PROP.
Public	PUB.
Review	REV.
Rights	RTS.
School	SCH.
Studies	STUD.