



**HIMACHAL PRADESH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY,
SHIMLA**

SLR
Shimla Law Review

HPNLU, SHIMLA CITATION STYLE

[The Himachal Pradesh National Law University, Shimla (HPNLU, Shimla) has developed a uniform pattern of legal citations which is followed in *Shimla Law Review* and *HPNLU Law Journal*. As per the *Himachal Pradesh National Law University, Shimla Academic Regulations, 2019*, the citation style is prescribed for all research works and writings such as Project-Assignment at UG courses and Term Paper as well as Dissertation in PG programme, and Ph.D. Thesis in addition to the Post-Doctoral research work.]

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Mr. Aayush Raj

Mr. Tijender Kumar

16 Mile Shimla-Mandi National Highway, Ghandal, District- Shimla, Himachal Pradesh-171014

Website: <http://hpnlu.ac.in>, Ph. 0177-350-3000, 0177-2779803, Fax-0177-2779802

Introduction

Regulation of the conduct of human beings, based on certain set of standards has been at the foundation of all civilisations. The ever changing needs of the society and emerging socio-economic development require changes in and development of such rules based on effective neutral principles and *assumptions* thereof. The more complex the nature of social interactions, the need for new rules and standards increase, proportionately. These complexities are not merely the result of the complex social interactions but represent a multitude of interrelated factors originating in culture, technology and other diverse social facts. In this respect, the law affects societies and continue to do so in ways more than one. Law is developed based on social interactions and, in-turn; it controls the 'social progresses'. Further, with the vanishing global distances and boundaries between countries and increasing proximity with each other, not only in terms of human movement but also trade, development, and environmental challenges, the propensity and urgency of establishing such affairs on foundations of sound principles, is indispensable.

In this context, the most important means of promoting developing rules of the law is research. Research, in its primary sense, helps in bringing to the fore, the facts which could otherwise remain hidden from policy or rule makers and consequently unregulated. Legal research, however, in its ultimate sense involves establishing, tentatively, the basic standards in which the necessary rules of laws can be grounded. As a secondary function research not only promotes effectiveness of the laws made but also helps in ensuring its implementation and application to social facts. Research, thus, complements the legal system both before and after the formulation of the laws. In the contemporary context where technological advancements have taken a centre-stage, amongst all social facts, which challenges the thitherto believed foundations and assumptions of legal rules, the need for evidence based research and philosophical foundations of rules need to be rediscovered and re-established.

All research studies do not stands on the same footing. Every research has its limitations and the value addition by the research is subject to many considerations. In the contemporary academic practice, the institutionalised *methods* and *norms* are intended to ensure authenticity and reliability of the outcomes. The HPNLU Citation Style (booklet) is a step in the same direction to promote and implement healthy and strong ethics and standards of research. Various departments and specialised agencies of the Indian Government have laid down specific norms. Institutionalised efforts have been made by

the University Grants Commission (UGC) for promoting good and high standards of research. The UGC maintains a list of journals/periodicals prescribing the quality of research *vide* its Consortium of Academic Research and Ethics (UGC-CARE).

One of the modes of enhancing the quality of research and promoting knowledge creation is to using references and footnotes in any research study. The need for references in the field of social sciences is highlighted by the fact that there is interplay of multiple factors involving human emotions, perceptions and verifiable social facts which needs to be controlled through neutral norms of study and analysis. Further, research in social sciences operates in the context where many diverse social factors combine in different ways to produce infinite possibilities of perceptions and conclusions. In this backdrop, the HPNLU Citation Style is developed in the view of the need for producing evidence and warranting reliability and verifiability of research in social science, in general, and for legal studies, in particular by supporting facts or data used, causal inferences drawn or theory building and conclusions reached by a researcher. The researcher is, specially, required to give *pin cite* for every basic and fundamental propositions made in his/hers work.

GENERAL RULES FOR QUOTING IN- BODY-TEXT, WRITING NUMERICAL FIGURES ETC. AND DIFFERENCE IN FOOTNOTES BETWEEN BOOKS AND OTHER WRITINGS.

1. Quotations or reproducing literature from court judgements and other literature is permitted subject to the strict adherence to the *University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018*, and the *Quality Mandate* adopted by the UGC.
2. Percentage of similarity (plagiarism) must not go beyond the limits prescribed by the UGC rules and guidelines and as prescribed by the relevant rules/policies of the University.
3. Manuscripts submitted for the University publication, LL.M. term paper and dissertation, Ph.D. thesis or post doctoral research work etc., in violation of the above norm (point 1 & 2), shall be rejected out rightly, subject to the disciplinary consequences as per applicable rules.
4. Reproduction or quotations in text is permissible provided that the quotation is less than 100 words and the scholar has put/sued the same in single inverted comma.
5. Where reproduction or quotations is in 100 or more words, the scholar is required to place the quotation in a separate paragraph, AND indent

sufficiently, from the left and the right, both sides, with *one lower font size*. And properly acknowledged in the footnotes.

6. In the body of the text of the research, the numerical number, up to two digits (that is, up to ninety nine, 99) must be used in words, except where numerical figures in fractions need to be used.
7. Where a foot note is used and the same source is to be referred in the immediate footnote number, "*Id.*" should be used, followed by full stop. If the same source is to be cited in a subsequent foot note, not the immediate one, '*Supra*' should be used followed by the original foot note number. If the page number of the previous source cited, in a subsequent foot note number, is different, the same should be mentioned as <*Supra*> note number <author name> < at> <the different page number>.
E.g. –
First source referred, say in foot note number 47:
47. M.P. Jain & S.N. Jain, PRINCIPLES OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW 38 (2014).
Immediate reference:
47. *Id.*
Subsequent reference to the same source, with different page number, say foot note number 86:
E.g. –
86. *Id.*, note 47, M.P. Jain & S.N. Jain, at 306.
8. If divergent proposition is referred in a foot note, '*Cf.*' should be used.
E.g. – *Cf.* The Legal Education Rules of the Bar Council of India even does not prescribe 'legal history' as one of the essential subject to be taught by law Schools in India. *See*, BCI Legal Education Rules (2008).
9. For use of other signals such *see*, *see generally*, *e.g.*, or *see also* etc., the norms prescribed by the Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation (2015, 20th edn.) should be followed.
10. In case of writing books, LL.M. dissertation and Ph.D./LL.D. thesis the foot note must mention, at the end, in bracket, the name and place of the publisher-publication, followed by the year of the publication.
11. An idea or proposition borrowed by the scholar, from any previous work, published or unpublished, and not acknowledged 'properly' in the foot note/references, shall constitute an act of unethical conduct liable to disciplinary action by the University.
12. Short form for 'edition' as 'edn.'; for 'editor' as 'ed.' ; for 'translator' as 'trans.' etc., should be used in footnotes.
13. A tentative list of abbreviations for Indian administrative and judicial bodies is appended, below, for reference and use. The list of acronyms/abbreviations provided

for journals/periodical etc., in the Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation (2015, 20th edn.), should be used by scholars.

MODES OF CITATIONS

BOOKS

1. Books by Single Author

The books published by single author should be cited in the following manner
<Name of the Author in normal alphabetical style>, <NAME OF THE BOOK IN SMALL CAPS¹> <Page No.> (Year of Publication)

E.g. –

Bimal Krishna Matilal, MORAL DILEMMAS IN THE MAHABHARATA 75 (1989).

2. Books by two Authors

The books by double author shall be cited in the same format as the books for single authors are cited but the names of the Authors shall be differentiated using ampersand (&).

E.g. –

K.C. Kailasam & Ramu Vedaraman, LAW OF TRADEMARKS - INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION UNDER MADRID PROTOCOL & GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS 100 (2017).

For the books by more than two authors, the abbreviation “*et.al.*” followed by (,) may be used after the name of the first author.

E.g. –

B. N. Kirpal *et. al.*, (eds.), SUPREME BUT NOT INFALLIBLE: ESSAYS IN HONOUR OF THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA 66 (2001).

Eddo Evink, On Transcendental Violence in STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY PHENOMENOLOGY 65 (Chris Bremmers, *et. al.* (eds.), 2014).

E.g. –

Upendra Baxi, *The (Im)possibility of Constitutional Justice: Seismographic Notes on Indian Constitutionalism* in INDIA'S LIVING CONSTITUTION: IDEAS, PRACTICES AND CONTROVERSIES 31-63 (Zoya Hasan *et. al.*, eds. 2002).

¹For using the feature of small caps in text, use the following key –

For Windows – Press CTRL+D & click on the Small Caps feature under the Effects tab

For Apple OS – Press Command+D& click on the Small Caps feature under the Effectstab

3. Books by Institutional Author

The books by institutional authors should be cited in the same format as that of the books by natural persons. The only point of difference that can be used in books authored by institutions is the use of abbreviated form of certain governmental institutions, provided for in the latter section of this citation format, especially in the cases of governmentally affiliated institutions.

E.g. –

Lok Sabha Secretariat, FINANCIAL COMMITTEES (2019-20) – A REVIEW 5 (2020).
MEITY, 75@75 INDIA'S AI JOURNEY 28 (2021).

4. Edited Books

The edited books are cited in a completely different format and therefore, it showcases a conjunction between how the journal articles are cited and how the books are cited. The edited books are generally a collection of essays by multiple authors and therefore, essays/articles chosen from the edited books should be cited in the following format –

<Name of the Author of the Essay/Chapter to be cited>, <Title of the Essay in italics> in <NAME OF THE BOOK IN SMALL CAPS> <pin cite/page number> (Name of the Editor(s), using the suffix 'ed./eds.' Year of the Publication of the Book)

E.g. –

Mukul Rohatgi, *An Axis Shift: A Critique of the Sabrimala Case* in SEX AND THE SUPREME COURT 256 (Saurabh Kripal, ed. 2020).

For more than two editors, use the abbreviation *et.al.* as the example given below-

E.g. –

Upendra Baxi, *The (Im)possibility of Constitutional Justice: Seismographic Notes on Indian Constitutionalism* in INDIA'S LIVING CONSTITUTION: IDEAS, PRACTICES, AND CONTROVERSIES (Zoya Hasan, *et.al.*, eds. 2002).

5. Translated Books

The translated books are to be cited in the following format –

<Name of the Original Author in normal alphabetical style>, <NAME OF THE BOOK IN SMALL CAPS><Page No.> (Name of the Translator followed by the abbreviation 'trans.' Year of Publication).

E.g. –

Robert Lingat, THE CLASSICAL LAW OF INDIA 51 (J. Duncan M. Derrett, *trans.* 1993).

For books which have a newer edition, mention edition being referred to first followed by the year in which the book was originally published and use a comma to separate the two years of publication.

In case a book is both edited and translated, the following format should be used –

<Name of the Editor followed by the suffix 'ed.' in bracket>, <NAME OF THE BOOK IN SMALL CAPS><Page No.> (Name of the Translator followed by the abbreviation 'trans.', Year of Publication)

E.g. –

Max Muller (ed.), THE LAWS OF MANU, THE SACRED BOOKS OF THE EAST Vol. XXV, II, 6. (G. Buhler, *trans.* 1886).

6. Volumes from a Series of Books

The general citation format for the books in a series remains the same as that of books by single author. The only addition in this regard is the reference to the Volume Number after the title of the book.

<Name of the Author in normal alphabetical style>, <NAME OF THE BOOK IN SMALL CAPS followed by suffix 'Vol.' and the volume number in Roman Numerals><Page No.> (Year of Publication)

E.g. –

Surendranath Dasgupta, A HISTORY OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY Vol. I, 78 (1951).

PERIODICALS

1. Articles in a Journal

<Name of the Author>, <*Title of the Article in Italics*>, <Volume number without suffix or prefix> <Name of Journal in its abbreviated form² and in the small caps format followed by first page of the article> (Year of Publication).

E.g. –

Chanchal Kumar Singh, *Apocryphal State: Fragments on Theoretical Foundations, Constitution, Law and their Mythical Unification*, II SLR 40 (2019).

When referring to specific page(s) from the cited article, specifically mention the pin-cited pages after the first page of the Article separated by a comma.

E.g. –

Chanchal Kumar Singh, *Apocryphal State: Fragments on Theoretical Foundations, Constitution, Law and their Mythical Unification*, II SLR 40, 51-53 (2019).

²For the abbreviated forms of the names of journals, refer to the index provided for in this format. For international journals and newspapers, refer to the abbreviated names provided for in the Bluebook.

2. Articles in Newspaper & Magazines

<Name of the Author>, <Title of the Article in Italics>, <NAME OF THE NEWSPAPER IN SMALL CAPS FORMAT>, <Date of Publication of Newspaper>, <place of edition> <page no.>

E.g. –

Ramjeet Singh, *Punjab Congress panel to pick first list of 50 candidates*, THE TRIBUNE (Dec. 30, 2021, Chandigarh) 1.

In the case of articles referred to through online source, use the phrase “available at” followed by the hyperlink to the webpage and followed by the last visited date.

<Name of the Author>, <Title of the Article in Italics>, <NAME OF THE NEWSPAPER IN SMALL CAPS FORMAT>, <Date of Publication of Newspaper> available at - <Hyperlink of the webpage> <last visited date>

E.g. –

Maitri Porecha, *Niti Aayog frames PPP guidelines for district hospitals* (Oct., 17, 2018 THE HINDU BUSINESS LINE, Delhi). Available at: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/policy/niti-aayog-frames-ppp-guidelines-for-district-hospitals/article25249012.ece> (last visited 10 Jan., 2020).

Jayashree Nandi, *Assam gas field may have flouted green guidelines*, HINDUSTAN TIMES (Jun. 26, 2020) available at: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/assam-gas-field-may-have-flouted-green-guidelines/storyuhmEbSU6w7NUSCqdJmpVLJ.html> (last visited 10 Jan., 2020).

ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE MATERIALS

In India, the administrative and executive (including the Governmental departments, public sector undertakings, etc.) agencies publish various types of materials. These agencies currently do not have a unique recommended citation style and therefore, the mode of citation must be used in conjunction with other materials provided for in this document. The general rules related to the publication of materials for which the citation style has been provided for above can be used for the materials published by the administrative and executive agencies. In addition to this, the executive agencies such as the governmental departments should also be cited using the scheme provided for in other sections

of this citation format. This section provides a brief scheme for the materials, not included thereof and the citation to be used therein.

1. Reports published by Administrative and Executive Agencies

The reports published by the administrative and executive agencies should be cited in the form of books published by the institutional authors.

<Name of the administrative or executive agency>, <Name of the Report><Pg. No.> (Year of Publication).

E.g. –

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, REPORT OF COMMITTEE - A ON PLATFORMS AND DATA ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE 50 (2019).

National Human Rights Commission, ANNUAL REPORT 2017-2018 25 (2019).

Note – For publication which does not denote the year of publication, the same need not be mentioned.

For the publications accessible electronically and available online, use the following citation –

- a. For static webpages – <Name of the administrative or executive agency>, <Name of the Report> <Pg. No.> (Year of Publication) *available at* – <hyperlink for the static website> <(last visited date)>.

E.g. –

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, REPORT OF COMMITTEE - A ON PLATFORMS AND DATA ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE 50 (2019) *available at*:

https://www.meity.gov.in/writereaddata/files/Committees_A-Report_on_Platforms.pdf. (last visited 10 Jan., 2019)>.

- b. For non-static webpages/ where the publication year of the document is not available – <Name of the administrative or executive agency>, <Name of the Report><Pg. No.> (Year of Publication) *available at* – <hyperlink for the website> <(last visited Date)>.

E.g. – National Human Rights Commission, ANNUAL REPORT 2017-2018 25 *available at* – https://nhrc.nic.in/sites/default/files/NHRC_AR_EN_2017-2018.pdf (last visited 01 Dec. 2021).

2. Gazette Notification issued by Administrative and Executive Agencies

The Administrative and Executive Agencies publish gazette notifications for continuously notifying the public on various fronts. The information contained therein can be in the form of changes in the regulations published by the concerned administrative or executive agency or the announcement of a new

scheme. These gazette notifications should be published in the following format

–

<Official Number of Gazette Notification prefixed by the word ‘Gaz. Not.’>,
<*Title of the Gazette Notification in italics*> (Administrative or Executive Agency
issuing the Office Memorandum in abbreviated form including the date of issue).

E.g. –

Gaz. Not. No. 24(1)/2020-DPD-Part(2), *Incentive scheme for promotion of RuPay
Debit cards and low-value BHIM-UPI transactions (P2M)* (MEITY Dec. 17, 2021).

For notifications which are accessible electronically, use the same format of
citation as delineated above in the case of Reports published by Administrative
and Executive Agencies. The citation format is –

<Official Number of Gazette Notification prefixed by the word ‘Gaz. Not.’>,
<*Title of the Gazette Notification in italics*> (Administrative or Executive Agency
issuing the Office Memorandum in abbreviated form including the date of
issue) *available at* – <hyperlink for the static website> <(last visited Date)>.

E.g. –

Gaz. Not. No. 24(1)/2020-DPD-Part(2), *Incentive scheme for promotion of RuPay
Debit cards and low-value BHIM-UPI transactions (P2M)* (MEITY Dec. 17,
2021) *available at* – <https://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2021/231960.pdf> (last
visited 01 Dec. 2016).

3. Office Memorandums issued by Administrative and Executive Agencies

<Official Diary Number of Office Memorandum prefixed by the word ‘OM’>,
<*Title of the Office Memorandum in italics*> (Administrative or Executive Agency
issuing the Office Memorandum in abbreviated form including the date of issue).

E.g. –

OM F. No. 2(11)/2012-Pers.I(Vol. IV), *Streamlining and Standardising the
Recruitment Process* (MEITY, 20 Nov. 2019).

Note –

- i. For accessible electronically, use the same format of citation as
delineated above in the case of Reports published by
Administrative and Executive Agencies.
- ii. For undated electronically accessible office memorandums, use the
‘last visited’ format as indicated above for the reports.

4. Notice and Circulars issued by Administrative and Executive Agencies

The notices and circulars should be cited in the same format as Gazette
Notifications using the term *‘Circular/ Notice’* before the official number of the
notice thereof.

<Official Number of the notice prefixed by the word 'Circular/ Notice'>, <Title of the Notice/ Circular in italics> (Administrative or Executive Agency issuing the Office Memorandum in abbreviated form including the date of issue).

E.g. –

Circular No. 01.01.2019, *Submission of Online Quarterly/ Annual Reports by CVOs – transition from offline to online mode: Instructions Regarding* (CVC, 25 Jan. 2019).

For electronically accessible notices and circulars –

Circular No. 01.01.2019, *Submission of Online Quarterly/ Annual Reports by CVOs – transition from offline to online mode: Instructions Regarding* (CVC, 25 Jan. 2019) available at – <https://cvc.gov.in/sites/default/files/018-VGL-019-Online%20Quarterly-Annual%20report%20format-Circ. 0.pdf>. (last visited 01 Dec. 2019).

5. Regulations issued by the Administrative and Executive Agencies

The regulations should be cited in the same format as that of the statutes.

E.g. –

Section 6, *Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations*, 2021.

6. Parliamentary Documents

The parliamentary debates form the basis and foundation of any legislation or statute. Further, these debates also give us an insight into the legislative outlook towards the matter at issue. Therefore, in the legal field one must continuously refer to these debates. The parliament has initiated the process of making available all the debates and parliamentary documents in an electronic form and can be accessed from – www.eparlib.nic.in. Use the following pattern for citing these documents:

<Use 'Indian Parl. Deb.' at the beginning of the citation>, <The Tenure Number of the Lok Sabha><Session of Lok Sabha> (Date of the Debate) (Use the words 'remarks of' as suffix and refer to the specific member of the Lok Sabha).

E.g. –

Indian Parl. Deb., Lok Sabha No. 16, Session IV (May 06, 2015) (remarks of Maneka Gandhi on the motion for consideration of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014).

When referring to the Unstarred Questions discussed during the parliamentary session, refer to the unstarred question number as depicted below:

E.g. –

Indian Parl. Deb., Lok Sabha No. 16, Session XIV (Feb 09, 2018) (remarks of Dr. Virendra Kumar on Unstarred Question No. 1154).

When referring to electronically accessible parliamentary debates, refer to the static webpages:

E.g. –

Indian Parl. Deb., Lok Sabha No. 16, Session XIV, (Feb 09, 2018) (remarks of Dr. Virendra Kumar on Unstarred Question no. 1176) available at – <https://eparlib.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/773770/1/AU1176.pdf#search=juvenile%20justice>. (last visited 10 Dec. 2018).

INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS AND MATERIALS

In the current legal writing scenario, multiple international documents are referred. These documents must be cited in a uniform format and the schemes herein includes the citation format for the international documents.

1. Reports of Parent bodies

Reports from International Organisations committees, or the Secretariat thereof should include:

<name of the body and the subcommittee (both abbreviated)> < the title of the report in small caps> < the pincite, if any> < the document symbol/docket number> <and the date>. If a personal author is given, that person should be named as the author, with official role noted in parentheses if relevant.

2. Reports of subsidiary bodies to parent organs

Reports of subsidiary bodies to parent organs are usually part of the Official Records of the parent organ, as are the reports of the principal organs to the General Assembly of the United Nations. While citing include the following:

<the title of the report> <the name of the body> < the session number> < the dates of the session> <the pincite> < the document symbol/Docket number or the Official record supplement number> < and the date of publication>.

E.g. –

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, (Report of the Legal Sub-committee on its Fifty-Third Session), U.N. Doc. A/AC.105/1067 (2014).

E.g. –

Int'l Law Comm'n, Report on the Work of its Sixty-Fourth Session, U.N. Doc. A67/10, at 46-51 (2012).

3. Reports from the Secretary-General or other officials

When citing a report published by the Secretary-General, or anyone acting in an official capacity as a committee chair, representative, envoy, etc., the following pattern should be used:

<the author of the report> < the title of the report *italicised*> <the pincite> <the body to which the document is delivered, if needed> <the document symbol or the UN Docket Number> < and the date>. If a personal author is given, that person should be named as author with his or her official role noted in parentheses if relevant:

E.g. –

E.g. U.N. Secretary-General, *An Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peace-Keeping*, 14, U.N. Doc. A/47/277-S/24111 (June 17, 1992).

E.g. –

Executive Chairman of the U.N. Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Comm'n (UNMOVIC), *8th Quarterly Report of the ExecutiveChairman*, UN Doc. S/2002/195, annex (Feb., 26, 2002).

E.g. –

Maurice Kamto (Special Rapporteur on the Expulsion of Aliens), *Fourth Report on the Expulsion of Aliens*, U.N. Doc. A/CN.4/594 (Mar., 24, 2008).

4. Reports from conferences:

If a report is the product of a conference or a series of conferences, cite as follows:

<the conference name> <the report title> <the pincite> <the document symbol or the UN Docket Number> <the official document date>.

E.g. –

World Conference on Human Rights, *Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action*, 37, U.N. Doc. A/CONF.157/23 (June 25, 1993).

U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development*, U.N. Doc. A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. 1), annex 1 (Aug. 12, 1992).

INTERNET SOURCES

The internet today is not only a source of authentic but also dubious and fake information. The researchers are advised to be wary of and cautious while using the internet. They must distinguish between the two types of materials and information available on the internet.

There is a gamut of authentic information which can be accessed by the use of internet. The researchers are required to use the following format while citing *only* electronically accessible data. The researcher is further advised that the general citing format for specific kinds of documents have been exemplified in the preceding sections and the same must be adhered to strictly.

1. Websites & WebPages

Websites providing authentic sources can be cited in the following format depending on the type of work being cited by the researcher:

<NAME OF THE WEBSITE IN SMALL CAPS>*available at*<hyperlink> <(last visited date)>.

E.g. –

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL available at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/> (last visited Jan. 05, 2021).

E.g. –

In case of specific pages of a website, use the name of the organisation as the institutional author and then use the format specified for institutional author including the hyperlink to the webpage as showed below:

<NAME OF THE WEBSITE IN SMALL CAPS>, <*Title of the Page in italics*> (Date of the Article/ Page, if any) available at <hyperlink> <(last visited date)>.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, *Covid-19: Wealthy states and pharma companies catastrophically failed to ensure equal access to vaccines in 2021* (Dec. 31, 2021) available at – <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/12/covid-19-wealthy-states-and-pharma-companies-catastrophically-failed-to-ensure-equal-access-to-vaccines-in-2021/> (last visited Jan. 05, 2021).

2. Blogs

HPNLU, Shimla does not endorse or promote the use of blogs in academic research and the researcher is therefore advised to make minimal usage of blogs of individuals. The researcher should be cautious in making claims or using blogs and the opinions presented therein. The following format should be used while citing blogs:

E.g. –

Melody Wilding, *So, You Cried At Work*, Harv. Bus. Rev. (Jan. 4, 2022) available at – <https://hbr.org/2022/01/so-you-cried-at-work> (last visited Jan. 05, 2021).

Kiran Sharma, *The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2021: An Analysis*, IJLT (Dec. 23, 2021) available at – <https://www.ijlt.in/post/the-cinematograph-amendment-bill-2021-an-analysis> (last visited Jan. 05, 2021).

Individual Blogs can be cited in the following format:

E.g. –

RAMANI'S BLOG, *Cabinet Posts fixed By Radia, Tata, Reliance?* (Feb. 24, 2011) available at – <https://ramanisblog.in/2011/02/24/cabinet-posts-fixed-by-radiatatareliance/> (last visited Jan. 05, 2021).

3. Electronically accessible books and E-books

Books by institutional authors can be cited in the following format:

E.g. –

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD VOL. – I, United Nations (2007) available at – <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/LegislativeHistorycrc1en.pdf> (last visited – Jan. 05, 2021).

Books by individual authors available on websites should be cited in the same format as that of the books cited by authors generally followed by the webpage on which the books had been accessed. Further, mention the date on which the website was last visited.

<Name of the Author in normal alphabetical style>, <NAME OF THE BOOK IN SMALL CAPS><Page No.> (Year of Publication) available at – <hyperlink> (last visited Date)

In case of e-books use the same format as that of citing books generally and write the term 'E-book' in brackets.

E.g. –

Edward Said, ORIENTALISM, 55 (1978) (E-book).

4. Social Media Posts

The researchers are advised not to use the social media posts, generally. In case of authentic posts, the following format can be used:

Twitter, Facebook, etc. –

Twitter, <Name of the Person, followed by the social media profile name, followed by the date of the post> available at – <hyperlink> <(last visited Date)>.

E.g. –

Twitter, Saurabh Kripal @KripalSaurabh, Jan. 4, 2022 at 1119 hrs., available at – <https://twitter.com/KripalSaurabh/status/1478242170779803649> (last visited – Jan. 05, 2022).

5. YouTube Videos

<Name of the Channel posting the Video>, <Title of the video in italics>, <YOUTUBE IN SMALL CAPS> (Date of Posting the Video) available at – <hyperlink> <(last visited Date)>.

E.g. –

Full Frontal with Samantha Bee, *Mark Meadows is Having a VERY Bad Week*,
YOUTUBE (Dec. 16, 2021) available at –
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lt2G78eF_2E (last visited – Jan. 05, 2022).

STATUTES

DOMESTIC

1. Central Acts & Rules

Acts:

Citation of a statute of the Central Government the following three components should be included: (1) The official name of the act; (2) A parenthetical indicating the year the Code or Statute was passed; and (3) The section which is being referred.

E.g. –

The Indian Penal Code, 1860, S. 34.

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, S. 11.

Rules:

Citation of Central Rules, Regulations includes; (1) Name of the rule; (2) Year in which rule has been passed; and (3) Rule which is being referred.

E.g. –

Central Civil Services (leave) Rules, 1972, R. 5.

STATE

Acts:

Citation of a State statute includes three elements: (1) The official name of the act; (2) A parenthetical indicating the year Statute was passed; and (3) The section which is being referred.

E.g. –

The Delhi School Education Act, 1973, S. 5.

Rules:

Citation of State Rules includes; (1) Name of the rule; (2) Year in which rule has been passed; and (3) Rule which is being referred.

E.g. –

Bihar Prohibition of Child Marriage Rules, 2010, R. 3.

2. Regulations formulated by Adjudicating Authorities

Citation of Regulations includes; (1) Name of the Adjudicating Authorities; (2) Name of the regulation; (3) Year in which regulation has been passed; and (4) Regulation which is being referred.

E.g. –

SEBI, Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021, Cl. 3.

3. Bills

Citation of Bill includes: (1) Author of the Bill (it may include ministry, commission, or any private bill); (2) Name of the Bill including number of the bill in bracket; (3) The abbreviated name of the house; (4) Section which is being referred; and (5) Date in which Bill has been introduced.

E.g. –

Ministry of Law and Justice, *The Mediation Bill* (No. 43 of 2021), R.S., S. 9 (Dec. 20, 2021).

CASES AND OTHER JUDICIAL PRONOUNCEMENTS:

Among all the sources, citing case laws are very important in legal research. In common law tradition, precedents have binding/persuasive effects not only upon the courts equivalent to it, unless overruled by equally cogent reasons, but also upon all the subordinate courts within the jurisdiction applicable. Precedents determine the future history of law and jurisprudence. Citation of case laws is not randomly preferred rather they are cited in a systematic manner.

Case Name

Citation of a case law includes; (1) Name of the plaintiff, petitioner, or appellant as the case may be (in Italics); (2) In place of Versus 'v.' is used; and (3) Name of the defendant, accused, or respondent (italics);

E.g. –

Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain

If the parties' names are more than one in that case only one name should be mentioned and other parties' or words such as "others" or "and Anr." etc., should be omitted.

E.g. –

K.S. Puttuswami v. Union of India

Citation of Case Laws reported in Law Journals

Citation of a case includes; (1) Case name; (2) Year of reporter; (3) Volume number; (4) Reporter abbreviation; (5) Page or pages; (6) Year of decision if different from the year of reporter; and (7) Court abbreviation and *Country abbreviation if evident/needed in the context*. Following are examples as prescribed by the respective law reporter.

E.g. –

Charan Lal Sahuv. Union Carbide, (1989) 1 S.C.C. 674 (India).

Singh v. Punjab, (1980) 2 S.C.J. 475, 524 (India).

ADM Jabalpur v. S.S. Shukla, A.I.R. 1976 S.C. 1207 (India).

Cite abbreviations for: Privy Council Reports (Ind. App.), Indian Appeals (IA), Supreme Court Reports (S.C.R.) or Supreme Court Journal (S.C.J.), or All India Reporter (A.I.R.), Supreme Court Cases (S.C.C.) etc.

Indian law Reports is the official law reporter for each High Court. Preference should be given to this reporter for High Court decisions.

Privy Council (P.C.) (appeals until 1949): Cite to IA, Ind. App., AIR, or Ind. Cas., in this order of preference:

Indian Appeals	1873-1950 IA
Law Reports, Privy Council	1836-1872 Ind. App.
All India Reporter	1914-date Year, A.I.R., Volume, P.C., Page no.
Indian Cases	1909-1947 Ind. Cas.

Supreme Court (India) {Federal Court (Ind. Fed.) from 1937 to 1950}: Cite to S.C.R. if therein; otherwise following order of preference:

Supreme Court Reports	1950-date	Year, Volume, S.C.R., Page
All India Reporter	1914-date	Supreme Court: A.I.R., Year, S.C., Page High Courts: A.I.R., Year, H.C., Page
Supreme Court Journal	1936-date	S.C.J.
Supreme Court Cases	1969-date	Year, Volume, S.C.C., Page
Unreported Judgments	1969-date	Unreported Judgments, Year, Page
Supreme Court Almanac	1979-date	Year, S.C.A.L.E., Page
Federal Court Reports	1939-1950	F.C.R.
Federal Law Journal	1937-1949	F.L.J.
Indian Cases	1909-1947	Ind. Cas.
Accidents Claims Journal	1966-date	(Year), Volume, A.C.J., Page, (Year of Decision)

Criminal Law Journal 1904-date(Year), Volume, Crim. L.J. (S.C. or H.C.),
Page,(Date of Decision)

All India Criminal Law Reporter 1983-date(Year), Volume, Crim. L. Rptr. (S.C. or H.C.),
Page, (Date of decision)

Election Law Reports 1945-date (Year), Volume, E.L.R. (S.C. or H.C.),
Page, (Date of Decision)

Indian Factories & Labour Reports 1960-date (Year), Volume, F.L.R. (S.C. or H.C.), Page,
(Date of Decision)

Labour and Industrial Cases 1968-date (Year), Volume, L.I.C., (S.C. or H.C.), Page,
(Date of Decision)

Labour Law Journal 1957-date (Year), Volume, L.L.J. (S.C. or H.C.),
Page, (Date of Decision)

Sales Tax Cases 1970-date (Year), Volume, S.T.C. (S.C. or H.C.),
Page, (Date of Decision)

(Note: for 'H.C.' –High Court Name, the abbreviated forms should be used).

E.g. –

1954 A.I.R. 74 (Del.) 45.

I.L.R. 53 (Cal.) 182.

(highest state Supreme Courts (E.g., Calcutta S.C.) prior to 1860)) and Courts of the
Judicial Commissioner (E.g., C.J.C. Manipur); (Sadar Dewani Adalats (E.g., S.D.A. Agra)
prior to 1860): Cite to AIR, Indian Dec., or ILR, in that order of preference. When citing
to AIR or to ILR, give the state or regional jurisdiction parenthetically

All India Reporter (different series for each state) 1914-date A.I.R.

Indian Decisions 1774-date Indian Dec.

Indian Law Reports (different series for each region) 1876-date I.L.R.

Online Case Laws Reporters:

The citation of SCC Online Reported Case Laws includes: (1) Name of the Case); (2) Year; (3) Name of the Online Reporter; (4) SC or HC; and (5) Page.

E.g. –

Union of India v. Ankur Gupta, 2019 S.C.C. OnLine S.C. 262.

The citation of Manupatra Reported Case Laws includes: (1) Name of the Reporter/(2) SC or HC/(3) Page no./and (4) Year.

E.g. –

Paramjeet Kaur v. State of Uttarakhand, M.A.N.U./U.C./1414/2010.

Judgment of Tribunal:

Company Cases 1931 – date - Year, volume, CompCas, Page

Income Tax Reporter (Tribunal) 2007-date- Year, Volume, I.T.R. (Trib), Page, City

SCC Online (online only) 1991 – date- Year, SCC OnLine, Tribunal abbreviation, Page

Manupatra (online only) backdated catalogue - M.A.N.U., Tribunal abbreviation, Page, Year

Unreported Judgments N/A - Unreported Judgments, Main petition, Case number of year, Decided on date, (Tribunal abbreviation), Page.

E.g. –

Cyrus Investments Pvt. Ltd. v. Tata Sons Ltd., (2019) 212 CompCas 230.

Foreign Jurisdiction:

(a) U.K.

(i) Privy Council:

When citing decisions of the Privy Council, indicate parenthetically the jurisdiction from which the appeal was taken. Citation of case law includes; (1) Case Name; (2)

Year of Publication; (3) Volume, if any; (4) Reporter abbreviation; (5) First Page; (6) Court abbreviation; (7) Pages or Paragraphs of specific material; and (8) Appeal taken from (relevant abbreviation).

E.g. –

B.C. Elec. Ry. v. Loch [1916] 1 A.C. 719 (P.C.) (Appeal taken from B.C.)

(availability for the period)

Appeal Cases (3 rd Series)	1891-date	A.C.
Appeal Cases (2 nd Series)	1876-1890	App. Cas.
Privy Council Appeal Cases (Continued by Appeal Cases, 2 nd Series)	1866-1875	L.R.P.C.
English Reports-Full Reprint	1094-1873	Eng. Rep.

(ii) **House of Lords:**

When citing decisions of the House of Lords, indicate parenthetically the jurisdiction from which the appeal was taken. Citation of case law includes; (1) Case Name; (2) Year of Publication; (3) Volume, if any; (4) Reporter abbreviation; (5) First Page; (6) Court abbreviation; (7) Pages or Paragraphs of specific material; and (8) Appeal taken from (relevant abbreviation).

E.g. –

Donoghue v. Stevenson [1932] A.C. 562 (H.L.) 564 (Appeal taken from Scot.)

Appeal Cases (3 rd Series)	1891–date	A.C.
Appeal Cases (2 nd Series)	1875-1890	App. Cas.
English and Irish Appeals (continued by Appeal Cases, 2 nd Series)	1866-1875	L.R.E. & I. App.
Scotch and Divorce Appeals (continued by Appeal Cases, 2 nd Series).	1866-1875	L.R.S. & D. App.

(iii) **Supreme Court:**

When citing decisions of the Supreme Court, indicate parenthetically the jurisdiction from which the appeal was taken. Citation of case law includes; (1) Case Name; (2)

Year of Publication; (3) Volume, if any; (4) Reporter abbreviation; (5) First Page; (6) Court abbreviation; (7) Pages or Paragraphs of specific material; and (8) Appeal taken from, (relevant abbreviation).

E.g. –

Fratila v. Secretary of State for work and Pensions, [2021] U.K.S.C. 53 (Appeal taken from England and Wales Court of Appeal).

(b) U.S.

(i) Supreme Court:

The citation of U.S. Supreme Court's judgment includes; (1) Name of the case (italicized); (2) Volume of the Reports; (3) Reporter's abbreviation; (4) First Page of the case; and (5) Year the case was decided.

E.g. –

Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113 (1973)

(ii) Court of Appeal:

The citation of the Court of Appeal includes; (1) Name of the case (italicized); (2) Volume of the Reports; (3) Reporter's abbreviation; (4) First Page of the case; (5) Name of the Court (abbreviated) and (6) Year the case was decided.

E.g. –

Universal City Studios, Inc. v. Corley, 273 F.3d 429 (2d Cir. 2001)

(iii) United States District Courts:

The citation of the United States District Courts includes; (1) Name of the case (italicized); (2) Volume of the Reports; (3) Reporter's abbreviation; (4) First Page of the case; (5) Name of the Court (abbreviated) and (6) Year the case was decided.

E.g. –

City of Millville v. Rock, 683 F. Supp. 2d 319 (D.N.J. 2010)

(c) South Africa:

(i) Constitutional Court, Supreme Court of Appeal & High Courts:

The citation of South Africa Constitutional Court includes; (1) Name of the case (italicized); (2) Year of Publication; (3) Volume of the Reports; (4) Reporter's abbreviation; (5) First Page of the case; (6) Name of the Court (abbreviated); (7) Specific Pages or Paragraphs; and (8) (Country abbreviation).

E.g. –

Fraser v.Naude, 1999 (1) S.A. 1 (C.C.) at 78 (S. Afr.)

Fraser v.Naude, 1999 (1) S.A. 1 (C.C.) at 78 para. 10 (S. Afr.)

List of abbreviations to be used for Ministries, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies, Regulatory Bodies, etc.



Ministries/ PSU/ Autonomous Bodies, etc.	Abbreviation/ Acronym
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;	MoPPGP
Department of Atomic Energy	DoAE
Department of Space	DoS
Ministry of Defence	MoD
Minister of Home Affairs	MoHA
Ministry of Cooperation	MoCo-op
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	MoRTH
Ministry of Corporate Affairs	MCA
Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	MAFW
Ministry of External Affairs	MEA
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	MoTA
Ministry of Women and Child Development	MWCD
Minister of Commerce and Industry;	MoCI
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	MCAFPD
Ministry of Textiles	MoTex
Ministry of Education	ME
Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	MSDE
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs	MPA
Ministry of Coal	MoC
Ministry of Mines	MoM
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	MMSME
Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways	MPSW
Ministry of AYUSH	MoAYUSH
Ministry of Minority Affairs	MMA
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	MSJE
Ministry of Rural Development	MRD
Ministry of Panchayati Raj	MPR
Ministry of Civil Aviation	MoCA
Ministry of Steel	MoS
Ministry of Railways	MoRail
Ministry of Communications	MoCom
Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	MoEIT
Ministry of Food Processing Industries	MoFPI
Ministry of Jal Shakti	MoJS
Ministry of Law and Justice	MoLJ
Ministry of Power	MoP
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	MNRE
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	MPNG
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	MHUF

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	MHFW
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	MoCF
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	MoEFCC
Ministry of Labour and Employment	MoLE
Ministry of Heavy Industries	MHI
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying	MFAHD
Ministry of Culture	MoC
Ministry of Tourism	MoT
Ministry of Development of North-eastern Region	MDNER
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	MIB
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	MYAS
Finance Commission	FC
Election Commission	EC
State Finance Commission	SFC
State Election Commission	SEC
Goods and Service Tax Council	GST Council
Inter State Council	ISC
Union Public Service Commission	UPSC
State Public Service Commission	SPSC
National Commission for Schedule Caste	NCSC
National Commission for Schedule Tribe	NCST
National Commission for Backward Classes	NCBC
Scheduled Area and Scheduled Tribe Commission	SA &STC
Official Language Commission	OLC
Special Officer for Linguistic Classes	SOLC
Central Council of Indian Medicine	CCIM
Central Council for Homoeopathy	CCH
Telecom Regulatory Authority of India	TRAI
Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal	TDSAT
Unique Identification Authority of India	UIDAI
Computer Emergency Response Team	ICERT
Controller of Certifying Authority	CCA
National Capital Region Planning Board	NCRPB
Delhi Urban Art Commission	DUAC
Rajghat Samadhi Committee	RSC
Narmada Control Authority, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	NCA
Tungabhadra Board, Bellary, Karnataka	TUNGB
Betwa River Board, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh	BRB
Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, Assam	BRAHB
Krishna River Management Board, Hyderabad	KRMB

Godavari River Management Board, Hyderabad	GRMB
Cauvery River Management Authority, Hyderabad	CRMA
Polavaram Project Authority, Godavari Distt., Andhra Pradesh	PPA
Central Vigilance Commission	CVC
Central Information Commission	CIC
Central Administrative Tribunal	CAT
Central Bureau of Investigation	CBI
Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, West Bengal	DVC
Bhakra Beas Management Board, Chandigarh, Punjab	BBMB
Bureau of Energy Efficiency, New Delhi	BEE
Technology Development Board, New Delhi	TDB
Science and Engineering Research Board, New Delhi	SERB
National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities	National Trust
Rehabilitation Council of India	RCI
National Commission for Women	NCW
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights	NCPCR
National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development	NIPCCD
RashtriyaMahilaKosh	RMK
Central Adoption Resource Authority	CARA
Central Social Welfare Board	CSWB
National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi	NSCORP
Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.	IMPCL
Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited	HOCL
Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited, Hyderabad, Telangana	HFL
HIL (India) Limited (formerly Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.)	HIL
Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering and Technology	CIPET
Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology	IPFT
Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers	RCF
National Fertilizers Limited, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	NFL
Madras Fertilizers Limited, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	MFL
The Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kerala	FACT
Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited, Namrup	BVFCL
FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals India Limited, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	FAGMIL
Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	HFCL
The Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	FCI
Projects & Development India Limited, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	PDIL
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi	IDPL
Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune, Maharashtra	HAL

Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kolkata	BCPL
Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bengaluru	KAPL
Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited, Jaipur, Rajasthan	RDPL
Coal India Ltd., Kolkata, West Bengal	CIL
Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad, Jharkhand	BCCL
Central Coalfields Limited, Ranchi, Jharkhand	CCL
Eastern Coalfields Limited, Sanctoria, West Bengal	ECL
Western Coalfields Limited, Nagpur, Maharashtra	WCL
South-Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	SECL
Northern Coalfields Limited, Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	NCL
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Sambalpur, Odisha	MCL
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited, Ranchi	CMPDI
NLC India Limited, Neyveli, Tamil Nadu	NLCIL
Coffee Board, Bengaluru, Karnataka	COFB
Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala	RUB
Tea Board, Kolkata, West Bengal	TEB
Tobacco Board, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	TOBB
Spices Board, Kochi, Kerala	SB
Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi, Kerala	MPEDA
Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi	APFEDA
Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi	EICI
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi	IIFT
Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai, Maharashtra	IIP
The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi	STC
SPICES Trading Corporation Ltd., Bengaluru, Karnataka	STCL
Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Ltd., New Delhi	MMTC Ltd.
Projects Equipment Corporation Ltd., New Delhi	PECL
Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra	ECGCIL
India Trade Promotion Organization, New Delhi	ITPO
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	BSNL
Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	MTNL
Bharat Broadband Network Limited	BBNL
ITI Ltd.	ITI
Telecommunications Consultants India Limited	TCIL
EdCIL (India) Limited	ECIL
Higher Education Funding Agency	HEFA
National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi	NPCCL
Water & Power Consultancy Services Limited, Gurgaon, Haryana	WAPCOS Ltd.

National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	NALCO
Hindustan Copper Limited, Kolkata, West Bengal	HCL
Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, Maharashtra	MECL
National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi	NTPC
National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited, Faridabad	NHPC
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi	PGCIL
Power Finance Corporation Ltd., New Delhi	PFC
Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd., New Delhi	REC
North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi	NEEPCO
Power System Operation Company Ltd.	PSOCL
Bharat Immunological & Biological Corporation, Bulandshahr	BI&BC
Indian Vaccine Corporation Ltd., New Delhi	IVCL
Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council, New Delhi	BIRAC
National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi	NRDC
Central Electronics Ltd., Sahibabad, Uttar Pradesh	CEL
Shipping Corporation of India, Mumbai, Maharashtra	SCI
Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, Kerala	CSL
Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Kolkata	CIWTCL
Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineers Limited, Kolkata	HDPEL
Kamarajar Port Limited, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	KPL
Sethusamudram Corporation Limited, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	SCL
Indian Port Rail & Ropeway Corporation Limited	IPRRCL
Sagarmala Development Company	SDC
India Tourism Development Corporation, New Delhi	ITDC
Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, Maharashtra	IREL
Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, Jharkhand	UCIL
Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, Telangana	ECIL
Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai	NPCIL
BharatiyaNabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, Kalpakkam	BHAVINI

List of Abbreviations for the Courts in India

COURTS

ABBREVIATION

Supreme Court	SC
Allahabad	All HC
Allahabad (Lucknow Bench)	All (LB) HC
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh HC
Bombay	Bom HC

The logo of H.P. National Law University, Shimla, is a circular emblem. It features a central golden scale of justice above a yellow wheel with many spokes, which is set against a background of a blue sky, white mountains, and green trees. The emblem is surrounded by a purple border with the text 'H.P. NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, SHIMLA' in white. Below the emblem is a pink banner with the text 'HPNLU SHIMLA' in white. The Sanskrit motto 'योगः कर्मसु कौशलम्' is written in white below the banner.

Bombay(Aurangabad Bench)	Bom (AUR) HC
Bombay(Nagpur Bench)	Bom (NAG) HC
Bombay(Goa)	Bom (GOA) HC
Calcutta	Cal HC
Chattisgarh	Chatt HC
Delhi	Del HC
Gauhati	Gua HC
Gauhati(Agartala Bench)	Gua (AB) HC
Gauhati(Aizwl Bench)	Gua (AIB) HC
Gauhati(Imphal Bench)	Gua (IB) HC
Gauhati(Kohima Bench)	Gua (KB) HC
Gauhati(Naharlagun Bench)	Gua (NB) HC
Gauhati(Shillong Bench)	Gua (SB) HC
Gujarat	Guj HC
Himachal Pradesh	HP HC
Jammu & Kashmir	J&K HC
Jharkhand	Jhar HC
Karnataka	Kant HC
Kerala	Ker HC
Madhya Pradesh	MP HC
Madhya Pradesh (Gwalior Bench)	MP (GB) HC
Madras	Mad HC
Manipur	Mani HC
Orissa	Ori HC
Patna	Patna HC
Punjab & Haryana	P&H HC
Rajasthan	Raj HC
Rajasthan (Jaipur Bench)	Raj (JB) HC
Sikkim	Sikkim HC
Uttaranchal	U'chal HC

Income Tax Tribunal	ITT
National Company Law Tribunal	NCLT
National Company Law Appellate Tribunal	NCLAT
Debt Recovery Tribunal	DRT
Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal	DRAT
Armed Forces Tribunal	AFT
Central Administrative Tribunal	CAT
Income Tax Tribunal	ITT
Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	ITAT
Customs, Excise And Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	CESTAT
National Green Tribunal	NGT
Competition Law Tribunal	Comp LT
Competition Appellate Tribunal	Comp AT
Securities Appellate Tribunal	SAT
Industrial Tribunal	Indus T
Railway Claims Tribunal	Railway CT
Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal	TSAT
Appellate Tribunal for Electricity	ATE
National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission	NCDRC

