

# Citation

Professor Sanjay Kulshreshtha

# Mode of Citation

- Citation is very important for good research. Basically the researchers in the law field use to apply particular system of citation. Citation indicates the authority, authentication and the source of information.

- The learner may follow any particular mode of citation like
- (1) Blue Book Mode of Citation,
- (2) MLA Citation and
- (3) ILI Citation.

- When the researcher taking any proposition of the work of other, the researcher must cite the work of other to show the sources for authenticity and for further study of the subsequent researchers. By citing the proposition the researcher also acknowledging the work of the other.

- Every citation has its uniform style. For the easy understanding here is little a bit the focus of the Blue Book Mode of Citation. For broad understanding of any mode of citation, the learner should go through thoroughly any mode of the citation. The below mentioned citation is applicable as footnote.

# **Blue Book Mode of Citation**

- **1. Book Published by a Single Publisher:**
- 
- **1. Author in capital letter, 2. Title of the book in capital letter 3. Page number 4. Edition with year**
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- **DEVINDER SINGH, HUMAN RIGHTS WOMEN AND LAW 66 (2005)**

# Blue Book Mode of Citation

- **1. Law Review Article**
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- **1. The authors' name full as it appears in the article, 2.The title of the article or headline (italicized),3.Volume number of the law review 4.The abbreviated name of the law review 5.The page number of the article's first page and 6.The law review's year of publication.**
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# Blue Book Mode of Citation

- Dan L. Burk & Julie E. Cohen, *Fair Use Infrastructure for Rights Management Systems*, 15 Harv. J.L. & Tech. 41 (2001)
- 
- Charles A. Reich, *The New Property*, 73 YALE L.J. 733, 737-38 (1964).
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# Blue Book Mode of Citation

- **2. Newspaper Article:**
- **1. Author, 2.title in italic, 3 name of publication in capital, 3.date, and page**
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- Ari L. Goldman, *O'Connor Warns Politicians Risk Excommunication over Abortion*, N.Y. TIMES, June 15, 1990, at A1.
- 
- Steven Greenhouse, *Democrats Drop Key Part of Bill to Assist Unions*, N.Y. TIMES, July 17, 2009, at A1
-

- **3. Case:**
  - **1. Name of the parties in italic, 2.volume number. 3.page number 4.year of decision in first bracket**
- 
- *Brown v. Helvering*, 291 U.S. 193 (1934)
-

# Internet Document

- 4. :
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- 1) Author's name, 2) Title in italic 3) Date of publication in first bracket, and 4) URL
- 
- Deborah L. Harrison, *Victim of Human Trafficking or Victim of Research?*(Sep.,2006),
- [http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/harrison\\_victims\\_research\\_oct07.pdf](http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/harrison_victims_research_oct07.pdf)
- 
- Emily Bazelon, *In Defense of the New Judicial Activists*, *Slate* (Aug. 9,2010),
- <http://www.slate.com/id/2263347/>.
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# Research Process

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- **Step 1:** Identifying the research area-The researcher has to choose a topic for the research.
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- **Step 2:** Introduction-The researcher will write the general introduction of the selected topic.
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# Research Process

- **Step 3:** Objective of the study -The researcher will discuss the objective of the study by highlighting the special reason to choose this topic for the research. The researcher should also highlight the present legal structure and its lacunas to take in hand this area for the study.
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# Research Process

- **Step 4:** Limitation of the study-The researcher should mention the limitation of the study.
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- **Step 5:** Research question-The researcher should formulate the logical research questions which he is searching.
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# Research Process

- **Step 6:** The researcher should formulate hypothesis which means general assumption and proposed explanation of a phenomenon .The researcher may prove his hypothesis or disprove it.
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- **Step 7:** Research Methodology-The researcher should discuss the research method.
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# Research Process

- **Step 8:** Survey of literature-The researcher must do extensive survey of the literature to establish
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- **Step 9:** Chapterization : The researcher has the freedom to establish his research chapter wise.
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- **Step 10:** Recommendation-Lastly the researcher should draw the recommendation and conclusion of his study



# ILI Citation Style

- The Institute has formulated a set pattern of footnoting, which is followed in The Journal of Indian Law Institute, Annual Survey of Indian Law and various other publications of the Institute. Contributors of articles, notes and comments are required to follow this pattern

# ILI Citation Style

- MODE OF CITATION FOR BOOKS
- A. 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).
- E.g. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law 98 (Kamal Law House, Calcutta, 5th edn., 1998).

- (ii) By two authors:
- Name of the authors, Title of the book p.no.  
(if referring to specific page or pages)  
(Publisher, Place of publication, edition/year  
of publication).
- E.g. M.P. Jain and S.N. Jain, Principles of  
Administrative Law 38 (Wadhawa, Nagpur,  
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).
- E.g. Jerry L. Mashaw, Richard A. Merrill, et.al., The American Public Law System – Cases and Materials 50 (West Group, St. Paul, MN, 1992).
- B. FOR EDITED BOOKS

- B. FOR EDITED BOOKS
- (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).
- E.g. Susan A. Bandes (ed.), The Passions of  
Law (New York University Press, New York,  
1999).

- (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).
- E.g. S.K. Verma and Raman Mittal (eds.),  
Intellectual Property Rights: A Global Vision  
38-42 (ILI, Delhi, 2004).
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- (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).
- E.g. Chatrapati Singh, P.K. Coudhary, et.al. (eds.), Towards Energy Conservation Law 78 (ILL, Delhi, 1989).

- (iv) By, or an auspices of, an organization/institution:
- Indian Law Institute, Index to Indian Legal Periodicals (ILI, Delhi, 2002).



# MODE OF CITATION FOR ARTICLES/ESSAYS

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- (i) Citation of a paper published in a journal/periodical:
- Name of author of the article, title of the essay within inverted commas, volume number of journal Name of the journal in abbreviation page number (year).
- E.g. Upendra Baxi, “On how not to judge the judges: Notes towards evaluation of the Judicial Role” 25 JIL 211 (1983).
- (ii) Citation of a paper published in a case reporter:
- P.K. Thakur, “Permissibility of Probation in Offences Punishable with Minimum Imprisonment” 2 SCJ 26-38 (2002).

- (iii) Citation of an essay published in an edited book:
- Name of author of the essay, title of the essay within inverted commas, in Name of the editor(s), title of the edited book page number (publisher, edition/year).
- E.g. R.K. Nayak, “Evolving Global Drugs Law for the 21st Century” in D.C. Jayasuriya, R.K. Nayak et.al. (eds.), Global Drugs Law 70 (1997).

- (iv) 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):
- Name of author of the essay, title of the essay within inverted commas, volume number name of the survey, page number (year).
- E.g. B.B. Pande, “Criminal Law” XLI ASIL 171-198 (2005).

- (v) Citation of a write-up published in a news paper/periodical:
- Name of the writer, Title of the write-up within inverted commas, Name of the newspaper, date.
- E.g. Robert I. Freidman, “India’s Shame: Sexual Slavery and Political Corruption are Leading to an AIDS Catastrophe” The Nation, Apr. 8, 1996.

- (vi) Citation of an editorial from a newspaper:
- Editorial, Title of the Editorial within inverted commas Name of the newspaper, date.
- E.g. Editorial, “Short-circuited” The Times of India, Aug. 2, 2004.

- (vii) Citing a reference from Encyclopaedia:
- E.g. Edwin R.A. Seligman (ed.), XV  
Encyclopaedia of the Social

# WEBSITES

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- If the website gives information as to when it was last modified, the same must be cited. If not, then the author must indicate the date of visiting the website.
- E.g. Information Technology Act 2000, India, available at: <http://www.mit.gov.in/it-bill.asp> (Last Modified July 29, 2003).
- E.g. Information Technology Act 2000, India, available at: <http://www.mit.gov.in/it-bill.asp> (last visited on July 29, 2003).

# UNPUBLISHED WORKS

- i. 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).



# Interviews and Forthcoming publication

- ii. : E.g. Interview with M. Veerappa Moily, Law Minister, The Hindu, July 25, 2004.
- iii. Forthcoming publication of a book: E.g. G. Gann Xu, Information for Corporate IP Management (In Press, 2015).
- iv. Forthcoming publication of an article: E.g. Shabistan Aquil, “Classification of Human Rights” in S.K. Verma, Shabistan Aquill, et. al. (eds.), Human Rights: Cases and Material (In Press, 2015).

# MODE OF CITATION OF CASE LAW

- i. 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

- . ii. If the name and citation are to be written in the footnote itself: Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, AIR 1962 SC 933. iii. If parties to a case are numerous, for e.g. State of Punjab v. Union of India and others; this case is to be cited as: State of Punjab v. Union

# ACTS

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- The Information Technology Act, 2000 (Act 21 of 2000).
- SECTION(S) IN A STATUTE
- The Information Technology Act, 2000 (Act 21 of 2000), s. 30
- The Information Technology Act, 2000 (Act 21 of 2000), ss. 30, 32.
- The Constitution of India, art. 14
- The Constitution of India, arts. 14, 15, 16