Production of Courseware
E-Content for Post Graduate Courses

Paper: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
Module: USE OF LAW LIBRARY IN LEGAL RESEARCH
1. INTRODUCTION

A Library is not only a walled structure but also a collection of resources, opportunities, knowledge and learning of experiences and place of contemplation. Being a back bone of a law school, a good law library must fulfil many X-factors like quality staff, strong services and collection of combination of print and digital collection as well\(^1\).

A law library is a collection of legal information resources, historically consisting of treatises, statutory codes, case reporters, and perhaps early form books. However a law librarian has a number of specialized tasks viz. researching, analyzing, and evaluating the quality, accuracy, and validity of sources; teaching and training; writing; managing; and procuring and classifying library materials\(^2\).

In simple sense, a modern law library has a hybrid collection of print as well as digital information conveniently referring case laws whether national or international courts, legislations whether central or local or international bodies, law reform reports of international bodies, central bodies, commissions or committees set up under the rule of law, treaties either bilateral or multinational, legal journals and scholarships including academic journals, academic repositories and finally monographs, treaties, commentaries of specific nature of laws. Let us discuss in details about the resources

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\(^1\) Gragg, Phillip. (May 2013), Building with vision. AALL Spectrum, 18-20p.

a law library have to maintain for enhancing knowledge of its clientele to cope with standards in legal development, research and education.

2. TYPES OF RESOURCES

World Legal Information Institute defines law information in the five categories viz. Case Law, Legislation, Law Journals and Scholarships, Law Reform Reports and Treaties. Resources of a law library may be categorized in the following three types on the basis of its generation.

a) Primary Source of Law
   i. Constitutional Documents (Constitution of India, US Constitutions)
      Constitution of India; World Constitutions
   ii. Legislation/ Code/ Acts/ Statute
      Bare Acts, Central Legislation; State Legislation
   iii. Case Laws (Supreme Court of India and High Courts Judgments)
      SCC; AIR; JT; SCALE; All England Reports; Weekly Law Reports Dominion Law Reports; Australian Law Reports; Law Reports
   iv. Research Journals (Journal of National Law University Delhi)

b) Secondary Source of Law
   i. Commentaries and Treatises
   ii. Legal Encyclopaedias
      American Jurisprudence; Corpus Juris Scandium; Hulsbury’s Laws of England; Hulsbury’s Laws of India; Forms and Precedents; The Digest
   iii. Law Dictionaries
      Black’s Law Dictionary; Aiyar’s Advanced Law Lexicon
   iv. Digests
      SCC Yearly Digest; AIR Yearly Digest; Criminal Law Digest; Labour Law Digest

c) Tertiary Source of Law
   i. Case Index
      AIR Case Index for Parallel Citation; SCI Nominal Index & Comparative Tables
   ii. Directories
      UGC Directory; Judges Directory; Institutional Directories

3. USER ORIENTATION PROGRAMMES IN LAW LIBRARIES

User Education Programme is a pre-requisite for a Law Library. Legal Researchers need various types of information based on their subject area. User Education & Orientation to Legal Research and the Use of Law Library Collections is designed to give a basic introduction to legal sources and research techniques. It provides an overview of statutes, regulations, and court cases and the relationships among them. The Law Library's resources for locating these items in print and automated formats are presented.

With the tremendous production of legal information and wide areas of legal research,
the physical organization of books and other documents in law libraries has become very complicated. The situation has made things difficult for legal professionals to tap legal resources effectively. The application of new technology in information retrieval requires training for users. The changing pattern of legal education has also increased the necessity and the urgency for user education. In early days’ teachers took the traditional classroom approach. But now-a-days emphasis is given on end use of libraries. Today, most of the law libraries are using computers for information storage and retrieval. Several International and National Legal Databases are available to explore legal information. Information retrieval from such databases with the help of computer is called online information retrieval system. The use of on-line information retrieval system requires a good training on the part of the users. With the increasing of databases in various disciplines, the needs of user training have become evident. Besides, knowledge of Government Official Portals also provides help in exploring legal rules, regulations, legislations and other procedures.

Several common questions arise when a legal researcher enters in a law library.

- What Are the Different Types of Legal Materials?
- Where Are Court Cases Found?
- How Do Legal Researchers Find Cases?
- What Role Do Statutes Play?
- Where Are Constitutions Found?
- What Are Law Reviews and Academic Legal Journals?
- What Are Treatises, Committees and Commission Reports and from where it may be found?
- What Is Computer-Assisted Legal Research?
- What Is the Difference Between Circulation, Reference, and Technical Services?
- How Does Interlibrary Loan Work?

A law library of international standards is liable to provide information services to legal researchers through online databases, physical books and journals as well. However the user needs to be well equipped to be able to avail these benefits.

4. HOW TO START LEGAL RESEARCH

Legal Research is an art and requires proper guidance to explore legal information resources. At primary stage researcher has to choose a subject area of research. A Law library provides a good compilation of legal resources. A researcher may start
his/her research through browsing Legal Articles, Books Treatise, and Monographs. At the primary level library professionals help the researcher to provide articles and books available within the library related to subject area.

### 4.1 HOW TO FIND BOOKS, LEGAL ACADEMIC JOURNALS AND LAW REVIEWS

Books are arranged in a classified manner based on subjects with the stack of the Library. Generally, Universal Decimal Classification System especially designed for arranging research library books and other reading materials is used in the law library. Library housekeeping software is used to maintained bibliographical information of books. Books on around almost all universe of law subjects may be found with the help of Online Public Access Catalogue maintained through computers within the Library. Books may be searched through title, author, subject, publisher, combination search etc. There are several publishers’ websites which provide online access of contents of books published by them. E-Hart, Questa are few examples of online book databases.

Legal fraternity may require different types of information for different purposes. One’s search strategy for retrieving the desired information has to be formulated on the basis of the “information requirement” at hand. The most common types of information sought by the legal fraternity are:

- Any particular case law
- Case laws on a specific topic
- Legislative intent of any act
- Material for speeches to be delivered
- Legislative history of any particular enactment
- Corresponding foreign law to any statutory provision in India
- Meaning of any particular “word” or “phrase”

Law journals and reviews are treated as true nature of research work and are most useful for legal researchers to browse views of eminent scholars on the same subject area of research. Most of the US Law Schools are providing their journals and law reviews on the webpage of the school for free access to rest of the world. (Online List maintained by [www.hg.org](http://www.hg.org) for journals)

### 4.2 HOW TO FIND LEGISLATION

In case of any ambiguity while interpreting the provision of any statute, judges have to follow the “legislation” of the legislature for enacting a particular subject matter. The legislation of any provision can be ascertained with the help of the following tools:

- Objects and Reasons of the Act (published in the bill)
- Parliamentary debates
- Law Commission Reports (if the bill has been introduced on the recommendation of the Law Commission)
- Standing Committee/Joint/Select Committee Reports
- Reports of the Committee appointed by the ministries for enacting/reviewing any existing enactments.
4.3 HOW TO FIND LAW ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN LAW JOURNALS

Law libraries generally maintain article indexing & abstracting system. It is a pre-requisite of a law library to maintain an indexing system containing bibliographical details of articles published in each academic journal received within the library. A researcher can browse these articles by title, author, name of the journal, subject and combination search through online public access catalogue. Beside, in-house database, the library may also subscribe index to periodicals as published by several publishers and libraries e.g. in India, “Index to Indian Legal Periodicals” ILI, New Delhi, 2008 is published by the library of the Indian Law Institute. Index to Legal Periodicals as published by H.W. Wilson, may be browsed for academic articles published in foreign journals.

Online databases have changed the way of legal research. The following databases are used for searching legal articles.

1. Westlaw International
2. JSTOR
3. Social Science Research Network
4. HeinOnline
5. Global Legal Information Network
6. LexisNexis Online

4.4 HOW TO FIND CASE LAW

Law libraries must maintain a sound collection of Reporting Journals at international and national level. Library specific to law must subscribe at least one reporting journal from each state.

Foreign Law Reports

- All England law Reports
- Australian Law Reports
- Canadian Supreme Court Reports
- Commonwealth Law Report
- Dominion Law Reports
- Federal Law Report
• English Reports

• Law Reports Reprint Rainbow Series 1874 onwards

• US Supreme Court Reports

• Weekly Law Reports

**Indian Law Reports**

• Supreme Court Reports

• Supreme Court Cases (SCC)

• All India Reporters (AIR)

• Scale

• Judgments Today

• Indian Law Reports

• Law Reports of all States

Digests and Commentaries are the starting tools for finding cases on particular subject based on nominal, index, subject index and court index. All India Reporter Manual, Supreme Court Digest, Labour Law Digest, Criminal Law Digest and All Indian High Court Case Manual are some example of leading digests.

In digital era, Case law on a particular subject or party name or citation, may be searched with the help of various online databases. Westlaw International, LexisNexis may be used to search foreign caselaw. SCC Online, AIR SC& HC, Criminal Law Journal, Manupatra, Indlaw, Law Premium may be used to search Indian case law.

**4.5 TO FIND CONSTITUTIONS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES**

A constitution is the system of fundamental principles by which a political body (state or nation) governs itself. Law libraries have a separate section maintaining constitutional laws of all countries in the world. Constitution of any country of the world may also be downloaded from various websites i.e. [http://confinder.richmond.edu/](http://confinder.richmond.edu/)

**4.6 WHERE TO FIND COMMISSION & COMMITTEE REPORTS**

In India, various commissions and committee are in existence like Women Commission, Commission for SC/ST National Human Right Commission etc. Reports of such commissions are maintained within the law library Collection. Parliamentary Committee Reports are also major sources of legal information which may be referred through [website of Parliament of India. Annual Reports of the](http://parliamentofindia.nic.in/your_parliament.htm)
4.7 HOW TO FIND LEGISLATION

Law library must have a good collection of following International and National Legislations i.e. Bills and Acts of the concerned Parliaments like: US Supreme Court Code, General Public Acts (UK), Australia Consolidated Common wealth Act, AIR Manual, India Code, Act of the Parliament, Civil Court Digest, Gazette of India, Current Central Legislations, and Current Indian Statutes etc. Acts and Legislations of all countries are also provided through online services.

4.8 PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES AND PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

A law library provides a sound collection of Parliamentary Debates of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. Parliamentary debates may be downloaded from the website of Parliament of India from XIth Lok Sabha 1996 onwards. All Parliamentary Committee Reports as published by the Parliament of India are also browsed to disseminate students within the library through online access. Electronic version of Command Papers i.e. Debates of House of Lords and House of Commons are also available on the websites of UK Parliament. http://www.parliament.uk/parliamentary_publications_and_archives/parliamentary_archives/archives_electroni c.cfm

4.9 TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Law Libraries maintain several research tools containing international treaties and agreements like Encyclopaedia of the United Nations, Consolidated Treaty Series, and League of the Nations Treaty Series. Treaties as available in digital form in various online databases are also provided to students and end users in anywhere in the world.

4.10 SEMINAR REPORTS AND THESIS/DISSERTATIONS

Law libraries, especially supporting university system maintain International and National Seminar Reports conducting inside and outside of the countries. Digital version of these reports may be preserved within the law library. Thesis and dissertation submitted by research scholars may also be useful for legal researchers.

4.11 TYPE OF REFERENCE TOOLS

Law libraries maintain a good collection of reference tools like Index to Legal Periodicals, Legal Encyclopedias, Legal Dictionaries, Professional Legal Directories, Legal Bibliographies, Biographies etc. Besides a law library must also maintain subject based search tools like Corpus Juris Secundum, American Jurisprudence, Halsbury’s Laws of England, Halsbury’s Laws of India, Supreme Court Yearly Digest, Criminal Law Digest, Supreme Court Case Citator, Supreme Court Case Comparative Tables etc.

5. ELECTRONIC DATABASES USEFUL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH
A number of electronic databases are maintained by commercial companies as information source providers. They hire a team of subject experts for integrating into comprehensive database and for enhancing editorial skills and other technical aspects like searchable documents, advances web technologies and easy to use interface.

Some of the mainstream commercially available databases support legal research is:

5.1 Westlaw India & International

Westlaw India is specially designed for South Asia law researchers facilitate comprehensive search of Indian primary and secondary sources. Westlaw India provides access to Case Law, Legislation, Law Reviews, Treatises, and Directories organized by topical and jurisdictional libraries with editorially enhanced like head notes, citatory and legal update alerts.

Westlaw combines legal and regulatory materials from renowned content providers such as Sweet & Maxwell, Indlaw.com, Thomson West, Lawbook Co and Carswell. It also facilitates the access of international legal information of United States, United Kingdom, Australia and European Union, Canada, Hong Kong and South Africa. Covers over 1000 law reviews & journals from US and UK example Law Public Law, Law Quarterly Review, Fleet Street Report and encyclopaedias such as the American Jurisprudence, Corpus Juris Secundum etc.

5.2 LexisNexis India : (www.lexisnexis.com)

LexisNexis India and Academic encompasses news, business and legal topics. It contains more than 6000 sources from all over the world, drawn from print, broadcast and online media. It includes Butterworths® in the United Kingdom, Canada, the Asia-Pacific region, Les Editions du Juris Classeur in France, and Martindale-Hubbell® and Matthew Bender® worldwide. This database provides collection of comprehensive legal information including legal news, law reviews and journals, Case Laws of major countries around the world, Statutes and reports of national and international spheres. The important feature of Lexis India is it has included more than 90 e books and commentaries on law and legal subjects published by LexisIndia and Wadhwa Publications, Legal dictionaries and lexicons.

5.3 JSTOR: (www.jstore.org)

Journal Store i.e. JSTOR facilitates scholars, researchers, and students discover, use and build upon a wide range of content in digital achieve. It provides a high quality, interdisciplinary achieve to support scholarship and teaching. It includes archives of over one thousand leading academic law journals titles and other materials valuable for academic work.

5.4 Hein Online

HeinOnline provides American, foreign, and international legal sources, including law journals, foreign case reports, federal administrative regulations, federal statutes, U.S. treaties and agreements, historical legal treatises, among others. HeinOnline is accessible through www.heinonline.org/

5.5 Kluwer Arbitration Online

KluwerArbitration.com is the online resource for international arbitration research. It contains commentary from authors and an extensive collection of primary source materials, exclusive materials including ICC cases and awards. KluwerArbitration.com online database is developed and maintained in conjunction with two partners i.e. International Council for Commercial Arbitration
(ICCA) and Institute for Transnational Arbitration (ITA). The database can be accessed through its link i.e. http://www.kluwerarbitration.com/default.aspx#.

5.6 Worldtradelaw.Net
The web site has two aspects. First, there is the free portion of the site, which is available to anyone who surfs the web. This aspect of the site consists of several elements, including the following: well-organized and easy-to-access primary source documents related to international trade law; a full-text search engine for GATT/WTO decisions; a large collection of links to other sources of information on the web; and a discussion forum. http://www.worldtradelaw.net/

5.7 SCC Online
SCC Online is a product of Eastern Book Company. It provides digital content access of Supreme Court Cases Journals published by EBC. Apart from Supreme Court Judgements, this database also contains Indian legislations, legal articles, Commissions & Committee Reports, Notifications and Circulars. Being an IP based access users can registered on the home page of www.scconline.co.in with simple two fold steps.

5.8 Manupatra
Manupatra is India’s most comprehensive online legal and business policy database. Manupatra contains judgements of Supreme Court of India and High Courts of Indian states, Commission & Committee Reports, Gazette Notifications & Circulars, Bare Acts, Rules & Regulations, Ordinance & Pending Cases and legal material on subject based research. It provides comprehensive search techniques including Manu Search, Legal Search, Citation Search and Act Search. Manupatra can be search through www.manupatra.com.

5.9 CLA Online
Corporate Law Advisor is a product of Corporate Law Advisor. It provides digital contents of Corporate Law Advisor magazine along with Business Law Supplement. It covers all volumes since its inception of both Corporate Law Advisor and Business Law Supplement. It provides comprehensive search techniques like article search, case law search, notification search, circulars search, acts search, rules search and regulations search. It can be accessed through http://www.claonline.in/.

5.10 Indiastat
It provides depth of India specific, socio-economic statistical facts and figures culled from various secondary sources it is a portal of state specific sites which provide statistical data for all the major socio-economic parameters of the Indian States. District level data where ever available can also be viewed. Through this exhaustive compiled data can be accessed and download in MS-Excel/HTML formats. Can be accessed http://www.indiastat.com

5.11 Taxman-Online
Taxman online is leading publishers on Taxes and Corporate Law’s, Accounting and Auditing, Banking, Finance and Management. Can be access through http://www.taxmann.com/

5.12 Economic & Political Weekly
First published in 1949 as the Economic Weekly and since 1966 as the Economic and Political Weekly, EPW, as the journal is popularly known, occupies a special place in the intellectual history of independent India. For more than five decades EPW has
remained a unique forum that week after week has brought together academics, researchers, policy makers, independent thinkers, members of non-governmental organisations and political activists for debates straddling economics, politics, sociology, culture, the environment and numerous other disciplines. Along with its archival and current issues, EPW can be accessed through http://www.epw.in/.

6. FREE ACCESS TO LAW MOVEMENT

The Declaration on Free Access to Law defines “Public legal information to be legal information produced by public bodies that have a duty to produce law and make it public. It includes primary sources of law, such as legislation, case law and treaties, as well as various secondary (interpretative) public sources, such as reports on preparatory work and law reform, and resulting from boards of inquiry. It also includes legal documents created as a result of public funding. Cornel University of United States took pioneering efforts towards facilitating free access to law. Legal information institutes of the world, meeting in Montreal, declare that: a) Public legal information from all countries and international institutions is part of the common heritage of humanity. Maximizing access to this information promotes justice and the rule of law; b) Public legal information is digital common property and should be accessible to all on a non-profit basis and free of charge & c) Organizations such as legal information institutes have the right to publish public legal information and the government bodies that create or control that information should provide access to it so that it can be published by other parties.

6.1 Role of International Organization in Free Access to Law Movement

Unesco database contains 120000 free downloadable documents in six official languages covering all Unesco fields of competence since 1945. The Unesco Library provides reference and information services, including research, to the Organization as a whole, as well as to the general public with an interest in Unesco’s fields of competence. Unesco portal also presents the Archives, which document the Organization’s history and provides access to all official correspondence, documents, publications, multimedia and electronic records.

The International Court of Justice website disseminates free proceedings including judgments, advisory opinions and orders; pleadings, oral arguments, documents, act and documents, yearbook and bibliography.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) portal provides information regarding structure of court, situations and cases, hearing schedule, referrals and communications, press and media, court reports and statements, annual reports and activities.

Since the establishment of the Court of Justice of the European Union www.curia.europa.eu/jcms/j_6/ in 1952, approximately 15000 judgments have been delivered by the three courts. The Reports of Cases are published in the official Community languages and are the only authentic source for citations of decisions of the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance.

The Web portal of United Nation www.un.org facilitates current news, in focus,
conference meeting events, global issues and resources and services. Resources and services part provides information in sub divisions like documents, library, maps, publications, employment, bookshops, procurement, internships, stamps, databases etc.

6.2 COUNTRIES BASED LEGAL INFORMATION RESOURCES

With the birth of Free Access to Movement declaration and Unesco’s recommendations for maintaining and facilitating legal and law related public information, most of the countries have started to make it available governmental information through its official web portals.

6.2.1 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC LEGAL INFORMATION

The **High Court of Australia** is the highest court in the Australian judicial system. The Publication section contains annual reports, High Court Bulletin, Judgement Summaries, Speeches, Judgements, Transcripts, Special Leave Dispositions and other brochures in various formats including HTML, pdf etc.

**ComLaw** is the website as well as the software and databases that contain complete legislative summaries of Australian Government. ComLaw content is sourced from more than 70 separate agencies. ComLaw is a collection of information including historical and current constitution of Australia, acts, legislative instruments, bills and other legislative instruments. Australian Consolidated Acts can also be retrieved through **Australian Legal Information Institute** portal maintained by AUSTAD. Legislations are arranged alphabetically as well as year wise. Advance search engine has also been created to search pinpointed legislation through title, text, year of introduction etc.

Established in 1975, the **Australian Law Reform Commission** facilitates public access to its work and all final reports and recent consultation papers available for free download. Publication sub section contains alphabetical list of its publication and reports for browsing search. Search option through searching box is also provided for searching exact phrase or word.

6.2.2 CANADA PUBLIC LEGAL INFORMATION

The **Supreme Court of Canada** is Canada's final court of appeal, the last judicial resort for all litigants, whether individuals or governments. Information like judgments, news releases, cases, electronic filing library, act and rules of court can easily be browsed on the web page i.e. [http://www.scc-csc.gc.ca/home-acceuil/index-eng.asp](http://www.scc-csc.gc.ca/home-acceuil/index-eng.asp). The first case reported, published in 1877, was for an appeal heard in 1876 from the Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island.

**Consolidated Statute** or Legislation of Canada is freely accessible by the efforts of Canadian Government through its web portal **Law Site** at [http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/index.html](http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/index.html). Law Site especially designed to search Canadian Laws and Regulations facilitates point-in-time access to all consolidated acts and regulations. The web page has four sub sections i.e. Laws, Search, Resources and Help. i.e. [http://www.canlii.org/en/](http://www.canlii.org/en/).
6.2.3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PUBLIC LEGAL INFORMATION

The official portal of United States Government supports the public to get U.S. government information and services on the web. The web portal has four major parts viz. Get Services, Explore Topic, Find Government Agencies, Contact Government. The first part provides information regarding basic services like passport, personal records etc. The second part i.e. Explore Topics provides intensive information related to vast subject areas as shown in the figure.

The third and most important part i.e. “Find Government Agencies” are explored for law and legal related information. It facilitates A-Z details of all government agencies and departments of United States. It connects to the sub portals of various branches of government like Executive branch, Judicial Branch and Legislative Branch. A Researcher can also access US Supreme Court Judgments Bound Volumes according to number through http://www.supremecourtus.gov/opinions/boundvolumes.html.

The United States Code is the codification by subject matter of the general and permanent laws of the United States based on what is printed in the Statutes at Large. It is divided by broad subjects into 50 titles and published by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the U.S. House of Representatives. GPO Access an official web portal @ http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/ contains the 2006, 2000, and 1994 editions of the U.S. Code, plus annual supplements. The information contained in the U.S. Code on GPO Access has been provided to GPO by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the U.S. House of Representatives.


6.2.4 UNITED KINGDOM PUBLIC LEGAL INFORMATION

In October 2009, the Supreme Court of United Kingdom replaced the Appellate authority of the House of Lords as the highest court in the United Kingdom. The cases decided by Supreme Court are available full text at its portal i.e. http://www.supremecourt.gov.uk/index.html.

Before establishment of U.K. Supreme Court, House of Lords was the Appellate Court in United Kingdom. House of Lords Judgments since 1996 to 2009 in HTML format as well as printable format i.e. pdf are readily available for reference to general public on the web portal of House of Lords i.e. http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld/ldjudgmt.htm. Access to judgments prior to 1996 can be browsed through the Parliamentary Archives. The Archives holds appeal cases and other records of the House of Lords acting in its judicial capacity, dating from 1621.

The web portal of Legislative Branch @ www.legislative.gov.uk is managed by The
National Archives on behalf of HMSO Government. Publishing all UK legislation is a core part of the remit of Her Majesty’s Stationery Office (HMSO), part of The National Archives, and the Office of the Queen's Printer for Scotland. The Office of the Queen's Printer for Scotland (OQPS) provides access to Acts of the Scottish Parliament, Scottish statutory instruments and a range of other legislation applying to Scotland.

The Law Commission is the statutory independent body created by the Law Commissions Act 1965 to keep the law under review and to recommend reform where it is needed. The Commission publishes a law reform report at the conclusion of each project, usually include a draft Bill that, if implemented, would enact recommended reforms. Researchers can browse law reform reports, statute law reports, programmes of law reform, scoping discussion and subject papers, corporate and other miscellaneous documents.

6.3 LAW JOURNALS AND SCHOLARSHIPS UNDER PUBLIC DOMAIN

Social Science Research Network (SSRN) http://www.ssrn.com/ is devoted to the rapid worldwide dissemination of social science research and is composed of a number of specialized research networks in each of the social sciences. SSRN have hundreds of journals, publishers, and institutions in partners in publishing that provide working papers for distribution through SSRN's eLibrary and abstracts for publication in SSRN's electronic journals. The SSRN eLibrary consists of two parts: an Abstract Database and an Electronic Paper Collection containing full text documents in Adobe Acrobat pdf format.

The Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) http://www.glin.gov/search.action is a public database of official texts of laws, regulations, judicial decisions, and other complementary legal sources contributed by governmental agencies and international organizations. The GLIN members contribute the full texts of their published documents to the database in their original languages. Each document is accompanied by a summary in English and, in many cases in additional languages, plus subject terms selected from the multilingual index to GLIN.

Launched on January 9, 1996, FindLaw.com http://www.findlaw.com/casecode/supreme.html soon offered a mix of cases, statutes, legal news, a lawyer directory, an online career center and community-oriented tools such as mailing lists and message boards. The Web site rapidly developed into the leading legal information site on the Internet.

DOAJ is a directory of open access journals. At the First Nordic Conference on Scholarly Communication in Lund/Copenhagen in 2002, the idea of creating a comprehensive directory of Open Access Journals was discussed. The conference with the objective to facilitate a valuable service for the global research and education community was formulaized. Open Society Institute (OSI) supported the initial project work and at present more than 110 countries is supporting the movement permitting their online journal contents accessible through this database. It contains around 135 journals of legal sphere.

6.4 FREE ACCESS TO LAW MOVEMENT IN INDIA
Various government and non-governmental agencies are involved in free access to legal and law related information in India. The pioneering efforts were made by National Informatics Centre (NIC) (http://www.nic.in/) during launching various sites providing online legal information like JUDIS, INDIACODE, Law Commission of India, ministerial websites and various high courts. In pursuance various independent private initiatives are taken like Legal Services India, Indian Kanoon, and PRS Legislative Search. The Government agencies and departments have established its web portals at national and state level to provide digitized legal information for public awareness and free distribution of law and law related information to the public.

6.4.1 GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

All government ministries are maintaining their websites through National Informatics Centre, which provide rules, regulations and legislation past regarding functions of their works. E governance has been adopted by a number of states to facilitate their local laws including judgments, state legislative debates, state legislations and other committees and commissions reports. If anyone wants to refer any law related to any particular ministry, a simple mouse click may provide the complete full text gazette notified scanned copy or html format of the same within no time. The web portal of Parliament of India has three subsections i.e. President of India, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Government of India has adopted a complete e-governance agenda since 1990s. The official portal of Government of India i.e. www.india.gov.in provides almost all information including legal information like Constitution of India, Acts & Legislations, Law & Orders, Parliament of India, Rules etc. The other official websites of India, a Government of India Directory www.goidirectory.gov.in provides an index of central government and its departments, state legislators and state departments, judiciary i.e. Supreme Court of India and High Courts established in the states.

6.4.2 PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE AND DEBATES

The website of the Parliament www.parliamentofindia.nic.in of India provides all activities and procedures of the both houses of the parliament along with President of India official records. The website has three sub sections i.e. www.presidentofindia.nic.in , www.rajyasabha.nic.in and www.loksabha.nic.in. The website of Rajya Sabha provides business hour information, question hour and debates in the Rajya Sabha along with committees reports etc. The website of Lok Sabha also provides business, question, debates, legislations, committees, conference and secretariat level information.

6.4.3 CENTRAL AND LOCAL LEGISLATION

The Indian parliament legislations are available at a number of government portals like www.parliamentofindia.nic.in and www.indiacode.nic.in . India Code maintained by National Information Centre provides information about all legislations passed by the Indian parliament along with non repealed act of British Parliament established for India since 1836. The Centre for Policy Research initiated a most valuable web portal project entitled Parliament Research Studies India i.e. PRS India
with financial support from the Ford Foundation and the Google Foundation in 2005. The web portal under the address www.prsindia.org facilitates legislative bills with its summary, debates on other issues of national importance and reports of commissions and committees over any bill introduced in either or both sessions of the Parliament of India. Laws of India (www.lawsfindia.org) is another initiative of PRS India digitizing State government gazette for providing free access to general public.

6.4.4 INDIAN CASE LAWS

The other part of law is cases decided in the courts known as case law. Further National Informatics Centre (NIC) on behalf of the Government of India maintains a website called Judgement Information System JUDIS i.e. www.judis.nic.in which provides all judgments of Supreme Court of India since inception in full text, along with judgments of various High Courts and other subordinate courts of the states. Tribunals and regulatory authorities’ cases are also available at this web portal. The other website www.indiancourts.nic.in also provides an index to Indian courts along with cases of the respective courts at subordinate level and tribunals.

6.4.5 COMMISSION & COMMITTEE REPORTS

Other ingredient of Indian law is Commissions & Committee reports of government of India. Indian Government provides almost all commission & Committees report on respective websites. National Human Rights Commission a permanent commission provides its reports and other legal documents through its website www.nhrc.nic.in. The other State Human Right Commission reports are also available at respective State Human Right Commission websites. Law Commission of India, another permanent commission, reports may be referred through its official website i.e. www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in since first report in full text. Besides parliamentary committee reports are also available on parliament of India website. One time commission reports are also available on respective governmental department’s web portals.

6.5 LEGAL INFORMATION INSTITUTE OF INDIA

Legal Information Institute of India (LII of India) has been recently launched in February 2011 by AUSTAD, an NGO associated with Cornell University, USA and Australian Legal Information Institute. LII of India provides almost all law related information of India through its portal www.liiofindia.org officially inaugurated on 1st May 2011 at Vigyan Bhawan by National Law University, Delhi. Till now, LIIofIndia contains more than 150 databases as compared to 50 databases at the time of its launch. The Home page contains news and database additions along with bifurcation of resources in five pillar of law i.e. Cases, Legislation, Journals and Scholarship, Law Reforms and Treaties. The Resources have been arranged by territories i.e. Central Government Resources and law resources of State governments.

The LII of India supports in dissemination cases decided by the Supreme Court of India since its inception. More than one lakh cases since 1950 have been digitized and available to search by various options like nominal search, chronological search, citation search etc. The following charts explain extent of cases coverage in the
The second pillar of LII India database is legislations. The database extends its jurisdiction to cover all central legislations since 1876 and selective state legislations. Under the head of legislation, it provides regulations, schemes and acts of almost all states and central spheres.

The third and important pillar of the LII of India emphasizes over scholarly articles published in twelve journals from authoritative principal institutions. Under the heading Law Reform as its fourth pillar, LII of India supports to access all Law Commission of India Reports published since 1999. The all reports since its inception will be available within a very short span. The fifth and the last pillar of LII of India contain Indian bilateral treaties based on data obtained from the Ministry of External Affairs. The database covers almost all treaties ratified with other countries since 1947 to 1980 and 2001 to 2009. The number of treaties covered is summed up in a graphical presentation as under

7. CITATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS

A citation is a path address of a book, article, web page or other published item, with sufficient details to uniquely identify the item. Citations are provided in scholarly works, bibliographies and indices referring the past work in the same subject area. Citations are used in scholarly works give information about a publication (book, journal article, video, etc.) that enables readers to identify and locate the referred publication.

Books: Citations for usually contain the author's name, the book's title, place of publication and date of publication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author Surname &amp; Initials</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harlow, Carol</td>
<td>Textbook on torts</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Sweet &amp; Maxwell</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Journal Articles: Citations for usually include the author name and title of the article, the title of the journal, the volume number, page numbers and date of publication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Periodical</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomson,</td>
<td>Integrated</td>
<td>(200)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Modern Law</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Electronic Sources:** Provide the uniform resource locator (URL) within arrows <…> to avoid confusion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Periodical</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 7.1 CITATION SYSTEM USED BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Various international organizations have created systems of citation to fit their needs. Some of the most important are:

1. The ACS style is the *American Chemical Society style* format and is often used in chemical literature.
2. The APA style is the *American Psychological Association style* format which is most often used in social sciences. APA style uses parenthetical citation within the text, listing the author’s name and the year the work was made.
3. The American Political Science Association (APSA) publication on citation is the *Style Manual for Political Science*, which is a system often used by political science scholars and historians. It is largely based on that of the Chicago Manual of Style.
4. The Bluebook citation system is traditionally used in American academic legal writing, and recognized by many courts of judicature all around the world. The Bluebook governs the citation practices of the majority of U.S. student-edited law journals and has through its successive editions, shaped the citation education and resulting citation habits of most U.S. Lawyers.
5. The Chicago Style was developed and its guide is *The Chicago Manual of Style*. Some social sciences and humanities scholars use the style.
6. The *Columbia Style* was made by Janice R. Walker and Todd Taylor to give detailed guidelines for citing Internet sources. Columbia Style offers models for both the humanities and the sciences.
7. The *MHRA Style Guide* is the Modern Humanities Research Association style format and is most often used in the arts and humanities, particularly in the United Kingdom where the MHRA is based. It is fairly similar to the MLA style, but with some differences. The style guide uses footnotes that fully reference a citation and has a bibliography at the end. Its major advantage is that a reader does not need to consult the bibliography to find a reference as the footnote provides all the details.
8. **MLA style** was developed by The Modern Language Association and is most often used in English studies, comparative literature, foreign-language literary criticism, and some other fields in the humanities. MLA style uses a Works Cited Page to list works at the end of the paper. These direct readers to the work of the author on the list of works cited, and the page of the work where the information is located (e.g., (Smith 107) refers the reader to page 107 of the work made by someone named Smith).

**7.2 CITATION STANDARD THAT HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY MOST OF THE COUNTRY’S INSTITUTIONS**

- **Australia**: Australian legal citation usually follows the *Australian Guide to Legal Citation* (Commonly known as AGLC)
- **Canada**: Canadian legal citation usually follows the *Canadian Guide to Uniform Legal Citation* (Commonly called the McGill Guide)
- **Germany**: German legal citation
- **Netherlands**: Dutch legal citation follows the *Leidraad voor juridische auterus* (Commonly known as Leidraad)
- **United Kingdom**: *Oxford Standard for Citation of Legal Authorities is the Modern Authority on Citation of United Kingdom Legislation*

**7.3 NATURE OF LAW REPORTS IN INDIA**

The Law Reports in India are published in various ways. They differ in respect of their frequency and numbering of issues. For example some are published weekly and fortnightly; some even monthly and half yearly. Some reports are published in a single volume and some cover a number of volumes in a year. **Under Section 3 of the Indian Law Reports Act,1875**, only the Reports published under the authority of state are to be cited in Courts.

There have been hundreds of law reports in India. Many of these have ceased publication, others are still continuing. It is also observed that titles of many of publications start with a proper noun i.e., BOMBAY LAW REPORTER, BIHAR LAW JOURNAL REPORTS, DELHI LAW REVIEW, PUNJAB LAW REPORTER, ALLAHABAD LAW JOURNAL etc. Many of these case reports are published weekly and many fortnightly or monthly. Most of the academic journals are published quarterly, some half yearly or even annually. Therefore, it is important that these publications are cited correctly and uniformly so that there is no ambiguity and also the citation is deciphered quickly without wasting time and energy by going through the process of trial and error.

The following examples indicate the nature of law reports published in India according to their frequencies.
7.3.1 ALL INDIA REPORTER

AIR is published from 1914 onwards. It is a publication of AIR Ltd Nagpur. It is a monthly Journal. AIR monthly issues are numbered consecutively and loose parts are bound after completion of year with annual Index. There are 10 volumes each year covering Supreme Court and Various High Court Cases. The volumes are bound States wise and Supreme Court wise. But all volumes have the same volume number for each year i.e. Jan-Dec 2009 Vol. 96. Citation: Balbir Kaur v. State of Punjab AIR 2009 SC 3036

7.3.2 SUPREME COURT CASES

Supreme Court Cases shortly famous as SCC, is a fortnight publication of Eastern Book Company, Lucknow publishing since 1969. There are eight volumes with usually four or five supplements in a year bearing the numbers 1 to 12 or 13 i.e. volumes of a year like 2004 bear the numbers 1 to 13 including supplements and volumes of 2005 also bear numbers 1 to 13 including supplements. Citation: Maruti Suzuki Ltd v. CCE (2009) 9 SCC 193

7.3.3 SUPREME COURT REPORTS

SCR is the official Reporter of the Supreme Court judgments. Supreme Court Reports is governed by the Supreme Court (Council of Law Reporting) Rules, 1964. The head notes of the judgments are prepared by Editorial Officers and are approved by the Hon’ble Judges. The Supreme Court Reports are published under the supervision of the Supreme Court Council of Law Reporting consisting of Hon’ble the Chief Justice of India, two Hon’ble Judges of the Supreme Court, Attorney General for India and an Advocate nominated by the Executive Council of the Supreme Court Bar Association. From 2007 onwards SCR is published in running volumes, each volumes consisting of 4 parts of about 300 pages each and a Volume Index. In 2007 13 volumes were published. In 2008 17 volumes were published. Citation: Mohd. Abdul Kadir & ors v. Director General of Police, Assam & Ors. (2009) 9 SCR 611

7.3.4 SUPREME COURT JOURNAL

Supreme Court Journal, the oldest Journal founded in the year 1938 by name Federal Court Journal (1938 TO 1949), then named as Supreme Court Journal in 1950, is published by ALT Publication from Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. Supreme Court Journal is a monthly publication. It covers 8 Volumes in a year. Citation: M. Yogendra v. Leelamma N. 2009 (7) SCJ 2

7.3.5 CRIMINAL LAW JOURNAL

Criminal Law Journal is a monthly publication covering criminal law cases delivered by Supreme Court of India and State High Courts. There are four volumes in a year. But cases are cited without volumes due to running page numbers on consecutive volumes in the same year. Citation: Mohd. Yasin v. State (N.C.T. OF Delhi) & Ors. 2009 Cri.L.J. 4405

7.3.6 DELHI LAW TIMES
Delhi Law Times a DLT Publication from Delhi covers all reported and unreported judgments of Hon’ble Delhi High Court. It also publishes judgments of Hon’ble Supreme Court, appeals from judgments pronounced by Delhi High Court. It also includes Statutes (SS) and Journal Section (JS). **Citation: Anang Pal v. UOI & Ors. 164 (2009) DLT 10**

### 7.3.7 EQUIVALENT CITATIONS

Equivalent Citation is also known as parallel citations. It is a useful tool to know the citations of same cases published in other reporting journals. The "Equivalent Citation Table" compiled by the Supreme Court Judges Library are as follows. It covers the case reported in the four major Law Journals namely, 

**Supreme Court Cases, AIR (SC), JT and SCALE**

This Equivalent Citation Table is in four volumes:-

1. AIR (SC) = SCR = SCC = JT = SCALE
2. SCC = SCR = AIR(SC)= JT = SCALE
3. JT = SCR = SCC = AIR (SC) = SCALE
4. SCALE = SCR = SCC = AIR(SC) = JT

    e.g. Ajay Goswami Vs. Union of India (UOI) and Ors.

**Equivalent Citation: AIR2007SC493, 2006 (14) SCALE 317, (2007) 1 SCC 143**

Equal Citation Table of above mentioned law reports of Supreme Court Cases may be referred through the website of Supreme Court of India.

### 7.4 CITATION OF CASE LAW

A case may be cited according to the inclusion of essential elements as required to give accurate information regarding its publication in a Law Reporting Journal. The following elements may be used in the sequence to indicate the citation of a reported case.

- **Party names** – Party name of a case including appellant and respondent are in italics. The alphabet “v” is inserted between both of the party. In case of more than one parties only first name is appeared with the terms “& Ors”.

- **Year** – After party name, year is incorporated in square or round brackets.

- **Volume number** – Volume number is used to bifurcate reporting journals issued in a year. Reporting journals have own style to write volume numbers in citation.
The citation of a Bill must include the following three elements.

- **Title of the Bill** – The name of the bill shows subject matter of the bill. The citation of a bill must begin with the name of the bill with bold character e.g. **Right to Information Bill**
- **Year of The Bill** – The citation of bill should also include its year of introduction. The year must be indicated immediately after title. Example: **Right to Information Bill, 2004.**
- **Date of the Introduction of the Bill** – The date of introduction of bill should also indicate at the last for citation purpose. It gives accurate and related reference to the researchers e.g. **Right to Information Bill, 2004 “introduced in Lok Sabha on 22nd December 2004”**.

A bill should be cited in such a way that at least the first two components are clearly reflected in the citation. The third component may either be given in brackets immediately after the year or it may be given in the footnote. For example, the National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009 ‘introduced in Lok Sabha on 31st July, 2009, should be cited as the **NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL BILL, 2009** and ‘introduced in Lok Sabha on 31.7.2009’ should be given in the footnote without brackets.

The basic idea behind this exercise is to fulfil the principles of citation i.e. to remove any ambiguity and to facilitate quick and easy access to the desired material.
Statutes/Acts: The following elements are incorporated during citing a statute or act.

- **Title of the Act** – The name of the act shows subject matter of the act. The citation of a statute/act must begin with the name of the act with bold character e.g. **Right to Information Act**.
- **Short Title** – A short title is assigned for recognizing the name of Legislation having a long title.
- **Year of the Act** – The year of the act also plays a big role in citation. The year must be indicated immediately after title e.g. **Right to Information Act, 2005**.
- **Number of the act** – In India, Acts passed in a year are given numbers for that particular year. The number of act must also be included to cite. e.g. **Right to Information Act, 2005** (No. 22 of 2005).
- **Date of the Act** – Date of passing of a particular legislation must also include in citation. e.g. **Right to Information Act, 2005** (No. 22 of 2005 dated 15th May 2005).

### 7.6 Citation of Subordinate Legislation

Generally, in subordinate legislation the title of the act under which these are issued, is repeated except the word ‘Act’ words like ‘Rules’, ‘Order’, or ‘Regulation’ etc. is mentioned. Therefore, rules, orders etc. can be cited in full by their title. Every subordinate legislation except rules has a number which should be given in brackets immediately after the title or it can be mentioned in the foot note. The number must always be mentioned so that their location becomes easy. Thus, in case of rules the year must be given, in other cases the number must be given, apart from the year.

For example, rules made under THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986 (29th of 1986) must be cited as THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) FIRST AMENDMENT RULES, 2006. Similarly, a notification issued under these rules or any order issued under these rules may be cited as THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ORDER, followed by the year. As mentioned earlier, every notification and order etc. bears a number which must be mentioned in every citation, preferably in footnote.

### 7.7 CITATION OF REPORTS BY COMMITTEES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES

There are various committees functioning under the legislative bodies – Parliament and the state legislatures. Some of them are permanent and some are Ad-hoc. Reports of the Permanentary Committees may always be cited by their name followed by the number and year of the report published.

The Ad-hoc committees may be cited by the name of the Chairman. For example, the 6th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (A permanent body) of the tenth Lok Sabha may be cited as PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (10th Lok Sabha) 6th Report. But, the report on electoral reforms submitted by Mr. Indra Jeet Gupt, may be cited as INDRA JEET GUPT REPORT ON ELECTORAL REFORMS. In both the
cases year of the report must be mentioned immediately after the title.

7.8 REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS (OTHER THAN THOSE OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES)

As in the case of reports of the Ad-hoc Committees of the legislative bodies, these reports may also be cited by the name of the Chairman e.g. SARKARIA COMMISSION REPORT ON THE CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS in the text and full title and bibliographical details may be mentioned in the foot note.

7.9 OTHER LEGAL MATERIALS:

7.9.1 Books/Monograph/Treatises

The full citation of a book includes the following elements in the specified order:

- **Single Author** - The author's full name, as it appears on the title page, must always be given in the first citation of a work. The order should be last name, followed by given name or initials, followed by a comma. Include any designation or suffix such as Jr or III, including punctuation, exactly as it is given on the title page. The name given on the library catalogue immediately after the title (rather than in the author field) is always taken from the title page.
- **Joint authors** - Where a work is written by two authors, their names should appear in the order in which they are given on the title page of the publication, authors names are separated by an ampersand (&). A work by more than two authors is cited using the first author's name followed by "et al" prior to the comma.
- **Editor** - The editor(s) of a collection of essays is cited in the same way as an author and joint authors above, with the addition of the abbreviation "(ed.)" or "(eds.)" prior to the comma.
- The same methodology is used for compiler (comp.), translator (trans.) and reviser (rev.) where their role is paramount to the work.
- **Title** - The title used should be that given on the title page of the publication not that used on the spine or cover. If the title is long or complicated, subsequent citations may use an abbreviated form. The title must always be in italics or underlined. Titles and sub-titles are separated by “: ”, that is a colon with a space on either side. Capitalize the first letter of the title, the sub-title (if relevant) and then all words except articles, connectives and prepositions.
- **Volume number** - the volume number (if applicable) follows the title and precedes the publication information. "Volume" in abbreviated to "vol.", "volumes" to "vols.", the volume number is cited in Arabic numerals and the title and the volume number are separated by a comma.
- **Edition** - any edition other than the first edition should be indicated, with this
information following the title of the work after the volume information. A revised edition should also be indicated. "Edition" is abbreviated to "ed", "revised" to "revised".

- **Publication Information** - publication information is enclosed in the following order: Place of publication followed by a colon. Do not use full stops after initials. Use the abbreviations for Australian jurisdictions indicated in the legislation section of this guide. Publisher (using short forms where possible) followed by a comma. Do not use full stops after initials.

- **Year of publication.**

**Citation reference point or pinpoint reference** - the final element of the citation is the specific page or chapter reference preceded by a comma. EXAMPLE: - John, Stephen, Criminology, 3rd ed., New York: Oxford University Press, 2006.

If you are citing a contribution to a collected work, give the author and title of the chapter or section, as well as the author and title of the whole book. The title of the chapter is placed in inverted commas.


**7.9.2 Newspapers**

- Articles from newspapers are cited in a manner similar to articles from journal articles. The full citation of an article from a newspaper includes the following elements, in this order:
  - **Author** - Signed articles should include the full initials of the author; the citation of an unsigned article begins with the title of the piece.
  - **Title** - The title of the article is enclosed in quotation marks. Capitalize the first letter of the title and then all words except articles, connectives and prepositions. For untitled articles (i.e. Letters to the Editor) include a description of the piece cited after the author details. Do not enclose the description in quotation marks.
  - **Newspaper** - The name of the newspaper is italicized. Following the name of the newspaper include in round brackets the place of publication.
  - **Date** - Include in this element the day(s), month and year of issue.
  - **Page reference** - give the page number on which the article appears. If the article is only on one page, do not repeat that page number as the citation reference point. If the newspaper uses other forms of page and column designation, use those formats.

**For Example:** Batra, N.D., “Feeling’s mutual: Sharing values, India and US have much to offer each other” The Times of India (New Delhi), Tuesday, November 24,
2009, 1p.

7.9.3 Conference and Seminar Papers

Conference and seminar papers are often collated and published as conference proceedings. Where this is the case, cite individual papers in the same manner as contributions to a collected work. Where individual conference papers are published in a periodical, cite as for other journal articles.

If citing from an individual unpublished conference paper, the citation should include the following elements, in this order: Author's name, Title of the paper in italics, Description of the conference, Date and place of the conference (if known) and Citation reference point if paper is paginated.