Prof.(Dr.) Ranbir Singh is the Founder Vice-Chancellor of National Law University, Delhi. He has been the founder Vice-Chancellor of NALSAR, University of Law, Hyderabad from 1998 to 2008, and it was rated as the Best Law University in the Country in 2008.

His contributions in redesigning legal education and innovative teaching strategies in the country has been significant. He was a member of the Legal Education Committee of the Bar Council of India. His legal writings span the areas of Jurisprudence, Human Rights etc. and he was associations with several national and international academic bodies. Presently, he is also Member of the Committee for Consultations on the Situation in Andhra Pradesh (CCSAP).

Before joining National Law University, Delhi as Professor of Law and first Registrar; he was Professor of Law and Registrar at NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad, a leading top Law School in the country. He was closely associated with Prof. Ranbir Singh in developing and building one of the premier Institution of legal education (NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad) and bringing as the top Law School of India in 2008, before being invited to be the first Registrar of National Law University, Delhi.

Priya Rai joined NLUD Library after serving almost five year in the Indian Law Institute Library. She has about 10 years of working experience at various premiere universities libraries viz. ILI Library, GGSIP University Library (UIRC). Her area of interest is library automation, legal information retrieval and dissemination from electronic database and public domain resources.

Akash Verma is working as Library Assistant in the NLUD Library since October, 2009. He has about eight years of experience in the field of library science. Being a reference library professional, he has specialization in online legal databases; web based legal resources and online retrieval system.
DIGITAL LIBRARY—LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

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Dedicated to

Prof. (Dr.) Ghanshyam Singh
Professor of Law

and

First Registrar of National Law University, Delhi
Message

“[L]aw is a science, and ... all the available materials of that science are contained in printed books... We have also constantly inculcated the idea that the library is the proper workshop of professors and students alike; that it is to us all that the laboratories of the university are to the chemists and physicists, the museum of natural history to the zoologists, the botanical garden to the botanists.”

Christopher Columbus Langdell,
Dean of Harvard Law School, 1887

You are the change agent....... Legal Education in India has undergone a paradigm shift in the last two decades. The option to study Law is by choice rather than by chance, is the essence of this shift. It is not because of one but many factors. The effort of the legal fraternity to establish focused Universities of Law is the trigger. The Law Universities provide new choice of a career which not only empowers young minds to take up social causes but also the opportunities present in a growing globalized world.

The success can be attributed to the intellectual contribution by the Judiciary and the Legal fraternity and the State Government for providing necessary infrastructure and financial support. The growth has the contribution of a new breed of faculty who are committed and multifaceted in their approach. Legal education is in for exciting times and yet faces major challenges: to measure up to the huge expectations of the younger generation, to design contemporary curriculum for preparing lawyers for emerging challenges, to solve existing challenges and to compete with international law schools. All these challenges are not insurmountable. What is required, is a clear vision and most importantly a belief that it could be achieved.

Law school has two functions: It aims by the case method of instruction to train its students so that they may become successful practitioners in their chosen profession. It should also aim, though only few schools have recognized this obligation, to aid in improving the law by scientific and analytical study of existing laws, by comparative study of the jurisprudence of other countries, by criticism of defects and suggestion for improvement in the administration of law and in methods of legislation, and by relating law to other institutions of human society. It is the duty of a law school to emphasize through research and publication by its faculty and through the character of its instruction, this broader base of legal education, apart from imparting merely professional training.

The key to that success is the young aspirant-YOU- who desire to join this University. The transformation of your mind with its limitless potential will make
this University a class of its own. The University is designed and will be constantly redesigned to address the social, political and economic needs. This University will aspire to do things differently than doing different things. It is possible only if -YOU- share the dream and passion to achieve it. It is not just YOU-but your parents and other family members who should be with you in this dream. Procuring an admission in this University is not the achievement but to sustain the goal, learn and unlearn in the journey, to practice the profession with highest ethical standards and to involve pro-actively in the issues facing the society, is the real achievement. The law programme is just a fuel to ignite the fire in YOU.

The information society development demands to re-define the position and objectives of all the institutions which work with information, knowledge, and culture. The situation is changing. Libraries have been identified as one of the key elements for open access to information, which is crucial to democratic information society development.

Libraries are catalysts for human progress as they aid the development and transmission of knowledge and culture, foster civic awareness in support of democracy, and provide the resources for the development of economic productivity and innovation in society. In fact, the state of a nation’s libraries is a major leading indicator of its future economic and human development.

More specifically, libraries:

(a) Make significant contributions to formal and informal education, including lifelong learning and various forms of literacy by providing facilities, resources and services designed to ensure access to relevant information in appropriate formats, language, content and contexts;

(b) Ensure social inclusion and cohesion by providing access to information and knowledge to all women, men and children. This critical access when used by the disadvantaged - such as the poor, the elderly, the disabled, and the unemployed - form the foundation of poverty reduction, since information poverty is often the root cause of economic poverty;

(c) Preserve and promote cultural heritage and diversity, and foster mutual understanding and respect among cultures and peoples;

(d) Create citizen awareness and engender social values for democratic governance and traditions, by opening multiple windows to the world and its alternate possibilities through their collections, facilities and programmes; and

(e) Harness information and knowledge for economic development through professional processing, storage and dissemination to stimulate innovation and human capacity for efficiency and productivity.

Prof. (Dr.) Ranbir Singh
Vice-Chancellor,
National Law University, Delhi
Message

True education releases capacities, develops analytical abilities, confidence in oneself, will-power and goal setting competencies, and instills the vision that will enable one to become self-motivating agent of social change, serving the best interests of the community.

National Law University, Delhi, established by Act 1 of 2008 of National Capital Territory of Delhi and started functioning in the same year, the first of 80 students joined in August, 2008. NLUD shares the broader vision of providing quality legal education in order to produce new generation of lawyers that are competent and humane. The academic curriculum is designed to enable the budding lawyers to deal with equal ease, the legal system of the country as well as the legal systems of the world in order to meet the challenges facing the global society. The University ensures to endeavor to bridge the wide gap between the theory and practical application of concepts through a learning process which is simulative, participative and multi-disciplinary. NLUD will ignite and nurture the spirit of inquiry.

We aim to create lawyers capable of shaping social, economic and political development of nation by strengthening the legal system in a constructive manner. At the same time, we take care that the young minds are provided with necessary guidance and moral virtues.

We at NLUD endeavor to give to the students our best, in terms of course structure, infrastructure, technological advancement or the educational ambience; we leave no stone unturned to impart them the best. The new library is informational powerhouse offering unparalleled research and learning opportunities. We have modeled and smart wired all of our classrooms to incorporate emerging information technologies and to exploit the potential of the Internet.

There is one consistent effort at NLUD: we are here to ensure that you succeed, not only professionally but also personally.

I welcome you to the NLUD family.

Prof. (Dr.) Ghanshyam Singh
Professor of Law & Registrar

(By the time the book was sent for publication Prof. (Dr.) Ghanshyam Singh, Professor of Law and First Registrar of National Law University, Delhi was no more with us. His sudden and untimely demise because of massive cardiac arrest snatched him among from us.)
Priya Rai
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B.Sc. (DU), M.Phil. (L&ISc.),
LL.B., PGDLAN

Priya Rai joined NLUD Library after serving almost five year in the Indian Law Institute Library. She has about 10 years of working experience at various premier universities libraries viz. ILI Library, GGSIP University Library (UIRC). Her area of interest is library automation, legal information retrieval and dissemination from electronic database and public domain resources.

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## CONTENTS

**CHAP. 1  LEGAL RESEARCH: HOW TO FIND LAW**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>User Orientation Programmes in Law Libraries</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>How to Start Legal Research</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>How to Find Books, Legal Academic Journals and Law Reviews</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>How to find Legislative Intent</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>How to find Legislative Intent of Tax Statutes / Excise and Customs, Tariff, Excise Tariff and Service Tax etc.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>How to Research for the Material for Preparing Speeches</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>How to Find Legal Articles</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>How to Find Case Law</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>How to Find Constitutions of Different Countries</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>Where to Find Commission &amp; Committee Reports</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>How to Find Legislation</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>Parliamentary Debates and Parliamentary Commit-tee</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>Treaties and International Agreements</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>Seminar Reports and Thesis/Dissertations</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# CONTENTS

1.16 Type of Reference Tools............................. 11

**CHAP. 2** GUIDE TO LEGAL CITATION ..................... 13

2.1 Introduction............................................. 13
2.2 Citation System used by International Organizat-ions................................. 14
2.3 Structure of Legal Citation ......................... 15
2.4 Citation Standard that has been adopted by most of the country's institutions ....... 15
2.5 Nature of Law Reports in India ...................... 16
2.6 Equivalent Citations..................................... 18
2.7 Citation of Case Law .................................... 18
2.8 Citation of Legislative Materials ................... 19
2.9 Citation of Reports by Committees of Legislative Bodies.............................. 21
2.10 Reports of Committees and Commissions (Other Than Those Of Legislative Bodies)...................................................... 21
2.11 Other Legal Materials: ............................... 21

**CHAP. 3** ONLINE LEGAL RESEARCH DATABASES... 25

3.1 International Online Legal Research Databases............................................. 25

**CHAP. 4** PUBLIC DOMAIN INFORMATION RESOURCES................................................. 37

4.1 Parliamentary Debates ................................. 37
4.2 Legislation .............................................. 38
4.3 Case Law.................................................. 39
4.4 Constitutions ............................................ 44
4.5 Parliaments .............................................. 45
4.6 Legal Databases ......................................... 46
CONTENTS

4.7 Legal Information Institutes.......................... 48
4.8 Law Commissions..................................... 50
4.9 Human Right Commissions ............................ 50
4.11 International Organizations......................... 51
4.12 Select Webalerts In Public Domain................. 54

CHAP. 5 LAW COMMISSION OF INDIA REPORTS...... 83

First Law Commission (Chairman Mr. M. C.
Setalvad 1955-1958)..................................... 84
Second Law Commission (Chairman Mr. Justice
T. L. Venkatrama Aiyar 1958-1961)............... 84
Third Law Commission (Chairman Mr. Justice J.
L. Kapur 1961-1964)..................................... 84
Fourth Law Commission (Chairman Mr. Justice
J. L. Kapur 1964-1968) ................................. 85
Fifth Law Commission (Chairman Mr. K. V. K.
Sundaram 1968-1971)................................. 85
Sixth Law Commission (Chairman Mr. Justice
Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar 1971-1974)............. 86
Seventh Law Commission (Chairman Mr. Justice
Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar 1974-1977)......... 87
Eighth Law Commission (Chairman Mr. Justice
H. R. Khanna, 1977-1979)......................... 87
Ninth Law Commission (Chairman Mr. Justice P.
V. Dixit 1979-1980)................................. 88
Tenth Law Commission (Chairman Mr. Justice
K. K. Mathew 1981-1985)......................... 88
Eleventh Law Commission (Chairman Mr.
Justice D. A. Desai 1985-1988)............... 89
Twelfth Law Commission (Chairman Mr. Justice
Thirteenth Law Commission (Chairman Mr.
CONTENTS

Fourteenth Law Commission (Chairman Mr. Justice K. J. Reddy 1995-1997) .................. 91


Seventeenth Law Commission (Chairman Mr. Justice M. Jagannadha Rao 2003-2006) ........ 93

Eighteenth Law Commission (Chairman Dr. Justice AR. Lakshmanan 2007-2009) ........... 94

APPENDICES

APP. I PARLIAMENT OF INDIA—THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) ACTS ................. 97

APP. II FAMOUS CASES OF SUPREME COURT OF INDIA.............................................. 105

APP. III FAMOUS TRIALS OF THE WORLD IN PUBLIC DOMAIN RESOURCES .................. 129

APP. IV FREE ONLINE LEGAL JOURNALS ................................................................. 135

APP. V LEGAL LATIN PHRASES AND MAXIMS.............. 139

APP. VI SUGGESTED ABBREVIATIONS OF INDIAN LEGAL JOURNALS ....................... 159

APP. VII LEGAL ABBREVIATIONS OF SELECT FOREIGN LAW JOURNALS .................... 171

APP. VIII SELECT INDIAN & FOREIGN LEGAL ARTICLES ........................................ 181
CONTENTS

APP. IX  INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITIONS ................................................................. 247

APP. X   LIST OF LL.M. PROGRAMS IN USA ...................... 251

APP. XI  LIST OF SUMMER PROGRAMS .............................. 259
CHAPTER 1

LEGAL RESEARCH: HOW TO FIND LAW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Research is perhaps as old as mankind. If necessity was the mother of invention, it was also the mother of discovery. The primitive man’s needs must have sent him in search not only of food, but also of knowledge. The process was basically the acquisition of knowledge, the quest for truth, the exploration of the unexplored. Since the area unexplored was at that time vast, every discovery must have been a grand thrill. Legal Research is indispensable for systematic investigation of problems of law or any matter connected with law. Research, therefore, is to be pursued to obtain a better knowledge of law and understanding of any problem that may be integral to better and more effective legislation connected with the area which may be for example having sociological or economical import.

Legal research is “the process of identifying and retrieving information necessary to support legal decision-making. In its broadest sense, legal research includes each step of a course of action that begins with an analysis of the facts of a problem and concludes with the application and communication of the results of the investigation.”

One of the main reasons law school students leave law school with deficient research skills is that they entered law school with poor or nonexistent research skills. When we teach under the old paradigm, we are not helping them improve or acquire these skills. Entering law students have not been exposed to traditional research tools such as a card catalogue or the Reader’s Guide to Periodical Literature, and thus lack these as a backdrop for learning legal research using the specialized print sources of the legal field.

2. Relevance of Legal Research in the Development of Legal Services by Mishra, Yogesh Guj. LH 2003(2)
The ironic part is that by the time we show our students the traditional print resources; they already have entered the wonderful world of free and unlimited access to LexisNexis and Westlaw with all its benefits and privileges. No wonder they never use the print digests again. To properly address the needs of our students, we must first acknowledge that the bricks-and-mortar-library we grew up with no longer exists as the centre of knowledge.

The loss of this venerable source means that anyone attempting to teach today’s law students about the Index to Legal Periodicals must not only explain how to use it but also what an index is and why people would ever need one. This is a much more daunting task than simply pointing out that ILP is the legal version of the Reader’s Guide. What has occurred in the past decade at the undergraduate level is a change in the way research is conducted. The reasons why this has occurred are many and varied:

- The growth of the Internet encouraged academic publishers to move content online.
- The popularity of online databases enabled administrators to rely on them to help cope with tight budgets and skyrocketing journal costs.
- The rise of the Internet also allowed educators to move online to reach distance-student populations and expand their educational base.

Librarians need to respond to these changing expectations with “a judicious combination of educating users while adapting to their expectations.” This is what teaching legal research from the inside out is all about. It is not about caving in, it is about joining hands. Legal research is difficult; we do not earn points by making it even more difficult. However, we must also realize that technology has not simplified legal research—it has just made it deceptively easy. As teachers and trainers we cannot lose sight of this fact and its repercussions.

The processes of legal research differ from country to country according to their legal systems. Generally Legal Research involves the process of finding primary source of law, or primary authority, in a given jurisdiction (cases, statutes, regulations, etc.), searching secondary authority (for example, law reviews, legal dictionaries, legal treatises, and legal encyclopedias such as American Jurisprudence and Corpus Juris Secundum), for background information about a legal topic and searching non-legal sources for investigative or supporting information.

Legal research is a process performed by advocates, law students, law researchers, law librarians and paralegals for various purposes. Sources of legal information range from printed books, to free legal research websites and information portals to fee database vendors such as LexisNexis, Westlaw, JSTOR, Manupatra. Law libraries around the world provide research services to help their patrons finding the legal

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4. See Simon Chesterman, The Globalisation of Legal Education, 2008 SING. J. LEGAL STUD. 58, 66 (2008) (observing that “… faculties will seek ways to ensure that their graduates are both intellectually and culturally flexible, capable of adapting not merely to new laws but to new jurisdictions”).
information they need in law schools, law firms and other research environments. A number of law libraries maintain and provide online legal information available in public domain through library webpage for all.

A Law Library is a collection of legal materials such as Case Laws, Constitutions, Legislations, Legal Articles, Reporting Journals, Parliamentary Proceedings, legal monographs, treatises, Judicial & Administrative decisions and other legal resources related to national and international means in print as well as digital form of media, for a specific class of users such as Law Students, Legal Scholars, Researchers, Judges, Advocates, Parliamentarians and other legal specialists. Information resources of a law library in India may be classified as under:

**PRIMARY RESOURCES**

- **CONSTITUTION OF INDIA & OTHER NATIONS**
- **LEGISLATION-INDIA**
  - India Code
  - Gazette of India
  - Acts of Parliaments
  - Bills of Parliaments
  - Local Laws of all States
- **LEGISLATION-FOREIGN**
  - U.S. Code
  - United Kingdom Statutes
  - Australia-Commonwealth Consolidated Acts
  - Canada Consolidated Statutes
- **CASE LAW**
  - **INDIAN REPORTS**
    - (a) Supreme Courts
      - All India Reporters (1914 onwards)
      - Supreme Court Reports (1950 onwards)
      - SCALE (1970 onwards)
      - Supreme Court Cases (1969 onwards)
    - (b) Indian Higher Courts
      - All High Courts Reports since their inception
FOREIGN REPORTS

- U.S. Supreme Court Reports
- Supreme Court Reports-Canada
- Australian Law Reports
- Reports on Patents & Trademark Cases
- Law Reports of the Commonwealth
- All England Law Reports
- Weekly Law Reports
- Dominion Law Reports
- Federal Law Reporter

ACADEMIC JOURNALS

- Indian Journals
- Foreign Journals

SECONDARY SOURCES

LEGAL ENCYCLOPAEDIAS

- Halsbury’s Laws of England
- Halsbury’s Laws of India
- American Jurisprudence
- Forms & Precedents
- Words & Phrases

LEGAL DICTIONARIES

- Black’s Legal Dictionary
- Stroud’s Legal Dictionary
- Wharton’s Law Lexicon
- Aiyar’s Advanced Law Lexicon

DIGESTS

- Supreme Court Yearly Digest (SCC).
- A.I.R. Yearly Digest
- Supreme Court of India Nominal Index and comparative tables.
- High Courts Cases Digests
We now live in a society where information is a key factor in any endeavor made and is known as Information Society. To become literate, information is a must. The law library being the information household of our legal resources can play a major role in creating awareness of legal research need. Once a library has a good collection, library users need to be educated about the different types of resources available and how to attain it.

In recent years, the advent of online legal research outlets such as SCC Online, AIR InfoTech, Manupatra, IndLaw, FindLaw, Westlaw, LexisNexis, and HeinOnline has reduced the need for some types of printed volumes like reporters and statutory compilations. A number of law libraries have therefore reduced the availability of printed works that can easily be found on the Internet, and have increased their own Internet availability. On the other hand, some university law libraries retain extensive historical collections going back to the earliest English reports.

1.2 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.
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.

(a) What Are the Different Types of Legal Materials?
(b) Where Are Court Cases Found?
(c) How Do Legal Researchers Find Cases?
(d) What Role Do Statues Play?
(e) Where Are Constitutions Found?
(f) What Are Law Reviews and Academic Legal Journals?
(g) What Are Treatises, Committees and Commission Reports and from where it may be found?
(h) What Is Computer-Assisted Legal Research?
(i) What Is the Difference Between Circulation, Reference, and Technical Services?
(j) 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.

1.3 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 with in the library related to subject area.

1.4 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 maintain bibliographical information of books. Books on 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 for journals)

1.5 HOW TO FIND LEGISLATIVE INTENT

In case of any ambiguity while interpreting the provision of any statute, judges have to examine the “legislative intent” of the legislature for enacting a particular legislation. The legislative intent 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.
1.6 HOW TO FIND LEGISLATIVE INTENT OF TAX STATUTES / EXCISE AND CUSTOMS, TARIFF, EXCISE TARIFF AND SERVICE TAX ETC.

Tax Statutes are amended on a year-to-year basis by the “Finance Act” passed by the Parliament/State Legislatures after the budget session. Whenever the constitutionality of any provision is challenged or there is any dispute in the interpretation of any provision in any taxing statute, courts have to ascertain the legislative intent of that provision. Legislative intent of any taxing statutes may be ascertained with the help of the following documents:

- “Notes on Clauses” given in the Finance Bill/Finance Act.
- “Budget Speech” of the Finance Minister.
- “Parliamentary Debates” related to specific clauses.

In every finance bill there is a note for each clause under the heading “Notes on Clauses,” which gives an indication of the purpose for which the corresponding provision is introduced.

Speeches delivered by the Finance Minister of the Union government while presenting the budget in the Parliament or by the State Finance Ministers, while presenting the budget in the state legislatures, are important instruments for ascertaining the purpose of levying a particular tax and serve as an important source of information for the honorable judges for interpreting the provisions of a taxing statute while rendering a decision in any case.\(^5\)

1.7 HOW TO RESEARCH FOR THE MATERIAL FOR PREPARING SPEECHES

Articles published in the law journals on any specific topic are necessary informational resources for writing speeches and can be searched by browsing through the journals, browsing through the legal databases, and browsing through the indexes of the legal articles.

Besides articles, legislative histories of the enactment relating to the topic, objects and reasons, law commission or committee reports, if any, on the topic concerned, and statistics, are important. The internet is a useful tool for retrieving the statistical information on the relevant topic through various governmental websites.

The legislative history of any particular enactment can be traced with the help of the latest Bare Act. After identifying the amendments in a particular act, original amendments are to be retrieved from the government gazettes or journals containing statutory information. Objects and reasons of the particular amendment also give

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useful insight for the purpose of amendment in any particular act. The legislation database, developed by the Supreme Court judges’ library, is also a very useful tool for ascertaining the legislative history of any central act in India. This database is going to be made available very soon on the website of the Supreme Court.

Corresponding foreign law to any statutory provision in India can be traced with the help of any international legal database containing statutory information, such as Westlaw or LexisNexis. Commentaries on the foreign case laws on the subject may also be examined for identifying the corresponding statutory provisions.

1.8 HOW TO FIND LEGAL ARTICLES

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 in 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

1.9 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
10 Chapter 1—Legal Research: How to Find Law

- 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

The most common methods for finding the case laws on a subject are “digests” and “commentaries” on particular subjects. Subject indexes given at the end of the commentaries are a very useful aid to find out the desired case law on specific aspect. If there is no commentary on any particular enactment, “AIR Manual” published by M/s All India Reporter, Nagpur can be treated as a very useful source for finding out the case law on any Central Statute.

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.

1.10 **How 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/)

1.11 **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. Law. Annual Reports of the Government Departments are also useful for legal research.

1.12 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, Current Indian Statutes etc. Acts and Legislations of all countries are also provided through online services.

1.13 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_electronic.cfm

1.14 TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Law Libraries maintain several research tools containing international treaties and agreements like Encyclopedia 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.

1.15 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.

1.16 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.
CHAPTER 2

GUIDE TO LEGAL CITATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

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>Authors 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 ed.</td>
<td>Sweet &amp; Maxwell</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>48p</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>
</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>

WorldNet Dictionary explains citation thus:

(a) An official summon or notice given to a person to appear; the paper containing such summons or notice.

(b) The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words; also, the passage or words quoted; quotation. This horse load of citations and fathers. Milton.

(c) Enumeration; mention; as, a citation of facts.

(d) (Law) A reference to decided cases, or books of authority, to prove a point in law.

2.2 CITATION SYSTEM USED BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

- The ACS style is the American Chemical Society style format and is often used in chemical literature.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

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student-edited law journals and has through its successive editions, shaped
the citation education and resulting citation habits of most U.S. Lawyers.

- The Chicago Style was developed and its guide is *The Chicago Manual of
  Style*. Some social sciences and humanities scholars use the style.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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. Brief parenthetical
citations, which include an author and page (if applicable), are used within
the text. 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).

2.3 STRUCTURE OF LEGAL CITATION

A Legal Citation refers to a specific legal source, such as a constitution, a statute,
reported cases, a regulation, a treatise, or a law review article. The basic format
includes the volume number, abbreviated titles of the source, and beginning page or
section numbers(s). The citation also includes the year on which final judgment
rendered.

2.4 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)

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Language Association. ISBN 0873529863
2.5 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.

(a) 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
(b) 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

(c) 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 volume 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

(d) 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

(e) CRIMINAL LAW JOURNAL

Criminal Law Journal is a monthly publication covering criminal law cases decided by Supreme Court of India and High Courts of various states. 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 (SC)

(f) 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

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

(1) Party names - traditionally the names of the parties to a case are mentioned in italics. The ‘v’ between party names is in roman type and lower case, but often an italicized ‘v’ is regarded as acceptable for the sake of keystroke convenience. If there is more than one party on either side, cite only the first name listed. The omission may be indicated by the use of ‘& Ors’ meaning 'and others'.

CHAP. 2—GUIDE TO LEGAL CITATION

(2) **Year** - this follows the party names. It is enclosed in either round or square brackets.

(3) **Volume number** - if there is a volume number as part of the report series title then it must be indicated immediately after the year.

(4) **Abbreviated title of the report series** - there are standard forms of abbreviation for most law report series. The series often specifies this standard at the beginning of each volume.

(5) **Page number** - give the page number at which the case begins in the series of reports cited.

**Example:** *Maruti Suzuki Ltd v. CCE (2009) 9 SCC 193*

In India cases decided by the High Courts and the Supreme Court are published in official publications as well as private ones for these reports. Official reports of the cases decided by the High Courts are published in the form of a monthly publication called the INDIAN LAW REPORTS followed by the name of the High Court and cases decided by the Supreme Court are also published monthly and the publication is called SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Private publications relating to the high court cases are generally titled starting with the name of the state in which the high court is situated i.e. BOMBAY LAW REPORTER, CALCUTTA WEEKLY NOTES, and MADRAS LAW JOURNAL, DELHI LAW TIMES etc.

### 2.8 CITATION OF LEGISLATIVE MATERIALS

**I. Bills**

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 beginning 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 immediate 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 fulfill the principles of citation i.e. to remove any ambiguity and to facilitate quick and easy access to the desired material.

### II. Statutes/Acts

The full citation of a statute must include the following elements, in this order:

- **Title of the Act** – The name of the act shows subject matter of the act. The citation of a statute/act must beginning with the name of the act with bold character e.g. **Right to Information Act**.

- **Short Title** - Modern legislation is generally given a short title by which it is cited. This short title is indicated in the relevant section of the Act and is made up of the name of the Act and the year it received assent. Any reference to an Act should always cite this short title, in italics, exactly and in full.

- **Year of the Act** – The year of the act also plays a big role in citation. The year must be indicated immediate 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).

### III. 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 OTHER LEGAL MATERIALS:

2.11.1 Books/Monograph/Treatises

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

(1) **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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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 "revd".

(5) Publication Information - publication information is enclosed in the following order:

(5.1) 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.

(5.2) Publisher (using short forms where possible) followed by a comma. Do not use full stops after initials.

(5.3) Year of publication.

(6) Citation reference point, or pinpoint reference - the final element of the citation is the specific page or chapter reference preceded by a comma.


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.

EXAMPLE: - Cooley, T.M., A Treatise on the Constitutional Limitations: Legislative Power of the States of the American Unions, 1st Indian Reprint
2.11.2 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.

2.11.3 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)*

*Citation reference point if paper is paginated*

CHAPTER 3

ONLINE LEGAL RESEARCH DATABASES

Computerized legal databases are not new, however the increasing popularity of the Internet has made them more accessible to lawyers, students and lay people alike. Several big book publishers have engaged in managing online commercial legal databases through subscription basis. These vendors may be classified further in two categories according to coverage area i.e. International & National.

3.1 INTERNATIONAL ONLINE LEGAL RESEARCH DATABASES

3.1.1 Westlaw International
3.1.2 HeinOnline
3.1.3 LexisNexis
3.1.4 JSTOR
3.1.5 E-Hart

3.1.1 Westlaw International

Westlaw International is an online research service, providing legal professionals with legal, news and business information from around the world. It provides laws and legal information from another country or international information for legal researchers, law students, and lawyers for their practice area. Westlaw International is a password based and IP address based online legal research database. Highlights of coverage of materials in Westlaw International are as under:

Cases
— United Kingdom from 1865
— United States (Federal & State) from 1658
— European Union from 1952
— Australia from 1903
— Hong Kong from 1905
— Canada from 1825

**Statutes**
— United Kingdom Statutes from 1267 (fully consolidated)
— United States Code (fully annotated)
— Comprehensive European Union Legislation
— Hong Kong Legislation from 1997
— Canada Legislation (fully consolidated)

**Over 1,000 Journals and Law Reviews including**
— Harvard Law Review
— European Competition Law Review
— Criminal Law Review
— McGill Law Review
— Melbourne University Law Review
— Hong Kong Law Journal

**News**
— New York Times
— Financial Times
— Thomson Financial News
— AP Newswires
— Economist
— Transcripts from major news channels

![Home Page of Westlaw International Search Engine](image.png)

*Picture1: Home Page of Westlaw International Search Engine*
3.1.2 Hein Online

HeinOnline is a product with more than 50 million pages of legal history available in an online, fully-searchable, image-based format. HeinOnline provides comprehensive coverage from inception of nearly 1,300 law and law-related periodicals. In addition to its collection of law journals, HeinOnline also contains the Congressional Record Bound volumes in entirety, complete coverage of the U.S. Reports back to 1754, famous world trials dating back to the early 1700’s, legal classics from the 18th & 19th centuries, the United Nations and League of Nations Treaty Series, all United States Treaties, the Federal Register from inception in 1936, the CFR from inception in 1938. Now, in more than 3,200 locations in over 150 countries, HeinOnline is the world’s largest image-based legal research collection and contains more than 9 centuries of legal history. HeinOnline is a product of William S. Hein & Co.

The Law Journal Library in HeinOnline is a collection of nearly 1,300 law and law-related periodicals. Coverage is from the first issue published for all periodicals and goes through the most currently published issue allowed, based on contracts with publishers. More than 1,400 works from some of the greatest legal minds in history can be found in HeinOnline’s Legal Classics collection. In addition to many “classics,” this collection also includes rare items that are found in only a handful of libraries around the World. Besides the databases also covers the following information.

- United States Code (U.S.C.)
- U.S. Federal Legislative History Library
- U.S. Presidential Library
- U.S. Supreme Court Library
- U.S. Official Reports (Bound volumes)
- English Reports, Full Reprint (1220-1867)
- Federal Register /Code of Federal Regulations
- Treaties and Agreements Library

![Home Page of HeinOnline](image-url)
3.1.3 LexisNexis

LexisNexis® Academic is a service for researching news, business, and legal topics. It contains more than 6,000 sources from all over the world, drawn from print, broadcast, and online media. Topical indexing and powerful search features help to find exactly the information in need. LexisNexis® legal materials and Shepard's® Citations are recognized as the standard for legal research and are required topics in law schools throughout the U.S. & world. LexisNexis includes:

- News, current events, and commentary
  - Newspapers and new magazines, including major publications from the U.S. and around the world and local publications from all 50 states
  - TV and radio broadcast transcripts
  - Wire services
  - Blogs and web-based publications
  - Subject indexing to take you right to editorials, critical reviews, science, business, sports and other news categories

- Business
  - Business news and analysis publications
  - Industry and market news for sectors ranging from petroleum extraction to education
  - Company information, including SEC filings and company profiles
  - Country profiles and business conditions

- Legal
  - Law reviews and journals
  - U.S. case law, including case summaries, headnotes, and Shepard's Citations for all federal and state courts
  - U.S. statutes
  - Canadian and European case law and legal materials
3.1.4 JSTOR (Journal Store)

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. JSTOR offers a high-quality, interdisciplinary archive to support scholarship and teaching. It includes archives of over one thousand leading academic journals across the humanities, social sciences, and sciences, as well as select monographs and other materials valuable for academic work. The entire corpus is full-text searchable, offers search term highlighting, includes high-quality images, and is interlinked by millions of citations and references. JSTOR provides its collection in eight modules as under:

- **Arts & Sciences I**
  Established in 1997, JSTOR's first collection includes core journals in economics, history, political science, and sociology, as well as in other key fields in the humanities and social sciences. This collection also contains titles in ecology, mathematics, and statistics. Overall, there are 119 titles in twenty-one disciplines.

- **Arts & Sciences II**
  The Arts & Sciences II Collection is home to 127 titles. This collection adds depth to many disciplines introduced in Arts & Sciences I, such as economics, history, and Asian studies. Arts & Sciences II also offers core journals in several new disciplines, such as archaeology, classics, and African, Latin American, Middle Eastern, and Slavic studies.

- **Arts & Sciences III**
  Arts & Sciences III includes journals in languages and literature, as well as essential titles in the fields of music, film studies, folklore, performing arts, religion, and the history and study of art and architecture. There are 151 titles in this collection.

- **Arts & Sciences IV**
  This collection has a strong focus on the professions of business, education, and law, and also includes titles in psychology and public policy and administration. There are 112 titles in this collection.

- **Arts & Sciences V**
  This collection builds on previously introduced disciplines, adding important literary reviews and state historical journals. It will also widen the scope of core disciplines in the arts and humanities, such as philosophy, history, classics, religion, art and art history, and language and literature. When complete, the collection will number at least 120 titles.
- **Arts & Sciences VI (completed by end of 2010)**
  
  With a minimum of 120 titles, the Arts & Sciences VI Collection will extend JSTOR's coverage in disciplines across the social sciences, with clusters focused in economics, education, linguistics, political science, and area studies.

- **Arts & Sciences VII**
  
  With over 180 titles across thirty-five disciplines, the Arts & Sciences VII Collection includes more journals in more disciplines than any other JSTOR collection. Its eclectic range of disciplines in the arts, humanities, and social sciences complements research in core disciplines such as history, political science, sociology, art and art history, and language and literature, and the collection represents the largest cluster of health policy titles in JSTOR.

- **Arts & Sciences VIII**
  
  The Arts & Sciences VIII Collection will broaden JSTOR's coverage of core humanities disciplines including history, language & literature, art & art history, and education. Included in this set will be a group of rare 19th and early 20th century American Art periodicals digitized as part of a special project undertaken with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Frick Collection, and the Brooklyn Museum of Art. With a minimum of 140 titles by its completion in 2011, this collection will also include journals in philosophy, classical studies, and music.

![Home Page of JSTOR](image)

**Picture 4: Home Page of JSTOR**

### 3.1.5 E-HART BOOKS PUBLISHING

E-Hart Book publishing is an online database providing books published by eHart Book Publishers. Library may choose selected book titles through one time subscription fee. Being an IP based database, students, faculty members and research
scholars may browse full book within Intranet. Library may add further titles by paying additional subscription.

![Image](image-url)

Picture 5: Home Page of E-Hart Books

### 3.2 National (Indian) Online Legal Research Databases

3.2.1 Manupatra

3.2.2 Indlaw

3.2.3 SCC Online

3.2.4 AIR SC & High Courts

3.2.5 AIR Criminal Law Journal

3.2.6 Corporate Law Advisor

#### 3.2.1 Manupatra

Manupatra.com is India’s most comprehensive online legal & business policy database. Manupatra revolutionized the way in which people do legal researches in India. Since its beginning in 2001, has come an online research tool for legal research in India. Manupatra is the only legal publishing database with presence in all three segments of Print, CD Rom publishing & online publishing. It covers the following legal information.

1. Judgments Includes Supreme Court of India, High Courts, Tribunals etc.
2. Commission & Committee Reports
3. Gazette Notifications & Circulars
4. Bare Acts, Rules & Regulations
5. Ordinance & Pending Bills
6. Legal materials on Subject Based Research

Manupatra have a multi-disciplinary search engine containing several search modules.

1. Manu Search (For full text open search)
2. Legal Search (For Topical, Party wise, Subject wise)
3. Citation Search
4. Act Search

Manupatra may be called *National Westlaw for Indian legal commercial database.* It covers mostly all legal information required by a layman or a legal research scholar. The salient feature of Manupatra may be found as under:

1. Search of Case Law on a particular subject from all over High Courts and Supreme Court of India in a single search.
2. Search of a Case Law delivered by a Judge out of any court of the judicature.
3. Facility to concise search through choosing particular court.
4. Subordinate Legislation also available along with Central Legislation.
5. Commission & Committee Reports are also available.

![Index Page of Manupatra Online](image)

**3.2.2 Indlaw**

INDLAW is a business-to-business Internet provider of research modules relating to Indian legal, tax, business and regulatory issues. Indlaw is part of the Indian law online project which was launched in April 1997 as a collaborative exercise between professionals and academicians based in U.K. and in India to build an electronic legal library to enable solicitors, advocates, students and clients to have access to information on various primary and secondary legal documents like the constitutional texts, parliamentary debates, case law, Parliamentary and State enactments and delegated legislation in both India and the U.K. Indlaw is today a leading provider of easy-to-use comprehensive and cost-effective legal, tax and regulatory information.
on the Internet. Rating agencies like Alexa have confirmed that Indlaw is the most trafficked Indian legal and regulatory resource base online.

Indlaw caters to the needs of every professional, whether he is a lawyer, chartered accountant, company secretary, management consultant, director or an entrepreneur. Indlaw ensures that you are aware of the latest changes in the legal and policy framework faster than from any other source. Indlaw’s legal databases include Case Laws, Legislation, Rules, Notifications, Circulars, Trade Notices, Practice Directions, Forms, Reports and Proceedings, FAQs, Indlaw Articles, News and PressNotes.

3.2.3 SCCOnline

The Law Library may provide Supreme Court Cases online with the help of SCC Online commercial software. A case may be searched by General Search, Topical Search (subject based), Case Index (Nominal Search) and Find by Citation. The latest judgments may be downloaded through the internet with the help of SCC Online Search Engine.

3.2.4 AIR Supreme Court/High Courts

AIR Supreme Court Software containing data covering a period from 1950 till 2008. The Software has the Full text from both the AIR Supreme Court as well as
from AIR SCW. This adds up to 38000 judgments. More than 173 Hon’ble Supreme Court Judges have rendered valuable judgments which cover more than 700 designated Topics and 4300 Subjects/Statutes of Central and State Legislation. The Software is easy to install, use and customer friendly, and also conforms to international standards & norms.

The AIR High Court Software contains data of 22 High Courts 1965 till 2009. This data contains approximately 52,000 judgments in over Two Lakh Pages, delivered by over 3800 Hon’ble High Courts Court Judges on 5042 Statutes/Acts covering over 550 Sub-edited Topics. The Software is easy to install, use and customer friendly, keeping in view International Standards and norms. This Data is the store-house of decisions on various Topics and Subjects including Central and State Legislations from across the country.

- Nominal Index
- Subject Index,
- Topical Index,
- Judges Index,
- Remarks Index (LIST of OVERRULED, DISSENTED, REVERSED, FOLLOWED,)
- Head Note,
- Topic, Phrases,
- Citation - Page No.
- Subject/Act along with its Provision,
- Nominal

![Picture 9: Front Page of AIR Supreme Court](image)

### 3.2.5 Criminal Law Journals

Criminal Law Journal Software contains data of various High Court and Supreme Court decisions besides decisions of Foreign Courts from 1960 till 2009. This data
containing approximately 33,000 judgments of which 25,000 Decisions on Three Major Acts in over One Lakh Twenty Three Thousand pages covering 1622 Statutes/Acts of Central and State legislation having Cognizable and Non-Cognizable offences. The Software is easy to install, use and customer friendly, keeping in view International Standards and norms. This Data is extremely useful for Prosecutors and the Bench & Bar especially at the lowest strata of the judicial system. Some sensational and landmark decisions on Criminal Law are available in this data base. There is a Comparative Table of Old and New Statutes for ready reference. Moreover, Criminal Law Journal is the oldest running journal in the sub-continent on any specialized field.

![Index Page of Criminal Law Journals](image)

**3.2.6 Corporate Law Advisor Plus**

Corporate Law Advisor Plus is a product of Corporate Law Advisor Limited (Jus Scriptum). It provides digital contents of Corporate Law Advisor a corporate magazine along with Business Law Supplement. CLA Plus in short form, covers all volumes since its inception of both Corporate Law Advisor and Business Law Supplement. The following searches have been provided.

- Article Search
- Case Law Search
- Notification Search
- Circulars Search
- Acts Search
- Rules Search
- Regulations Search
Picture 11: Home Page of CLA Plus
CHAPTER 4

PUBLIC DOMAIN INFORMATION RESOURCES

UNESCO Recommendation on Promotion and use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace provides the following definition: “Public domain information refers to publicly accessible information, the use of which does not infringe any legal right, or any obligation of confidentiality. It thus refers on the one hand to the realm of all works or objects of related rights, which can be exploited by everybody without any authorization, for instance because protection is not granted under national or international law, or because of the expiration of the term of protection. It refers on the other hand to public data and official information produced and voluntarily made available by governments or international organizations.”

4.1 PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Parliamentary Debate is a recording of conversation of parliamentarians of a nation to discuss over agenda, proposed legislations and other developmental programmes. It is treated as primary legal literature and very useful for legal research scholars. While tracing the origin of legislation, it is quite useful to refer parliamentary debates of parliamentarians over the bill or proposed legislations.

ONLINE ACCESS OF PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Parliament of India Debates
- [http://164.100.47.132/LssNew/Debates/debates.aspx](http://164.100.47.132/LssNew/Debates/debates.aspx)

United States of America Senators Debates

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4.2 LEGISLATION

A Legislation or Statute is a formal act of the Legislature in written form. It declares the will of the Legislature. It may be declaratory of the law or a command which must be obeyed or a prohibition forbidding a course of conduct or a particular act. It is a written law as approved by the representative of the state. Legislation is an important instrument for Judges, Advocates, legal researchers etc. Most of the countries have digitized its legislation section for the sake of reference to general public. In Indian legislation is known as legislation, Act, Statute etc. In United States of America it is called Code. In United Kingdom, It is called Statue.

INDIA CODE TEXTBASE (http://indiacode.nic.in/)

The development of a TEXTBASE on LEGISLATIONS is important from at least three points of view. First, every Legislative Counsel always wishes to summon up all the applicable Local Precedents which requires the painful task of identifying the Amendments in solving out a Legislative Drafting Problem. Secondly, all the concerned officials need to maintain the 'Cut and Paste' versions of these Legislations relevant to their day-to-day operations which is always a time-taking job for concerned officials involved in this job. Thirdly all the acts are not available in up-to-date form as and when required by general people, lawyers, judges and all others interested in it. In fact, this is the most vital reason why we should make INDIA CODE TEXTBASE available on INTERNET with search facility through year, number, short title and objective of the act.

India Code Text Base consists of all the Central Acts of Parliament as on Date right from 1836 onwards. This includes all the Sections, Schedules, Short Title, Enactment Date and also very significant Foot-Notes in every act.

Search facility is available on the following fields:
1. Act Year
2. Act Number
3. Short Title
4. Act Objective

Other than India Code one can browse official website of Indian Government to find Central Legislations and State Legislations as well i.e. http://india.gov.in/govt/acts.php.

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2. Legislative drafting- Shaping the law for the new millennium by Viswanathan, T.K., 2nd Ed., Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, 2007.
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. Since 1926, the United States Code has been published every six years. In between editions, annual cumulative supplements are published in order to present the most current information. GPO Access contains the 2006, 2000, and 1994 editions of the U.S. Code, plus annual supplements. Files are available in ASCII Text from the 1994 edition forward and Portable Document Format (PDF) from the 2006 edition forward. 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. While every effort has been made to ensure that the U.S. Code database on GPO Access is accurate, those using it for legal research should verify their results against the printed version of the United States Code available through the Government Printing Office.

Statute Law Database is an online database of UK Statute Law. It is free of charge and available to all at www.statutelaw.gov.uk. It carries both primary and secondary UK legislation. Most types of primary legislation are held in ‘revised’ form. This means that amendments made to them by subsequent legislation are incorporated into the text. Most types of secondary legislation on SLD are not revised and are held only in the form in which they were originally made. Help may be referred through http://www.statutelaw.gov.uk/help/Help_for_the_Statute_Law_Database.htm.


This database contains copies of all consolidated Commonwealth Acts with the exception of some Appropriation and Supply Acts. The Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department maintains ComLaw, website of Commonwealth legislation.

Case Law is the decisions, interpretations made by judges while deciding on the legal issues before them which are considered as the common law or as an aid for
interpretation of a law in subsequent cases with similar conditions. Case laws are
used by advocates to support their views to favor their clients and also it influence
the decision of the judges case law is a dynamic and constantly developing body of
law. Each case contains a portion wherein the facts of the controversy are set forth as
well as the holding and dicta — an explanation of how the judge arrived at a
particular conclusion. In addition, a case might contain concurring and dissenting
opinions of other judges.

Higher court decisions are binding on lower courts in cases with similar facts that
raise similar issues. The concept of precedent, or stare decisis, means to follow or
adhere to previously decided cases in judging the case at bar. It means that appellate
case law should be considered as binding upon lower courts.

➤ INDIAN COURTS (http://www.indiancourts.nic.in/)

The ‘Indiancourts’ is a bouquet of Web Sites of the Supreme Court and all 21
High Courts and their Benches in India. It provides a single point access to
information related to the Supreme Court and any High Court in India.

- **Supreme Court of India**
  The Supreme Court of India is the highest court of the land as established by
  Part V, Chapter IV of the Constitution of India. According to the
  Constitution of India, the role of the Supreme Court of India is that of a
  federal court, guardian of the Constitution and the highest court of appeal.
  The Website contains all judgments delivered by the Supreme Court of
  India.

- **High Courts of India**
  The High Courts are the principal civil courts of original jurisdiction in the
  state, and can try all offences including those punishable with death. The
  work of most High Courts consists of Appeals from lowers courts and writ
  petitions in terms of Article 226 of the Constitution of India. Judgments of
  last ten years have been digitized and provided through this Website.

- **District Courts of India**
  The District Courts of India are presided over by a judge. They administer
  justice in India at a district level. These courts are under administrative and
  judicial control of the High Court of the State to which the district concerned
  belongs. Judgments of selective district courts have been provided for
  public use through this website.

- **Tribunals**
  A tribunal is a generic term for any body acting judicially, whether or not it
  is called a tribunal in its title. For example, an advocate appearing before a
  Court where a single Judge was sitting could describe that judge as 'their
  tribunal'. Selective Judgments of tribunals are also available in this websites.
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA & INDIAN HIGH COURTS
JUDGEMENT (JUDIS) (http://www.judis.nic.in/supremecourt/chejudis.asp)

The Judgments Information system consists of the Judgments of the Supreme Court of India and several High Courts. In the case of the Supreme Court all reported Judgments which are published in SCR Journal, since its inception i.e. 1950 till date are available. The Judgments reported in SCR till 1993 also have head-notes. The judgments reported in SCR in 1994 and later have only text of judgments with out head-notes.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA & HIGH COURTS CASE STATUS
(DISPOSED & PENDING CASES) (http://www.courtnic.nic.in/ordersmore.htm)

Case Status site provides the latest status of a case either pending or disposed by the Supreme Court or any other High Court in the country. The required information is derived from the databases of the concerned courts. It also provides Daily orders & these orders are available as soon as the orders are signed by the court.

Cases can be retrieved through:

(i) Case No.
(ii) Title (Petitioner/respondent Name)
(iii) Advocate name
(iv) Lower court details

UNITED STATE SUPREME COURT JUDGEMENTS
(http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/)

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the US judicial system. Decisions since 1990 are made available under the auspices of Project Hermes.

Decisions prior to 1990 are available from a variety of on-Net sources, in a variety of formats.

The LII collection of historic decisions of the US Supreme Court
(http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/cases/historic.htm) contains over 300 of the court’s most important decisions through the whole period of its existence.

FedWorld (http://supcourt.ntis.gov/) provides pointers to various uses of the FLITE database, including one at Villanova; FLITE only covers the period from 1937 to 1975, but does so comprehensively.

The Findlaw collection (http://www.findlaw.com/casecode/supreme.html) also dating back to 1937 is comprehensive without the post-1975 gap. The USSC+ service from Infosynthesis provides full coverage from 1966 onward, and some 450 older cases dating back to 1793. Finally, the fee-based WestDoc service provides full coverage of all the court’s decisions.
A Researcher can also access US Supreme Court Judgment Bound Volumes according to number through http://www.supremecourtus.gov/opinions/boundvolumes.html.

- **UNITED KINGDOM DECISIONS PRIVY COUNCIL** (http://www.bailii.org/uk/cases/UKPC/ (1879-2009))

- **ENGLISH REPORTS** http://www.commonlii.org/int/cases/EngR/ (1220-1873)

- **UK HOUSE OF LORDS DECISIONS** (http://www.bailii.org/uk/cases/UKHL/)

  The House of Lords is the final court of appeal on points of law for the whole of the United Kingdom in civil cases and for England, Wales and Northern Ireland in criminal cases.

- **UK SUPREME COURT** (http://www.bailii.org/uk/cases/UKSC/)

  In October 2009, The Supreme Court replaced the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords as the highest court in the United Kingdom. The Supreme Court's 12 Justices will maintain the highest standards set by the Appellate Committee, but will now be explicitly separate from both Government and Parliament. The Court will hear appeals on arguable points of law of the greatest public importance, for the whole of the United Kingdom in civil cases, and for England, Wales and Northern Ireland in criminal cases. Additionally, it will hear cases on devolution matters under the Scotland Act 1998, the Northern Ireland Act 1988 and the Government of Wales Act 2006. This jurisdiction was transferred to the Supreme Court from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. For Judgments handed down before 31 July 2009 please refer to the House of Lords database above.

- **OTHER UK COURTS** (http://www.bailii.org/databases.html)

  Judgments of following courts of UK may by found through this web page.
  - Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland Decisions
  - Crown Court for Northern Ireland Decisions
  - High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland Chancery Division Decisions
  - High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland Family Division Decisions
  - High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland Queen's Bench Division Decisions
  - High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland Master's Decisions

- **CANADA SUPREME COURT JUDGEMENTS** (http://esc.lexum.umontreal.ca/en/)

  This collection includes the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of Canada since 1948. While the database is not comprehensive, many decisions before 1948
are available, including all decisions originating from Ontario and British Columbia back to 1876. Decisions published in the Supreme Court Reports from 1970 to date are available in both English and French. Decisions published prior to 1970 are available in the language of publication only.

- **AUSTRALIAN COURTS DECISIONS** ([http://www.worldlii.org/au/](http://www.worldlii.org/au/))

  This database contains all officially reported decisions (in the Commonwealth Law Reports) since the Court's inception in 1903 and all pamphleted decisions (reported or otherwise) since 1998. It also includes some other reported and unreported decisions. Decisions are usually sent as they become available. Besides, it also includes the full text decisions of the Federal Court of Australia from 1977 as selected by the Court.


  The Supreme Court of Appeal of South Africa is the successor to the Appellate Division, first established in 1910 when the Union of South Africa was created. The name of the court was changed by the Constitution of 1996. The website provides judgments of the Court since 1999 to till date.


  The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946. The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). Of the six principal organs of the United Nations, it is the only one not located in New York (United States of America). The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies. The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. It is assisted by a Registry, its administrative organ. Its official languages are English and French. The website of the Court provides all judgments since its inception i.e. 1947 onwards. One can locate a number of judgments on international disputes between India and other countries through this websites.


  The European Court of Human Rights HUDOC Portal is a powerful, user-friendly information system which provides free online access to the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights, the European Commission of Human Rights and
the Committee of Ministers. The judgments, decisions, resolutions and reports of
these bodies are held in a database and can be consulted via a sophisticated search
screen. To ensure the most efficient use of the database as a research tool, the Portal
is updated regularly and may be searched at any time.

4.4 CONSTITUTIONS
Constitution is a legal document having a special legal sanctity, which sets out the
framework and the principal functions of the organs of the government of a state, and
declares the principles governing the operation of those organs. The constitution of a
country seeks to establish the fundamental organs of government and administration;
lays down their structure, composition, powers and principal functions; defines the
interrelationship of one organ with another, and regulates the relationship between
the citizen and the state, more particularly the political relationship. Most of the
countries have provided their constitution on the respective government sites.

- **CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**
  (http://indiacode.nic.in/coiweb/welcome.html)
  The site Contents are owned maintained and updated by Legislative
  Department, Ministry of Law and Justice. A layman can refer the constitutional
documents of India through this website.
  Report of the National Commission to review the working of the constitution of
  India may be referred from the website http://lawmin.nic.in/ncrwc/finalreport.htm.

- **CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** (http://www.gpoaccess.gov/constitution/)
  The Constitution of the United States comprises the primary law of the U.S.
  Federal Government. It also describes the three chief branches of the Federal
  Government and their jurisdictions. In addition, it lays out the basic rights of citizens
  of the United States. The Constitution of the United States is the oldest Federal
  constitution in existence and was framed by a convention of delegates from twelve of
  the thirteen original states in Philadelphia in May 1787. The Constitution is the
  landmark legal document of the United States. Files are available in ASCII text and
  Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) through this website.

- **CONSTITUTION OF COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**
  ComLaw is an integral part of the Australian Law Online initiative to bring low-
or no-cost access to the law for the community and is maintained by the Australian

3. Constitutional Law by Prof. Ranbir Singh & Dr. A. Lakshminath, LexisNexis Butterworths,
   New Delhi, 2006.
Attorney-General's Department. Comlaw incorporates the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments (FRLI) which was established under section 20 of the Legislative Instruments Act 2003. The Constitution of Commonwealth of Australia is available on the site as amended upto 2003.

**CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD**[^link]

Constitutional Case Finder is free public domain resource providing constitutional documents of all over the countries in the world.

### 4.5 PARLIAMENTS

A parliament is a legislature, especially in those countries whose system of government is based on the Westminster system modeled after that of the United Kingdom. The name is derived from the French parliament, the action of parlor (to speak): a parliament is a discussion. The term came to mean a meeting at which such a discussion took place. It acquired its modern meaning as it came to be used for the body of people (in an institutional sense) who would meet to discuss matters of state.

Ancient Indian, Vedic texts mention of two Parliament-like gatherings of the Indo-Aryan kingdoms called the Sabhā and the Samiti. During the time of the Buddha, many states were forms of republics, called the Sanghas. The Sabha has been interpreted by the historians as a representative assembly of the elect—the important men of the clan, which ran day-to-day business with the king. The Samiti seems to be a gathering of all the male members of the kingdom, and probably convened only for the ratification/election of a new king. The two largely democratic institutions, which kept a check on the absolutism of the king, were given a sacred position, and have been called the daughters of the deity Prajapati in the Vedas, the holiest of all Hindu scriptures and the earliest Indo-European literature. However, these democratic institutions became weaker as republics became larger and elected chieftainship moved towards hereditary and absolute monarchy. The Sabha and the Samiti bear almost no mention in later literature. After this, India would not have any democratic legislature till the British times[citation needed], with such bodies as the Central Legislative Assembly, a step in the direction of the modern democratic Parliament of India, the two Houses of which still bear the ancient name of Sabha[^note].

Parliaments of various countries in the world can be access online.

- **PARLIAMENT OF INDIA**
  [http://parliamentofindia.nic.in/](http://parliamentofindia.nic.in/)

- **U.S. SENATE**

- **AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT**

4.6 LEGAL DATABASES

1. SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH NETWORK (http://www.ssrn.com/)

Social Science Research Network (SSRN) 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. Each of SSRN's networks encourages the early distribution of research results by publishing Submitted abstracts and by soliciting abstracts of top quality research papers around the world. SSRN now 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 containing abstracts on over 260,300 scholarly working papers and forthcoming papers and an Electronic Paper Collection currently containing over 213,700 downloadable full text documents in Adobe Acrobat pdf format. The eLibrary also includes the research papers of a number of Fee Based Partner Publications. The Networks encourage readers to communicate directly with authors and other subscribers concerning their own and others' research. To facilitate this SSRN publishes detailed author contact information including email addresses for authors of each paper. SSRN also provide electronic delivery of the papers when authors wish us to do so from the SSRN eLibrary. A researcher may also Browse the SSRN eLibrary, view its current Top Papers or search the electronic library for papers by Title, Author, or Journal/Topic. SSRN also offers a range of high-visibility Advertising Opportunities for companies seeking to market their products to professionals in the social science or law areas.

2. GLOBAL LEGAL INFORMATION NETWORK (http://www.glin.gov/search.action)

The Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) is a public database of official texts of laws, regulations, judicial decisions, and other complementary legal sources contributed by governmental agencies and international organizations. These 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. All summaries are available to the public, and public access to full texts is also available for most jurisdictions.
3. FINDLAW (http://www.findlaw.com/casecode/supreme.html)

Launched on Jan. 9, 1996, FindLaw.com 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.

4. INDIAN KANOON (http://www.indiankanoon.org/)

India prides herself as the largest democracy in the world. There are three broad pillars of Indian democracy: the legislatures who make laws, the executives who enforce laws and the judiciary that interprets laws. The laws regulate a number of activities like criminal offense, civil cases, taxation, trade, social welfare, education and labor rights.

Even when laws empower citizens in a large number of ways, a significant fraction of the population is completely ignorant of their rights and privileges. As a result, common people are afraid of going to police and rarely go to court to seek justice. People continue to live under fear of unknown laws and a corrupt police.

A number of attempts have been made to bring the knowledge of law to the common people. The Government of India took active efforts to present all laws along with their amendments at indiacode.nic.in and all court judgments at judis.nic.in. Similar efforts have been taken up by other privately owned websites.

While it is commendable to make law documents available to common people, it is still quite difficult for common people to easily find the required information. The first problem is that acts are very large and in most scenarios just a few section of laws are applicable. Finding most applicable sections from hundreds of pages of law documents is too daunting for common people. Secondly, laws are often vague and one needs to see how they have been interpreted by the judicial courts. Currently, the laws and judgments are separately maintained and to find judgments that interpret certain law clauses is difficult.

In order to remove the above two structural problems, Indian Kanoon is started. It achieves them by breaking law documents into smallest possible clause and by integrating law/statutes with court judgments. A tight integration of court judgments with laws and with themselves allows automatic determination of the most relevant clauses and court judgments. Hope Indian Kanoon helps you in your search for Indian laws and their interpretations.

5. LEGAL SERVICES INDIA (http://www.legalservicesindia.com/)

Legal Service India is the premier and leading Indian Legal portal focused on law and government. It provides access to an extensive and fast-growing online library of free legal resources for use by legal professionals, students, consumers and businesses. Our mission is to provide comprehensive and easy-to-understand legal information to users and make such information easy to find on the Internet. Visitors to Legal Service India.com will find a wide range of features that include lawyers’
Legal Service India was started in 2000 by Spread eagles productions (Pune, Maharashtra) and now our company is located in Greater Noida. The material posted received such positive response that it continues to grow in scope as well as in popularity - locally and world wide.

4.7 LEGAL INFORMATION INSTITUTES

The World Legal Information Institute (http://www.worldlii.org) aims to provide free, independent and non-profit access to worldwide law. WorldLII is a joint initiative of the following University-based Legal Information Institutes (LIIs):

- Australasian Legal Information Institute (AustLII) http://www.austlii.org - University of Technology, Sydney (UTS) & University of New South Wales (UNSW)
- British and Irish Legal Information Institute (BAILII) http://www.bailii.org - University of Cork, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (IALS) & BAILII Trust
- Canadian Legal Information Institute (CanLII) http://www.canlii.org - University of Montreal & Federation of Law Societies of Canada
- Hong Kong Legal Information Institute (HKLII) http://www.hklii.org - University of Hong Kong (HKU)
- Legal Information Institute (Cornell) (LII (Cornell)) http://www.law.cornell.edu - Cornell Law School
- Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute (PacLII) http://www.paclii.org - University of the South Pacific (USP)

The core idea of WorldLII is to provide consistent and innovative forms of access to all of the high quality legal databases found on WorldLII's participating LIIs, and on WorldLII itself. WorldLII also provides a systematic and comprehensive approach to accessing the vast quantity of other legal information available via the Internet, through its WorldLII Catalog and Web search facility, and through translating WorldLII searches to enable easier use of Internet-wide search engines. WorldLII already has databases from 20 countries in six continents (at present mainly those with a common law tradition): from Australasia (120), Canada (61); Britain and Ireland (27), the Pacific Islands (25), Hong Kong (13) and other countries in Asia and Africa (6). All types of legal databases are included: case law (165), legislation (45), treaties (3), law reform (4), law journals (11), and specialist subject databases. In combination, the LIIs accessible through WorldLII include 240 databases from 43 jurisdictions, with over 50 gigabytes of searchable text.
### Website Addresses of Various Legal Institutes Providing Legal Information Related to their Geographical Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Information Institute</th>
<th>Website Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Legal Information Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.worldlii.org">www.worldlii.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alt Law for US Case Law</td>
<td><a href="http://www.altlaw.org/">http://www.altlaw.org/</a></td>
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<td>Asian Legal Information Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.asianlii.org/">http://www.asianlii.org/</a></td>
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<td>Australian Legal Information Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.austlii.edu.au/">http://www.austlii.edu.au/</a></td>
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<td>British and Irish Legal Information Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bailii.org/">http://www.bailii.org/</a></td>
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<td>Canada Legal Information Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.canlii.org/">http://www.canlii.org/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Legal Information Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.commonlii.org/">http://www.commonlii.org/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>France Legal Information Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://droit.francophonie.org/">http://droit.francophonie.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongkong Legal Information Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hklii.org/">http://www.hklii.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Legal Information Initiative</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ucc.ie/law/irlii/index.php">http://www.ucc.ie/law/irlii/index.php</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juriburnica Legal Information Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.juriburkina.org/">http://www.juriburkina.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Legal Information Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nzlii.org/">http://www.nzlii.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Island Legal Information Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.paclii.org">http://www.paclii.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African Legal Information Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.saflii.org/">http://www.saflii.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Information Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu/">http://www.law.cornell.edu/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda Legal Information Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uli.org">http://www.uli.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.8 LAW COMMISSIONS

- International Law Commission
- Law Commission of India
  www.lawcommissionofindia.com
- Law Commission United Kingdom
  http://www.lawcom.gov.uk/
- Law Commission of New Zealand
  http://www.lawcom.govt.nz/
- Law Commission of Canada
  http://www.lcc.gc.ca/
- Australian Law Reform Commission

4.9 HUMAN RIGHT COMMISSIONS

Asian Human Rights Commission
http://www.ahrchk.net/index.php
Human Rights Commission of Maldives
http://www.hrcm.org.mv/
Human Rights Commission of New Zealand
http://www.hrc.co.nz/
Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission
Human Rights Internet
http://www.hri.ca/index.aspx

4.10.1 COMMISSION & COMMITTEE REPORTS

National Human Rights Commission Reports
http://nhrc.nic.in/
Law Commission of India Reports
http://www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/
National Commission for Women Reports
http://ncw.nic.in/frmPub_Reports.aspx
National Commission for SC/ST Reports
http://ncsc.nic.in/index1.asp?linkid=154

4.10.2 INDIVIDUAL COMMISSION & COMMITTEE REPORTS

- Librehan Ayodhya Commission
  Report:http://mha.nic.in/uniquepage.asp?id_pk=571
- Raghavan Committee Repor

- Sachhar Committee Report
  http://minorityaffairs.gov.in/newsite/
- Ahooga Committee Report: Delhi Riots–1984

- Nanavati Commission
  http://www.mha.nic.in/uniquepage.asp
- Committee Report on Draft National Policy on Criminal Justice
  http://www.mha.nic.in/pdfs/DraftPolicyPaperAug
- Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System
  http://www.mha.nic.in/pdfs/criminal_justice_system

### 4.11 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- African Development Bank
  http://www.afdb.org/
- African Union (AU)
  http://www.africa-union.org/
- Arctic Council
  http://www.arctic-council.org/
- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
  http://www.apecsec.org.sg/
- Asian Development Bank
  http://www.adb.org/
- Asian Productivity Organization
  http://www.apo-tokyo.org/
- Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific
  http://www.cirdap.org.sg/
- North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation
  http://www.cec.org/home/index.cfm?varlan=english
- Commission for Labor Cooperation
  http://www.naalc.org/
- Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)
  http://www.ccamlr.org/
- Commonwealth
  http://www.thecommonwealth.org
- Directorate General I - Legal Affairs - Treaty Office
  http://conventions.coe.int/
- European Court of Human Rights
  http://www.echr.coe.int/
The Euro
http://www.euro.ecb.int/

European Patent Office
http://www.european-patent-office.org/

European Telecommunications Satellite Organization
http://www.eutelsat.org/home/index.html

European Union

The European Union in the World
http://europa.eu.int/comm/world/

European Commission
http://europa.eu.int/comm/index_en.htm

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
http://www.fao.org/

World Agricultural Information Centre (WAICENT)
http://www.fao.org/waicent/search/default.htm

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)
http://www.iotc.org/English/index.php

International Atomic Energy Agency
http://www.iaea.org/index.html

International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM)
http://www.bipm.org/

International Civil Aviation Organization
http://www.icao.org/

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
http://www.interpol.int/

International Development Association
http://www.worldbank.org/ida/

International Finance Corporation
http://www.ifc.org

International Labour Organization (ILO)
http://www.ilo.org

International Maritime Organisation
http://www.imo.org/

International Monetary Fund (IMF)
http://www.imf.org/

International Trade Centre
http://www.intracen.org/

Women in Politics: Bibliographic Database
http://www.ipu.org/bdf-e/BDFsearch.asp

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
http://www.nato.int/home.htm

Nuclear Energy Agency
http://www.nea.fr/

United Nations
http://www.un.org/english/
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
  http://unescap.org/
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
  http://www.escwa.org.lb/
- United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
  http://www.eclac.org/default.asp?idioma=IN
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
  http://www.unicef.org/
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
  http://www.unctad.org/StartPage.asp?intItemID=2068&lang=1
- International Trade Center
  http://www.intracen.org/
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
  http://www.undp.org/
- Human Development Report Statistics
- United Nations International Drug Control Programme
  http://www.undep.org/
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
  http://www.unfpa.org/
- International Court of Justice (ICJ)
  http://www.icj-cij.org/
- International Criminal Court (ICC)
  http://www.icc-cpi.int/php/index.php
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
  http://www.ifad.org/
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
  http://www.unhcr.ch/
- United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network
  http://www.uncjin.org/
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
  http://www.unesco.org
- World Bank Group
  http://www.worldbank.org/
- World Health Organization (WHO)
  http://www.who.int/
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
  http://www.wipo.int/eng/main.htm
- World Meteorological Organization
  http://www.wmo.ch/
- World Trade Organization (WTO)
  http://www.wto.org/
4.12 SELECT WEBALERTS IN PUBLIC DOMAIN

EDUCATION

1. Adventures in Education http://www.adventuresineducation.org
3. Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs - Education USA http://educationusa.state.gov
7. eduPASS! http://www.edupass.org
10. Fulbright Program http://www.fulbrightonline.org/
17. United States Educational Foundation in India (USEFI) http://www.fulbright-india.org/
18. USA College Programs and Courses http://www.campusprogram.com/collegeprograms/index.html
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

1. The American Productivity & Quality Center http://www.apqc.org/
5. Gurteen.com http://www.gurteen.com
6. IT toolbox Knowledge Management http://KnowledgeManagement.ITtoolbox.com
7. KM Pro http://www.kmpro.org
8. KM World Online http://www.kmworld.com/

CHILDREN & WOMEN RIGHTS

5. Gender, Diversities, and Technology Institute http://www2.edc.org/GDI/
9. Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons http://www.state.gov/g/tip/
15. Women's Health: Facts About Violence Against Women http://www.idph.state.il.us/about/womenshealth/factsheets/viol.htm

ENVIRONMENT (DISASTERS, CLIMATE CHANGE ETC.)

1. Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate Change http://www.asiapacificpartnership.org/
4. Earth Day Network http://www.earthday.net/
5. The EnviroLink Network http://www.envirolink.org/index.html
11. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) http://www.ipcc.ch/
12. Knowing Your World http://www.urbanext.uiuc.edu/world/
15. National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) http://www.ncep.noaa.gov/
17. National Environmental Partnership Summit http://www.environmentalsummit.org/
22. Pew Center on Global Climate Change http://www.pewclimate.org/
23. Sierra Club http://www.sierrclub.org/
25. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov/
30. United Nations Environment Programme(UNEP) – Climate change http://climatechange.unep.net/
32. White House Council on Environmental Quality http://www.whitehouse.gov/ceq/
33. Amnesty International http://www.amnestyusa.org
35. Relief Web http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/dbc.nsf/doc100?OpenForm
36. UNCRD: United Nations Centre for Regional Development http://www.uncrd.or.jp/
37. UNDMTP: United Nations Disaster Management Training...Programme http://www.undmtp.org/
39. UNEP: Division for Early Warning and Assessment http://www.unep.org/dewa/
40. UNISDR: Inter-Agency Secretariat of the International Strategy...for Disaster Reduction http://www.unisdr.org/
41. UNOCHA: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs http://ochaonline.un.org/
43. U.S. Center of Excellence in Disaster Management and ...Humanitarian Assistance http://www.coe-dmha.org/humaff.htm
44. Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate http://www.asiapacificpartnership.org
46. Climate Communities http://climatecommunities.us
47. Climate vision http://www.climatevision.gov
48. Earth Day Network http://www.earthday.net
49. The EnviroLink Network http://www.envirolink.org/index.html
50. The Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) http://www.ecos.org
51. Energy Information Administration (EIA) http://www.eia.doe.gov
52. Environmental Law Institute http://www2.eli.org/index.cfm
54. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) http://www.ipcc.ch
55. King County takes action against global warming http://www.kingcounty.gov/exec/globalwarming.aspx
56. Knowing Your World http://www.urbanext.uiuc.edu/world
57. Mayors Climate Protection Center http://www.usmayors.org/climateprotection
58. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) http://www.nasa.gov
64. Natural Resources Defense Council http://www.nrdc.org
66. Pew Center on Global Climate Change http://www.pewclimate.org
68. Sierra Club http://www.sierraclub.org
70. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov
75. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) http://unfccc.int
76. USAID -- Global Climate Change Program
   http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate

77. USDA -- Global Climate Change http://www.usda.gov/oce/global_change

78. White House Council on Environmental Quality
   http://www.whitehouse.gov/ceq/

79. World Meteorological Organization (WMO) http://www.wmo.ch

INDO-US RELATIONSHIPS

1. Ambassador David C. Milford’s briefing to the media on the 123 Agreement
   http://newdelhi.usembassy.gov/ambjuly3007.html


   http://www.carnegieendowment.org/

5. CATO Institute http://www.cato.org/

6. Center for International Security and Cooperation (CISAC)
   http://cisac.stanford.edu/

7. Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS): South Asia Program
   http://www.csis.org/saprog/

8. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)
   http://www.csis.org/index.php


10. Department of State http://www.state.gov/

11. Foreign Policy Association http://www.fpa.org/

12. Foreign Policy in Focus http://www.fpif.org/


17. The Heritage Foundation http://www.heritage.org/

18. U.S. - India Relations http://www.state.gov/p/sca/e17361.htm


20. U.S. Department of State: Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs
    http://www.state.gov/p/sca/

21. U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Initiative – Bilateral Agreement on
    Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation
22. U.S.-India Friendship: On-Line Resource for Friends of India
   http://www.usindiafriendship.net/
23. United States Institute of Peace http://www.usip.org/
25. The White House http://www.whitehouse.gov/

HEALTH-CANCER

1. American Association for Cancer Research http://www.aacr.org
2. American Cancer Society -- Fighting Breast Cancer
   http://www.cancer.org/docroot/PED/PED_20_BCA.asp
3. American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) http://www.cancerstaging.org
4. American Society of Clinical Oncology -- People Living with Cancer
   http://www.plwc.org
5. Association of Community Cancer Centers (ACCC) http://www.accc-cancer.org
8. Breast Cancer Stories -- Real Women's Journeys from Diagnosis to Treatment
   http://www.mytreatmentdecision.com/
9. Breast Cancer Treatment Information and Pictures
   http://www.breastcancer.org
10. Breast Health Global Initiative (BHGI)
    http://www.fhcrc.org/science/phs/bhgi
11. Calculate Your Breast Cancer Risk
    http://www.breastcancerprevention.org/raf_source.asp
12. Cancer and Careers -- Living and Working with Cancer
    http://www.cancerandcareers.org
13. Cancer Care -- Professional Support for People Affected by Cancer
    http://www.cancercare.org
15. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention -- Breast Cancer
    http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast
    http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/breast-cancer/wo00092
17. eMedicineHealth -- Breast Cancer Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment
18. HealthCentral -- Breast Cancer Awareness Month
    http://www.healthcentral.com/breast-cancer/awareness/?ic=506023
19. Intercultural Cancer Council (ICC) http://iccnetwork.org
20. The Johns Hopkins Avon Foundation Breast Center
   http://www.hopkinsbreastcenter.org
22. Medical University of South Carolina -- Hollings Cancer Center
   http://hcc.musc.edu
23. National Alliance of Breast Cancer Organizations (NABCO)
   http://www.nabco.org
28. National Institutes of Health -- Fact Sheet on Breast Cancer
29. Nevada Cancer Institute -- Science & Research -- Breast Cancer
   http://www.nevadacancerinstitute.org/science.aspx?id=832
    http://www.naaccr.org
31. Prevent Cancer Foundation (formerly Cancer Research and Prevention Foundation)
    http://www.preventcancer.org
32. Ribbon of Pink www.ribbonofpink.com
33. Susan G. Komen for the Cure -- Breast Cancer Research
34. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services -- Breast Cancer Information
    http://www.hhs.gov/breastcancer
35. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) – Mammography
    http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/mammography
36. University of Illinois Medical Center -- Breast Cancer
37. World Health Organization (WHO) -- 10 facts about cancer
    http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/cancer/01_en.html
38. World Health Organization (WHO) – Cancer
40. Young Survival Coalition http://www.youngsurvival.org

**HIV-AIDS**

1. AIDS.gov – The official U.S. government site for information about HIV and AIDS
   http://www.aids.gov
5. Center for HIV Information http://chi.ucsf.edu/
25. U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration – HIV/AIDS Programs  
   http://hab.hrsa.gov
   http://www.undp.org/hiv
27. The United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief  
   http://www.pepfar.gov
28. University of California – Center for AIDS Prevention Studies  
   http://www.caps.ucsf.edu
29. University of Illinois Medical Center – HIV/AIDS  
30. USAID Health – HIV/AIDS  
   http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/aids
31. Washington State Department of Health – HIV/AIDS Programs  
   http://www.doh.wa.gov/CFH/hiv.htm
33. The White House – President's HIV/AIDS Initiatives  
   http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/hivaids
34. World Health Organization – HIV Infections  
   http://www.who.int/topics/hiv_infections/en

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

1. American Bar Association - Intellectual Property Law (ABA-IPL)  
   http://www.abanet.org/intelprop/home.html
3. American Library Association (ALA) http://www.ala.org
6. Basic U.S. Patent, Trademark & Copyright Information  
   http://www.fplc.edu/tfield/ipbasics.htm
8. Business Software Alliance (BSA) http://www.bsa.org
11. Copyright Alliance http://www.copyrightalliance.org
12. Copyright Bay http://www.stfrancis.edu/cid/copyrightbay
13. Copyright Royalty Board http://www.loc.gov/crb/
14. Federal Bureau of Investigation - Cyber Investigations
   http://www.fbi.gov/ipr
15. Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) http://www.ftaa-alca.org/ngroups/ngprop_e.asp
16. IEEE-USA - Intellectual Property Committee
   http://www.ieeeusa.org/committees/ipc
17. International Intellectual Property Rights Training Database
   http://www.trainings.ipr.gov
   http://www.state.gov/e/eeb/tpp/c10334.htm
19. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
   http://www.wipo.int/portal/index.html.en

PRESS/JOURNALISM

3. American Society of Journalists and Authors http://www.asja.org
5. Asian American Journalists Association http://www.aaja.org
6. Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication
   http://www.aejmc.org
9. The Committee to Protect Journalists http://www.cpj.org
13. Inter American Press Association http://www.sipiapa.org
15. International Consortium of Investigative Journalists
   http://www.publicintegrity.org/icij
18. JournalismNet http://www.journalismnet.com
22. National Center for Business Journalism http://www.businessjournalism.org
23. National Coalition Against Censorship http://www.ncac.org
27. NewsLab http://www.newslab.org
29. Nieman Foundation for Journalism at Harvard University http://www.nieman.harvard.edu
30. No Train-No Gain http://www.notrain-nogain.org
31. Online News Association http://www.journalists.org
32. Organization of News Ombudsmen http://www.newsombudsmen.org
33. Pew Center for Civic Journalism http://pewcenter.org
34. Press Freedom http://www.state.gov/g/drl/press/
35. Project for Excellence in Journalism http://www.journalism.org
37. Reporter http://www.reporter.org
41. Society of Professional Journalists http://www.spj.org
42. South Asian Journalists Association http://www.saja.org
43. The Global Beat http://www.bu.edu/globalbeat
45. World Free Press Institute http://www.pressfreedom.org
46. World Press Freedom Committee http://www.wpfc.org
47. World Press Institute http://www.worldpressinstitute.org
48. Writers Guild of America http://www.wga.org

GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS

1. Adventures in Education http://www.adventuresineducation.org
2. American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) http://www.aaas.org
3. American Association of Community Colleges (AACC) http://www.aacc.nche.edu
4. American Association of School Administrators (AASA)  
   http://www.aasa.org
5. American Council on Education  http://www.acenet.edu
7. Americans for the Arts http://www.artsusa.org
8. Arizona Educational Research Organization (AERO)  
   http://www.azedresearch.org
11. Bureau of Indian Education http://www.bia.edu
13. Campus Program – American University, College and Employment  
    Resources http://www.campusprogram.com
14. Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching  
    http://www.carnegiefoundation.org
15. Center on Education Policy http://www.cep-dc.org
    Visiting (Non-U.S.) Scholars http://www.cies.org/vs_scholars
19. Department of State – Education and Youth  
    http://www.state.gov/m/dghr/flo/c1958.htm
20. Education – Driving Tomorrow’s Achievements  
    http://amlife.america.gov/amlife/education/index.html
21. Education Information Resources in the Department of State  
    http://www.state.gov/m/dghr/flo/c22010.htm
22. The Education Trust http://www2.edtrust.org
23. EducationUSA http://educationusa.state.gov
24. eduPASS! http://www.edupass.org
27. Fulbright Program http://www.fulbrightonline.org/
29. Harvard University http://www.harvard.edu
30. Hawaii Educational Research Association (HERA)  
    http://www.hawaii.edu/hera/
31. Help Your Child Improve in Test-Taking  
32. Help Your Child Learn to Write Well  
33. Helping Your Child Become a Responsible Citizen  
34. Helping Your Child Use the Library  
35. Helping Your Child with Homework  
36. Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)  
   http://idea.ed.gov
37. Institute of International Education (IIE)  
   http://www.iie.org
38. International Education Week, 2008  
   http://iew.state.gov/
39. Iowa Educational Research and Evaluation Association (IEREA)  
   http://www.ierea.org
40. Kellogg School of Management  
    http://www.kellogg.northwestern.edu
41. Louisiana Educational Research Association (LERA)  
    http://leraweb.homestead.com
42. Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)  
    http://web.mit.edu
43. Michigan Educational Research Association (MERA)  
    http://www.mera.net
44. Mid-South Educational Research Association (MSERA)  
    http://www.msera.org
45. Mid-Western Educational Research Association (MWERA)  
    http://www.mwera.org
46. NAFSA: Association of International Educators  
    http://www.nafsa.org
47. National Art Education Association (NAEA)  
    http://www.naea-reston.org
48. National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)  
    http://nces.ed.gov
49. National Consortium for Continuous Improvement in Higher Education  
    http://www.ncci-cu.org
50. National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM)  
    http://www.nctm.org
51. National Education Taskforce (NET)  
    http://www.natedtaskforce.org
52. National Science Foundation  
    http://www.nsf.gov
53. New England Educational Research Organization (NEERO)  
    http://www.neero.org
54. North Carolina Association for Research in Education (NCARE)  
    http://education.uncc.edu/ncare/
55. Northeastern Educational Research Association (NERA)  
    http://www.nera-education.org
56. Northern Rocky Mountain Educational Research Association (NRMERA)  
    http://www.nrmera.org
   http://opendoors.iienetwork.org
58. Pennsylvania Educational Research Association (PERA)
   http://pera.hbg.psu.edu/index.htm
59. South Carolina Educators for Practical Use of Research (SCEPUR)
   http://www.midnet.sc.edu/scepur/
60. Southeastern Association for Community College Research (SACCR)
   http://www.tcc.edu/welcome/collegeadmin/OIE/SACCR/index.htm
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CHAPTER 4—PUBLIC DOMAIN INFORMATION RESOURCES
CHAPTER 5

LAW COMMISSION OF INDIA REPORTS

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Law Reform has been a continuing process particularly during the last 300 years or more in Indian history. In the ancient period, when religious and customary law occupied the field, reform process had been ad hoc and not institutionalized through duly constituted law reform agencies. However, since the third decade of the nineteenth century, Law Commissions were constituted by the Government from time to time and were empowered to recommend legislative reforms with a view to clarify, consolidate and codify particular branches of law where the Government felt the necessity for it. The first such Commission was established in 1834 under the Charter Act of 1833 under the Chairmanship of Lord Macaulay which recommended codification of the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and a few other matters. Thereafter, the second, third and fourth Law Commissions were constituted in 1853, 1861 and 1879 respectively which, during a span of fifty years contributed a great deal to enrich the Indian Statute Book with a large variety of legislations on the pattern of the then prevailing English Laws adapted to Indian conditions. The Indian Code of Civil Procedure, the Indian Contract Act, the Indian Evidence Act, the Transfer of Property Act, etc. are products of the labour of the first four Law Commissions.

After independence, the Constitution of India with its Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy gave a new direction to law reform geared to the needs of a democratic legal order in a plural society. Though the Constitution stipulated the continuation of pre-Constitution Laws (Article 372) till they are amended or repealed, there had been demands in Parliament and outside for establishing a Central Law Commission to recommend revision and updating of the inherited laws to serve the changing needs of the country. The Government of India reacted favorably and established the First Law Commission of Independent India in 1955 with the then Attorney-General of India, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, as its Chairman. This Commission produced the following reports:

**FIRST LAW COMMISSION** (Chairman Mr. M. C. Setalvad 1955-1958)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Liability of the State in Torts.</td>
<td>1956</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Parliamentary Legislation relating to Sales Tax.</td>
<td>1956</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Limitation Act, 1908</td>
<td>1956</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>On the proposal that High Courts should sit in Benches at different places in a State.</td>
<td>1956</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>British Statutes applicable to India.</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Registration Act, 1908</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Partnership Act, 1932</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sale of Goods Act, 1930</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Specific Relief Act, 1877</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Law of Acquisition and Requisitioning of Land.</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Income Tax Act, 1922</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Contract Act, 1872</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Reform of Judicial Administration.</td>
<td>1958</td>
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**SECOND LAW COMMISSION** (Chairman Mr. Justice T. L. Venkatrama Aiyar 1958-1961)

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Law relating to Marriage and Divorce amongst Christians in India.</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Official Trustees Act, 1913.</td>
<td>1960</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Report on Trusts Act, 1882.</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Converts’ Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>The Administrator-General’s Act, 1913.</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>The Law of Hire-Purchase</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Marine Insurance</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Christian Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Bill, 1961</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
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**THIRD LAW COMMISSION** (Chairman Mr. Justice J. L. Kapur 1961-1964)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Law of Foreign Marriages.</td>
<td>1962</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>Evidence of Officers about forged stamps, currency notes, etc. Section 509-A Cr.P.C. as proposed.</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Insolvency Laws</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.</td>
<td>1964</td>
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**FOURTH LAW COMMISSION** (Chairman Mr. Justice J. L. Kapur 1964-1968)

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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Proposal to include certain Social and Economic Offences in the Indian Penal Code</td>
<td>1966</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Section 5 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, taxation by the States of Sales in the course of import.</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<td>31.</td>
<td>Section 30(2) of the Indian Registration Act, 1908-Extension to Delhi.</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>Section 44, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>Indian Registration Act, 1908.</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>Capital Punishment.</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Sections 497, 498 and 499 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898-Grant of bail with condition.</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Sections 1 to 176).</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>Indian Post Office Act, 1898.</td>
<td>1968</td>
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**FIFTH LAW COMMISSION** (Chairman Mr. K. V. K. Sundaram 1968-1971)

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<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Punishment of imprisonment for life under the Indian Penal Code.</td>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Law relating to attendance of Prisoners in Courts.</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Indian Penal Code.</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Offences against the National Security.</td>
<td>1971</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>The Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Civil Matters.</td>
<td>1971</td>
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<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Civil Appeals to the Supreme Court on a Certificate of Fitness.</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>The Trial and Punishment of Social and Economic Offences.</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>The Proposal for inclusion of agricultural income in the total income for the purpose of determining the rate of tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961.</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>The Proposal to include persons connected with Public examination within the definition of “Public Servant” in the Indian Penal Code.</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Compensation for injuries caused by automobiles in hit-and-run cases.</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Estate Duty on Property acquired after death.</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Effect of the Pensions Act, 1871 on the right to sue for pensions of retired members of the public services.</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Rate of interest after decree and interest on costs under sections 34 and 35, of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Statutory Provisions as to Notice of suit other than section 80, Civil Procedure Code.</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Benami Transactions.</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Structure and Jurisdiction of the Higher Judiciary.</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>The General Clauses Act, 1897.</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>Certain problems connected with power of the States to levy a tax on the sale of goods and with the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SEVENTH LAW COMMISSION** (Chairman Mr. Justice Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar 1974-1977)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Act/Publication</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>The Interest Act, 1839.</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>Recognition of Foreign Divorces</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Married Women's Property Act, 1874.</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>The Indian Stamp Act, 1899.</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>The Powers of Attorney Act, 1882</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EIGHTH LAW COMMISSION** (Chairman Mr. Justice H. R. Khanna, 1977-1979)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Act/Publication</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955- Irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground of divorce.</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>Restriction on practice after being a permanent Judge, Article 220 of the Constitution.</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>Criminal liability for failure by Husband to pay maintenance or permanent alimony granted to the wife By the court under certain enactments or rules of law.</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>Proposal to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 so as to render Admissible certain statements made By witnesses before Commission of Inquiry and other statutory authorities.</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>Disciplinary Jurisdiction under the Advocates Act, 1961.</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>Arbitration Act, 1940.</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>Delay and arrears in trial courts.</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>Congestion of under trial prisoners in jails.</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>Delay and Arrears in High Courts and other Appellate Courts.</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>Method of Appointment of Judges.</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NINTH LAW COMMISSION (Chairman Mr. Justice P. V. Dixit 1979-1980)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Hindu Widows Re-marriage Act, 1856.</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Effect of nomination under section 39, Insurance Act, 1938.</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 and certain provisions of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Rape and allied offences—some questions of substantive law, procedure and evidence.</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Claims for compensation under Chapter 8 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>The Partition Act, 1893.</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920.</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TENTH LAW COMMISSION (Chairman Mr. Justice K. K. Mathew 1981-1985)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Governmental Privilege in Evidence: Sections 123-124 and 162, Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and Articles 74 and 163 of the Constitution.</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>The Limitation Act, 1963.</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>The Grounds of Divorce amongst Christians in India: section 10, of the Indian Divorce Act, 1869.</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Dowry deaths and law reform: Amending the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Damages in applications for Judicial Review Recommendations for legislation.</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Disclosure of sources of information by mass media.</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Evidence obtained illegally or improperly: proposed section 166A, Indian Evidence Act, 1872.</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Constitutional Division within the Supreme Court—A proposal for.</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Repeal of certain obsolete Central Acts.</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Section 28, Indian Contract Act, 1872: prescriptive clauses in contracts.</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Sections 24 to 26, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955: Orders for interim maintenance and orders for the maintenance of children in matrimonial proceedings.</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Oral and written arguments in the Higher courts.</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.</td>
<td>Litigation by and against the Government: some recommendations for reform.</td>
<td>1984</td>
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<tr>
<td>101.</td>
<td>Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19 of the Constitution: recommendation to extend it to Indian Corporations.</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.</td>
<td>Unfair Terms in Contract.</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104.</td>
<td>The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850.</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105.</td>
<td>Quality Control and Inspection of consumer goods.</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106.</td>
<td>Section 103A, Motor Vehicles Act, 1939: effect of Transfer of a Motor Vehicle on Insurance.</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107.</td>
<td>Law of Citizenship.</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108.</td>
<td>Promissory Estoppel.</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109.</td>
<td>Obscene and Indecent advertisements and Displays: sections 292-293, Indian Penal Code.</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110.</td>
<td>The Indian Succession Act, 1925.</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111.</td>
<td>The Fatal Accidents Act, 1855.</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112.</td>
<td>Section 45 of the Insurance Act, 1938.</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ELEVENTH LAW COMMISSION** (Chairman Mr. Justice D. A. Desai 1985-1988)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>114.</td>
<td>Gram Nyayalaya.</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115.</td>
<td>Tax Courts.</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116.</td>
<td>Formation of an All India Judicial Service.</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117.</td>
<td>Training of Judicial Officers.</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118.</td>
<td>Method of appointment to subordinate courts/subordinate judiciary.</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120.</td>
<td>Manpower Planning in Judiciary: A Blueprint</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121.</td>
<td>A New Forum for Judicial Appointments.</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122.</td>
<td>Forum for National Uniformity in Labour Adjudication.</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123.</td>
<td>Decentralisation of Administration of Justice: Disputes Involving Centres of Higher Education.</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124.</td>
<td>The High Court Arrears- A Fresh Look.</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>The Supreme Court- A Fresh Look.</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Government and Public Sector Undertaking Litigation Policy and Strategies.</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Cost of Litigation.</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Urban Litigation – Mediation as alternative to Adjudication.</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Benami Transactions: A Continuum.</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Role of legal profession in Administration of Justice.</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TWELFTH LAW COMMISSION** (Chairman Mr. Justice M. P. Thakkar 1988-1991)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Need for Amendment of the Provisions of the Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in order to ameliorate the hardship and mitigate the distress of Neglected Women, Children and Parents.</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Women in Custody.</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>Conflicts in High Court Decisions on Central Laws- How to foreclose and how to resolve.</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Need for creating office of Ombudsman and for evolving legislative administrative measures inter-alia to relieve hardships caused by inordinate delays in settling Provident Fund claims of beneficiaries.</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Legislative Protection for Slum and Pavement Dwellers.</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Urgent need to amend Order XXI, Rule 92(2), Code of Civil Procedure to remove an anomaly which nullifies the benevolent intention of the legislature and occasions injustice to judgement-debtors sought to be benefited.</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140.</td>
<td>Need to amend Order V, Rule 19A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, relating to service of summons by registered post with a view to foreclose likely injustice.</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141.</td>
<td>Need for amending the law as regards power of courts to restore criminal revisional applications and criminal cases dismissed for default in appearance.</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142.</td>
<td>Concessional treatment for offenders who on their own initiative choose to plead guilty without any bargaining.</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143.</td>
<td>Legislative safeguards for protecting the small depositors from exploitation.</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THIRTEENTH LAW COMMISSION** (Chairman Mr. Justice K. N. Singh 1991-1994)

| 144. | Conflicting Judicial decisions pertaining to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. | 1992 |
| 145. | Article 12 of the Constitution and Public Sector Undertakings. | 1992 |
| 146. | Sale of Women and Children: Proposed Section 373-A, Indian Penal Code. | 1993 |
| 147. | The Specific Relief Act, 1963. | 1993 |
| 151. | Admiralty Jurisdiction. | 1994 |
| 152. | Custodial Crimes. | 1994 |
| 153. | Inter-Country Adoption. | 1994 |

**FOURTEENTH LAW COMMISSION** (Chairman Mr. Justice K. J. Reddy 1995-1997)

| 156. | The Indian Penal Code. | 1997 |
### FIFTEENTH LAW COMMISSION (Chairman Mr. Justice B. P. Jeevan Reddy 1997-2000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>Section 52: Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and its Amendment.</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>The Amendment of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>Repeal and Amendment of Laws: Part I</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Amendment to the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 (Act No. 52 of 1987)</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>Central Vigilance Commission and Allied Bodies.</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>Review of functioning of Central Administrative Tribunal, Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal and Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>The Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (Act IV of 1869)</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>Free and Compulsory Education for Children</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>The Corrupt Public Servants (forfeiture of property) Bill.</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>The Patents (Amendment) Bill, 1998.</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>The Hire-Purchase Act, 1972</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Amendment of Army, Navy and Air Force Act.</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>Reform of the Electoral Laws</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>The Biodiversity Bill, 2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>Review of Rape Laws</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>The Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>The Arbitration and conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2002</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>177.</td>
<td>Law Relating to Arrest</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178.</td>
<td>Recommendations for amending various enactments, both civil and criminal</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179.</td>
<td>Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180.</td>
<td>Article 20 (3) of the Constitution of India and Right to Silence</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181.</td>
<td>Amendment to Section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182.</td>
<td>Amendment of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183.</td>
<td>A Continuum on the General Clauses Act, 1897 with special reference to the admissibility and codification of external aids to interpretation of statutes.</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEVENTEENTH LAW COMMISSION (Chairman Mr. Justice M. Jagannadha Rao 2003-2006)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>186.</td>
<td>Proposal to Constitute Environment Courts</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187.</td>
<td>Mode of Execution of Death Sentence and Incidental Matters</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188.</td>
<td>The Proposals for Constitution of Hi-Tech Fast - Track Commercial Divisions in High Courts.</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189.</td>
<td>Revision of Court Fees Structure</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191.</td>
<td>Regulation of Funds collected for Calamity Relief.</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192.</td>
<td>Prevention of vexatious Litigation.</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194.</td>
<td>Verification of Stamp Duties and Registration of Arbitral Awards.</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Year</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>195.</td>
<td>The Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 2005</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196.</td>
<td>Medical Treatment to Terminally Ill Patients (Protection of Patients and Medical Practitioners)</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197.</td>
<td>Public Prosecutor’s Appointments.</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199.</td>
<td>Unfair (Procedural and Substancive) Terms in Contracts</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201.</td>
<td>Medical Treatment after Accidents and During Emergency Medical Condition and Women in Labour</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EIGHTEENTH LAW COMMISSION** (Chairman Dr. Justice AR. Lakshmanan 2007-2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>202.</td>
<td>Proposal to Amend Section 304-B of the Indian Penal Code</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205.</td>
<td>Proposal to Amend the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and other allied Laws.</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206.</td>
<td>Proposal for enactment of new Coroners Act applicable to the whole of India</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207.</td>
<td>Proposal to amend Section 15 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 in case a female dies intestate leaving herself acquired property with no heirs.</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208.</td>
<td>Proposal for amendment of Explanation to Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 to include oral partition and family arrangement in the definition of &quot;partition&quot;</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209.</td>
<td>Proposal for omission of Section 213 from the Indian Succession Act, 1925</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210.</td>
<td>Humanization and Decriminalization of Attempt to Suicide.</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211.</td>
<td>Laws on Registration of Marriage and Divorce – A Proposal for Consolidation and Reform.</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212.</td>
<td>Laws of Civil Marriages in India – A Proposal to Resolve Certain Conflicts</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213.</td>
<td>Fast Track Majisterial Courts for Dishonoured Cheque Cases</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214.</td>
<td>Proposal for reconsideration of Judges cases I, II and III - SP GUPTA Vs. UOI</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215.</td>
<td>L. Chandra Kumar be revisited by Larger bench of Supreme Court of India</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216.</td>
<td>Non-Feasibility of Introduction of Hindi as Compulsory Language in the Supreme Court of India</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217.</td>
<td>Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage - Another Ground for Divorce.</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220.</td>
<td>Need to fix Maximum Chargeable Court-fees in Subordinate Civil Courts.</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222.</td>
<td>Need for Justice–dispensation through ADR etc.</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223.</td>
<td>Need for Ameliorating the lot of the Have-nots - Supreme Court’s Judgments.</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227.</td>
<td>Preventing Bigamy via Conversion to Islam - A Proposal for giving Statutory Effect to Supreme Court Rulings</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228.</td>
<td>Need For Legislation to Regulate Assisted Reproductive Technology Clinics as Well as Rights and Obligations of Parties to a Surrogacy</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229.</td>
<td>Need for division of the Supreme Court into a Constitution Bench at Delhi and Cassation Benches in four regions at Delhi, Chennai/ Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230.</td>
<td>Reforms in the Judiciary – Some suggestions</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231.</td>
<td>Amendments in Indian Stamp Act 1899 And Court-Fees Act 1870 Permitting Different Modes of Payment</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232.</td>
<td>Retirement Age of Chairpersons and Members of Tribunals – Need for Uniformity</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234.</td>
<td>Legal Reforms to Combat Road Accidents</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX I

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA—THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) ACTS

(http://indiacode.nic.in/coiweb/coifiles/amendment.htm)

There have been 94 amendments made to the Constitution of India. The Amendment Acts, which are also known as Constitution (Amendment) Acts, and the date, when they came into force, may be retrieved from www.indiacode.nic.in/coiweb/coifiles/amendment.htm a website maintained by NIC on behalf of Government of India as mentioned below:

1. The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951. Date on which the Act came into force: 18-6-1951 (Date of Assent)

2. The Constitution (Second Amendment) Act, 1952. Date on which the Act came into force: 1-5-1953 (Date of Assent).


4. The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955. Date on which the Act came into force: 27-4-1955 (Date of Assent).

5. The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955. Date on which the Act came into force: 24-12-1955 (Date of Assent).

6. The Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956. Date on which the Act came into force: 11-9-1956 (Date of Assent).

7. The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956. Date on which the Act came into force: 1-11-1956 (as per s. 1(2) of the Act).

8. The Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Act, 1959. Date on which the Act came into force: 5-1-1960 (Date of Assent).

10. The Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Act, 1961. Date on which the Act came into force: 11-8-1961 (as per s. 1 (2) of the Act).


12. The Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Act, 1962. Date on which the Act came into force: 20-12-1961 (as per s. 1 (2) of the Act).


15. The Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963. Date on which the Act came into force: 5-10-1963 (Date of Assent).


17. The Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act, 1964. Date on which the Act came into force: 20-6-1964 (Date of Assent).


20. The Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Act, 1966. Date on which the Act came into force: 22-12-1966 (Date of Assent).


27. The Constitution (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1971. Date on which the Act came into force:--
   (i) Ss. 1 and 3.....30-12-1971 (as per s. 1 (2) of the Act).
   (ii) Ss. 2, 4 and 5 15-2-1972 [GSR 73(E), dated 14-2-1972].


29. The Constitution (Twenty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1972. Date on which the Act came into force: 9-6-1972 (Date of Assent).


33. The Constitution (Thirty-third Amendment) Act, 1974. Date on which the Act came into force: 19-5-1974 (Date of Assent).

34. The Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1974. Date on which the Act came into force: 7-9-1974 (Date of Assent).


36. The Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975. Date on which the Act came into force: 26-4-1975 (As per s. 1 (2)- i.e. date on which the Bill "as passed by the House of People is passed by the Council of States").

37. The Constitution (Thirty-seventh) Act, 1975. Date on which the Act came into force: 3-5-1975 (Date of Assent).


42. The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976. Date on which the Act came into force:--
   (i) Sections 2 to 5, 7 to 17, 20, 28, 29, 30, 33, 36, 43 to 53, 55, 56, 57 and 59. 3-1-1977
   (ii) Sections 6, 23 to 26, 37 to 42, 54 and 58. 1-2-1977
   (iii) Section 27 1-4-1977
   [GSR 2(E), dated 3-1-1977].

43. The Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977. Date on which the Act came into force: 13-4-1978 (Date of Assent).

44. The Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978. Date on which the Act came into force:--
   (i) Sections 2, 4 to 16, 22, 23, 25 to 29, 31 to 42, 44 and 45 20-6-1979 [GSR 383(E), dated 19-6-1979].
   (ii) Sections 17 to 21 and 30 1-8-1979 [GSR 383(E), dated 19-6-1979].
   (iii) Sections 24 and 43 6-9-1979 [GSR 529(E), dated 5-9-1979].

45. The Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1980. Date on which the Act came into force: 25-1-1980 (as per s. 1 (2) of the Act).

46. The Constitution (Forty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1982. Date on which the Act came into force: 2-2-1983 (Date of Assent).

47. The Constitution (Forty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1984. Date on which the Act came into force: 26-8-1984 (Date of Assent).


50. The Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment) Act, 1984. Date on which the Act came into force: 11-9-1984 (Date of Assent).

51. The Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act, 1984. Date on which the Act came into force: 16-6-1986 [GSR 871(E), dated 16-6-1986].

52. The Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985. Date on which the Act came into force: 1-3-1985 [GSR 131(E), dated 1-3-1985].


54. The Constitution (Fifty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1986. Date on which the Act came into force: 1-4-1986 (as per s. 1 (2) of the Act).


58. The Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1987. Date on which the Act came into force: 9-12-1987 (Date of Assent).

59. The Constitution (Fifty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1988 Date on which the Act came into force: 30-3-1988 (Date of Assent).

60. The Constitution (Sixtieth Amendment) Act, 1988. Date on which the Act came into force: 20-12-1988 (Date of Assent).


62. The Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Act, 1989. Date on which the Act came into force: 20-12-1989 (as per s. 1 (2) of the Act, i.e. date on which the Bill for this Act is introduced in the Council of States).


64. The Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1990. Date on which the Act came into force: 16-4-1990 (Date of Assent).

66. The Constitution (Sixty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1990. Date on which the Act came into force: 7-6-1990 (Date of Assent).

67. The Constitution (Sixty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1990. Date on which the Act came into force: 4-10-1990 (Date of Assent).


70. The Constitution (Seventieth Amendment) Act, 1992. Date on which the Act came into force:--
   (i) S.2.......Yet to be notified.
   (ii) S.3.......21-12-1991 (as per s.1 (2) of the Act).


76. The Constitution (Seventy-sixth Amendment) Act, 1994. Date on which the Act came into force: 31-8-1994 (Date of Assent).

77. The Constitution (Seventy-seventh Amendment) Act, 1995. Date on which the Act came into force: 17-6-1995 (Date of Assent).

78. The Constitution (Seventy-eighth Amendment) Act, 1995. Date on which the Act came into force: 30-8-1995 (Date of Assent).


85. The Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Act, 2002. Date on which the Act came into force: 4-1-2002 (Date of Assent).

86. The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002. Date on which the Act came into force: 12-12-2002 (Date of Assent).


### APPENDIX II

**FAMOUS CASES OF SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Famous Name</th>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>Citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.P. Christian</td>
<td>A.P. Christian Medical Educational Society v. Govt. of Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>(1986) 2 SCC 667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society Case</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoshit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti Defection Law</td>
<td>Kashinath G. Jalani (Dr.) v. UOI</td>
<td>(1993) 2 SCC 703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu</td>
<td>(1992) 1 SCC 309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
<td>Party Name</td>
<td>Citation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.K. Ramachandra Iyer v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1984) 2 SCC 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conscientious Group v. Mohammed Yunus</td>
<td>AIR 1987 SC 1451; (1987) 3 SCC 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anwar Ali case</td>
<td>The State of West Bengal v. Anwar Ali Sarkar</td>
<td>1952 SCR 284; 1952 SC 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Games Case</td>
<td>People’s Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1983) 1 SCR 456; (1982) 3 SCC 235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly Dissolution Case</td>
<td>State of Rajasthan v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1978) 1 SCR 1; (1977) 3 SCC 592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atma Ram Case</td>
<td>Atma Ram v. The State of Punjab</td>
<td>(1959) 1 SCR Supp 748; 1959 SC 519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M. Ismail Faruqui (Dr.) v. UOI</td>
<td>(1994) 6 SCC 360; 1993 3 All ER 357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
<td>Party Name</td>
<td>Citation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bharat Bank Case</td>
<td>The Bharat Bank Ltd., Delhi v. Employees of the Bharat Bank Ltd.</td>
<td>1950 SCR 459; 1950 SC 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakul Oil Industries Case</td>
<td>Shri Bakul Oil Industries v. State of Gujarat</td>
<td>(1987) 1 SCC 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsara Case</td>
<td>The State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara</td>
<td>1951 SCR 682; 1951 SC 318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Nationalisation Case</td>
<td>Rustam Cowasjee Cooper v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1970) 3 SCR 530; (1970) 2 SCC 298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Council Case</td>
<td>Bar Council of Maharashtra v. M.V. Dhabolkar</td>
<td>(1976) 1 SCR 306; (1975) 2 SCC 702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barsi Light Railway Case</td>
<td>Hariprasad Shivshankar Shukla v. A.D. Divikar</td>
<td>1957 SCR 121; 1957 SC 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bela Banerjee Case</td>
<td>The State of West Bengal, MRS Bela Banerjee &amp; Ors.</td>
<td>1954 SCR 558; 1954 SC 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennettt Coleman case</td>
<td>Bennettt Coleman Case &amp; Co v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1973) 2 SCR 757; (1973) 2 SCC 788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhajahari Mondal Case</td>
<td>Bhajahari Mondal v. State of W.B.</td>
<td>1959 SCR 1276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidi Supply Case</td>
<td>Bidi Supply &amp; Co. v. Union of India &amp; Ors.</td>
<td>1956 SCR 267; 1956 SCR 479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bomai Case</td>
<td>S.R. Bomai v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1994) 3 SCC 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State of Rajasthan v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1997) 3 SCC 592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Berium Chemicals Ltd. v. Company Law Board</td>
<td>AIR 1967 SC 295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
<td>Party Name</td>
<td>Citation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puplhofer v. Hillington</td>
<td>London Borough Council</td>
<td>1996 1 All ER 467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brij Bhushan Case</td>
<td>Brij Bhushan v. State of Delhi</td>
<td>1950 SCR 605; 1950 SC 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooke Bond Case</td>
<td>Management of Brooke Bond India (P) Ltd v. Their Workmen</td>
<td>(1966) 2 SCR 465; 1966 SC 668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauvery Water Dispute</td>
<td>T.N. Cauvery v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1990) 3 SCC 440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challappan case</td>
<td>Southern Railway v. T.r. Challappan</td>
<td>(1976) 1 SCR 783; (1976) 3 SCC 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandraswamy Case, Narasimha Rao</td>
<td>Commissioner of Police v. Registrar High Court</td>
<td>(1996) 6 SCC 323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooverjee Case</td>
<td>Coooverjee B. Bharucah v. The Excise Commissioner &amp; Chief Commissioner, Ajmer</td>
<td>1957 SCR 873; 1954 SC 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi Laws Act, 1912</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detenu Case</td>
<td>Union of India Etc. v. Bhanudas Krishna Gawde</td>
<td>(1977) 2 SCR 719; (1977) 1 SCC 834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
<td>Party Name</td>
<td>Citation</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhingra Case</td>
<td>Parshotam LA; Dhingra v. Union of India</td>
<td>1958 SCR 828; 1958 SC 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation of Political Parties</td>
<td>Common Cause a Registered Society v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1997) 4 SCC 306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunlop Case</td>
<td>Asst. Collector of Central Excise Chandan Nagar, West Bengal v. Dunlop India Ltd</td>
<td>(1985) 2 SCR 190; (1985) 1SCC 260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durganath Case</td>
<td>Deputy Commissioner &amp; Collector Kamrup v. Durganath Sarma</td>
<td>(1968) 1 SCR 561; 1968 SC 394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarkanath Das Case</td>
<td>Dwarkadas Srinivas of Bombay v. The Sholapur Spinning Weaving Co. Ltd</td>
<td>1954 SCR 674; 1954 SC 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>M.C. Mehta Taj Trapezium Matter v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1997) 2 SCC 353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1998) 9 SCC 381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supreme Court Monitoring Committee v. Mussorie Dehradun Dev. Authority</td>
<td>(1997) 11 SCC 605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T.N. Godavaman Thirumulpad</td>
<td>(1998) 2 SCC 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T.N. Godavaman v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1998) 6 SCC 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T.N. Godavaman Thirumulpad v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1998) 2 SCC 341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
<td>Party Name</td>
<td>Citation</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.N. Godavaman</td>
<td>Thirumulpad v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1998) 9 SCC 632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.N. Godavaman</td>
<td>Thirumulpad v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1998) 9 SCC 660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.N. Godavaman</td>
<td>Thirumulpad v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1998) 9 SCC 672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.N. Godavaman</td>
<td>Thirumulpad v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1997) 7 SCC 440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pradeep Krishna v. Union of India</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1996) 8 SCC 599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.L. Wahehra(Dr.) v. Union of India</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1996) 2 SCC 594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Utilization of land for shifting or relocation of hazardous)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1996) 4 SCC 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Management</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1998) 2 SCC 416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appointment of High Court Judge to look into Environment Pollution</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1998) 2 SCC 435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1996) 4 SCC 750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Foundation for Science v. Union of India</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1999) 4 SCC 223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1998) 9 SCC 149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Council for Enviro-Legal v. Union of India</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1995) 3 SCC 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
<td>Party Name</td>
<td>Citation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Kamalnath</td>
<td>(1997) 1 SCC 388</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1997) 11 SCC 327</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vineet Kumar Mathur v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1996) 1 SCC 119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1996) 3 SCC 212</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta (Calcutta Tanneries) v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1997) 2 SCC 411</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1998) 9 SCC 488</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vellore Citizen’s Welfare Forum v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1996) 5 SCC 647</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1996) 5 SCC 281</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1994) Supp 3 SCC 717</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India Ecology</td>
<td>(1996) 8 SCC 462</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Re. Bhavani River-Sakthi Sugar</td>
<td>(1998) 1 SCC 601</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1998) 9 SCC 589</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
<td>Party Name</td>
<td>Citation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Saviors v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1998) 9 SCC 247</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1999) 1 SCC 413</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1998) 8 SCC 648</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jagannath v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1997) 2 SCC 87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gopi Aqua Farms v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1997) 9 SCC 577</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal and environment Legal Defence Fund v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1997) 3 SCC 549</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1998) 8 SCC 206</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1998) 1 SCC 363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escorts Case</td>
<td>Life Insurance Corp. v. Escort Ltd.</td>
<td>(1986) 1 SCC 264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express Newspaper Case</td>
<td>Indian Express Newspapes Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1985) 1 SCC 641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizer Corporation of India Case</td>
<td>Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1981) 2 SCR 52; (1981) 1 SCC 568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Mullin Case</td>
<td>Francis Mullin v. The Administrator Union Territory</td>
<td>(1981) 2 SCR 516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Anthony Public School Case</td>
<td>Frank Anthony Public School Employees Association v. Union of</td>
<td>(1986) 4 SCC 707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fundamental Rights case</td>
<td>His Holiness Keshavananda Bharti Sripadagalavaru v. The State of Kerala</td>
<td>1973 Supp SCR 1; (1973) 4 SCR 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godfrey Philip Case</td>
<td>Union of India v. Godfrey Philips India Ltd.</td>
<td>(1985) 4 SCC 369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golaknath Case</td>
<td>I.C. Golaknath Case v. The State of Madras</td>
<td>(1967) 2 SCR 762; 1967 SC 1643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawala</td>
<td>Union of India v. Jain Associates</td>
<td>(1944) 4 SCC 665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vineet Narayan v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1996) 2 SCC 199</td>
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<td>Ankul Ch. Pradhan v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1996) 6 SCC 354</td>
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<td>Vineet Narayan v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1998) 1 SCC 226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CBI v. V.C. Shukla</td>
<td>(1998) 3 SCC 410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkers Union Case</td>
<td>Bombay Howkers Union v. The Bombay Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>(1985) 1 Supp SCR 849; (1985) 3 SCC 528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Allotment</td>
<td>V.K. Kaul v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1996) 1 SCC 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Shiv Sagar v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1996) 6 SCC 599</td>
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<td>Famous Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shiv Sagar v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1997) 1 SCC 444</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shiv Sagar v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1997) 10 SCC 211</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Airport</td>
<td>Ramana Dayaram Shetty v. The International Airport Authority of India</td>
<td>(1979) 3 SCR 1014; (1979) 3 SCC 489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaganmohan Case</td>
<td>Express Newspaper (P) Ltd. v. Union of India Express</td>
<td>(1996) 1 SCC 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Newspapers P. Ltd.. v. Union of India &amp; Jagmohan (Review Order)</td>
<td>(1986) 1 SCC 259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subhas Sharma v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1991) Supp 1 SCC 574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court</td>
<td>Advocates on Record v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1993) 4 SCC 441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kameshwar Singh Case</td>
<td>State of Bihar v. Maharajadhiraja Kameshwer Singh &amp; Ors.</td>
<td>1952 SCR 889; 1952 SC 252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka Case</td>
<td>State of Karnataka v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1978) 2 SCR 1; (1977) 4 SCC 608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathi Raning Case</td>
<td>Kathi Raning Rawat v. State of Saurashtra</td>
<td>1952 SCR 435; 1952 SC 123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katyani Dayal Case</td>
<td>Katyani Dayal v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1980) 3 SCR 139; (1980) 3 SCC 245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keraala Education Bill</td>
<td></td>
<td>1959 SCR 995; 1958 SC 956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keshavananda Bharti Case</td>
<td>His Holiness Kesavananda Bharti Sripadagalvaru v. State of Kerala</td>
<td>(1973) Supp SCR 1; (1973) 4 SCC 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khare Case</td>
<td>Dr. N.B. Khare v. State of Delhi</td>
<td>1950 SCR 519; 1950 SC 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khudiram Das Case</td>
<td>Khudiram Das v. The State of W.B.</td>
<td>(1975) 2 SCR 832; (1975) 2 SCC 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kraipak Case</td>
<td>A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1970) 1 SCR 457; (1969) 2 SCC 262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
<td>Party Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal Support Society Case</td>
<td>Bihar Legal Support Society v. Chief Justice of India</td>
<td>(1986) 4 SCC 767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIC Case</td>
<td>LIC v. D.J. Bahadur</td>
<td>(1981) 1 SCR 1083;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandal Case</td>
<td>Indrasawhny v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1981) 1SCC 315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maneka Gandhi Case</td>
<td>Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1978) 2 SCR 621;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maru Ram Case</td>
<td>Maru Ram v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1981) 1 SCR 1196;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meenakshi Mills Case</td>
<td>Shree Meenakshi Mills Ltd. v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1974) 2 SCR 398;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Corporation Case</td>
<td>Union of India v. The Metal Corporation of India Ltd</td>
<td>(1967) 1 SCR 255;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerva Mills Case</td>
<td>Minerva Mills Ltd. V. Union of India</td>
<td>(1981) 1 SCR 206;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Board Case</td>
<td>Municipal Board, Pratapgarh v. Mahendra Singh Chawla</td>
<td>(1982) 3 SCC 331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>(1980) 4 SCC 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Anthem Case</td>
<td>Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala</td>
<td>(1986) 3 SCC 615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Profit</td>
<td>Shrikant v. Vasantrao</td>
<td>(2006) 2 SCC 682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Mukherjee Case</td>
<td>P. Mukherjee v. West Bengal</td>
<td>(1969) 2 SCR 635; 1970 SC 852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parshotam Lal Case</td>
<td>Parshotam Lal Dhingra v. Union of India</td>
<td>1958 SCR 828; 1958 SC 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Centre for Public Interest Litigation v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1995) Supp 3 SCC 382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common Cause v. Union of India Satte Largesse</td>
<td>(1996) 6 SCC 530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common Cause v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1996) 6 SCC 593</td>
</tr>
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<td>Citation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pipraich Sugar Mills</td>
<td>Pipraich Sugar Mills Ltd. v. Pipraich Sugar Mills Majdoor Union</td>
<td>1956 SCR 872; 1957 SC 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pritam Singh Case</td>
<td>Pritam Singh v. the State</td>
<td>1950 SCR 453; 1950 SC 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privy Purses Case</td>
<td>H.H. Maharajadhiraja Madhav Rao Jiwaji rao v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1971) 3 SCR 9; (1971) 1 SCC 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qasim Razvi Case</td>
<td>Syed Qasim Razvi v. State of Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragubir Singh Case</td>
<td>Thakur Raghubir singh v. Court of Wards Ajmer</td>
<td>1953 SCR 1049; 1953 SC 373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ram Manohar Lohia Case</td>
<td>Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia v. State of Bihar</td>
<td>(1966) 1 SCR 709; 1966 SC 740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ram Naresh Pandey Case</td>
<td>State of Bihar v. Ram Naresh Pandey</td>
<td>1957 SCR 279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ram Sharama Case</td>
<td>State of H.P. v. Umed Ram Sharma</td>
<td>(1986) 2 SCC 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramaswamy Case</td>
<td>Sub-Committee on Judicial Accountability v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1991) 3 SCC 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-Committee on Judicial Accountability v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1992) 3 SCC 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sarojini Ramaswami v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1992) 4 SCC 506</td>
</tr>
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<td>Famous Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-Committee on</td>
<td>SCJA v. Justice V. Ramawami</td>
<td>(1991) 4 SCC 699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>v. Union of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accountability</td>
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<tr>
<td>v. Union of India</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rameshwar Case</td>
<td>Rameshwar Shaw v. Dist. Magistrate Buurdwan &amp; Anr.</td>
<td>(1964) 4 SCR 921; 1964 SC 334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranjit Singh Case</td>
<td>Ranjit Singh &amp; Ors. V. The State of Punjab</td>
<td>(1965) 1 SCR 82; 1965 SC 632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Romesh Thapper v. State of Madras</td>
<td>1950 SCR 594; 1950 SC 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royappa Case</td>
<td>E.P. Royappa v. Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>1974 2 SCR 349; (1974) 4 SCC 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudal Sah Case</td>
<td>Rudal Sah v. State of Bihar</td>
<td>(1983) 4 SCC 441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagir Ahmad Case</td>
<td>Sagir Ahmad v. The State of U.P.</td>
<td>(1955) 1 SCR 707; 1954 SC 728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sajjan Singh</td>
<td>Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan</td>
<td>(1965) 1 SCR 933; 1965 SC 845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakal Newspaper Case</td>
<td>Sakal Newspapers P. Ltd v. The Union of India</td>
<td>(1962) 3 SCR 842; 1962 SC 305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
<td>Party Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sampath Kumar Case</td>
<td>of Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>(1987) 1 SCC 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanjeev Coke Case</td>
<td>S.P. Sampath Kumar v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1983) 1 SCR 1000;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(1983) 1 SCC 147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sankari Prasad Case</td>
<td>Sri Sankari Prasad Singh Deo v.</td>
<td>1952 SCR 89; 1951 SCR 458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Union of India &amp; State of Bihar</td>
<td></td>
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<td>SCC 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santosh Gupta Case</td>
<td>Santosh Gupta v. SBI</td>
<td>(1980) 3 SCC 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sashi Kumar Case</td>
<td>Sashi Kumar v. State of Bihar</td>
<td>(1986) 1 SCC 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>SC 1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebastian Case</td>
<td>Sebastian M. Hongray v. Union of India</td>
<td>1984 1 SCR 904; (1984) 1</td>
</tr>
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<td>SCC 339</td>
</tr>
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<td>SCC 831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>1 SCC 509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinde Case</td>
<td>State of M.P. v. Ranoji Rao Shinde</td>
<td>(1968) 3 SCR 489; 1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SC 1053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirur Mutt Case</td>
<td>The Commissioner, Hindu Religious</td>
<td>1954 SCR 1005; 1954 SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Endowments, Madras v. Sri</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kakshmindra Tirtha Swamiar of Shirur Mutt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shriram Case</td>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1986) 2 SCC 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>2 SCC 521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
<td>Party Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Development</td>
<td>Manilal Singh v. Dr, Borobabu Singh</td>
<td>(1994) Supp 1 SCC 718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jamaate-E-Islami Hind v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1995) 1 SCC 428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gita Hariharan v. Reserve Bank of India</td>
<td>(1999) 2 SCC 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1997) 8 SCC 770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People’s Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1997) 1 SCC 301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kanta Devi v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1994) 6 SCC 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syndicate Bank v. K.Umesh Nayak</td>
<td>(1994) 5 SCC 572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.Sundersan v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1995) 4 SCC 572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
<td>Party Name</td>
<td>Citation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Om Prakash v. Asst. Engineer, Haryana Agro Industries</td>
<td>(1994) 3 SCC 504</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of India v. Pratibha Banerjee</td>
<td>(1995) 6 SCC 765</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Medical Association v. V.P. Shantha</td>
<td>(1995) 6 SCC 651</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anamika Chawla v. Metropolitan Magistrate</td>
<td>(1997) 5 SCC 346</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarala Mudgal v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1995) 3 SCC 635</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharshi Avadesh v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1994) Supp (1) SCC 713</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Famous Name</td>
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<td>Citation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumer Education of Research Centre v. Union of India</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1995) 3 SCC 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of India v. Bijan Ghosh</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1997) 6 SCC 535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramesh Yeshwant Prabhoo (Dr) v. Prabhakar Kasinath</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1996) 1 SCC 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi Science Forum v. Union of India</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1996) 2 SCC 405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Cause v. Union of India</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1996) 1 SCC 753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1998) 9 SCC 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammed Anis v. Union of India</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1994) Supp 1 SCC 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob George (Dr) v. State of Kerala</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1994) 3 SCC 430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
<td>Party Name</td>
<td>Citation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radha Bai (Miss) v. Union Territory of Pondicherry</td>
<td>(1995) 4 SCC 141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi Domestic Womens Forum v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1995) 1 SCC 141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Re, Harijai Singh Bijoy Kumar</td>
<td>(1996) 6 SCC 466</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1996) 6 SCC 756</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1997) 10 SCC 549</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaurav Jain v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1997) 8 SCC 114</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Famous Name</td>
<td>Party Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Courts Bill Reference Case</td>
<td>In re The Special Courts Bill, 1978</td>
<td>(1979) 2 SCR 476; (1979) 1 SCC 380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Xaviers Case</td>
<td>Ahmedabad St. Xaviers College Society v. The State of Gujarat</td>
<td>1975 1 SCR 173; (1974) 1 SCC 717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Trading Corporation Case</td>
<td>State trading Corporation of India Ltd. v. The Commercial Tax Officer Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>(1964) SCR 499; 1963 SC 1811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styavier Singh Case</td>
<td>Satyavir Singh v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1985) 4 SCC 252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subodh Gopal Case</td>
<td>The State of West Bengal v. Subodh Gopal Bose</td>
<td>1954 SCR 587 1954 SC 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukhdev Case</td>
<td>Sudhdev Singh &amp; Ors. V. Bhagatram Sardar Singh Raghuvansi &amp; Ors.</td>
<td>(1975) 3 SCR 619 (1975) 1 SCC 421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundara Money Case</td>
<td>State Bank of India v. Shri N. Sundara Money</td>
<td>(1976) 3 SCR 160; (1976) 1 SCC 822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunil Batra Case</td>
<td>Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration</td>
<td>(1979) 1 SCR 392; (1978) 4 SCC 494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Name</td>
<td>Party Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>TADA</td>
<td>Kartar Singh v. State of Punjab In Re. Special Court’s Bill 1978</td>
<td>(1994) 3 SCC 569; (1979) 1 SCC 380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tara Prasad Singh Case</td>
<td>Tara Prasad Singh etc. etc. v. Union of India &amp; Ors.</td>
<td>(1980) 3 SCR 1042; (1980) 4 SC 179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telco Case</td>
<td>Tata Engineering &amp; Locomotive Co. Ltd. v. State of Bihar</td>
<td>(1964) 6SCR 885; 1965 SC 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport Corp. Case</td>
<td>Central Inland Water Transport Corp. v. Brojo Nath Gangully</td>
<td>(1986) 3 SCC 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Carbide</td>
<td>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1987) 1 SCC 395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Carbide Coprn v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1989) 1 SCC 674</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union Carbide Coprn v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1989) 3 SCC 38</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Charan Lal Sahu v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1990) 1 SCC 613</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union Carbide Coprn v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1991) 4 SCC 584</td>
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<td>Union Carbide Coprn v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1990) 3 SCC 115</td>
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<td>Union Carbide Coprn v. Union of India</td>
<td>AIR 1992 SC 317</td>
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<td>Famous Name</td>
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<td>(Interim Application)</td>
<td>Union Carbide Coprn v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1994) Supp 3 SCC 328</td>
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<td>Usmanali Case</td>
<td>Nawab USmanali Khan v. Agarwal</td>
<td>(1965) 3 SCR 201; 1965 SC 1798</td>
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<td>Veerappa Pillai Case</td>
<td>Veerappa Pillai v. Raman &amp; Raman Ltd.</td>
<td>1950 SCR 583; 1952 SC 192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wadhwa Case</td>
<td>D.C. Wadhwa (Dr.) v. Union of India</td>
<td>(1987) 1 SCC 378</td>
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APPENDIX III

FAMOUS TRIALS OF THE WORLD IN PUBLIC DOMAIN RESOURCES

The Appendix covers Famous Trials prosecuted over many decades back on famous personalities and warmth issues with a view to provide a ready reference to law students.

Famous Trials by Douglas O. Linder (2009), UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-KANSAS CITY (UMKC) SCHOOL OF LAW (http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/ftrials.htm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trial of Socrates (399 B.C.)</th>
<th>Gaius Verres Trial (70 B.C.)</th>
<th>Trial of Jesus (30 A.D.)</th>
<th>Thomas More Trial (1535)</th>
<th>Trial of Galileo (1633)</th>
<th>Salem Witchcraft Trials (1692)</th>
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<tr>
<td>John Peter Zenger Trial (1735)</td>
<td>Boston Massacre Trials (1770)</td>
<td>Mutiny on the Bounty Court-Martial (1792)</td>
<td>Burr Conspiracy Trial (1807)</td>
<td>Amistad Trials (1839-1840)</td>
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<td>Dakota Conflict Trials</td>
<td>1862</td>
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<td>Lincoln Conspiracy Trial</td>
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<td>Johnson Impeachment Trial</td>
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<td>Susan Anthony Trial</td>
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<td>Mountain Meadows Massacre Trials</td>
<td>1875-76</td>
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<td>Earp (O.K. Corral) Trial</td>
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<td>Guiteau Trial</td>
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<td>Louis Riel Trial</td>
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<td>Haymarket Trial</td>
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<td>Lizzie Borden Trial</td>
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<td>Three Trials of Oscar Wilde</td>
<td>1895</td>
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<td>Bill Haywood Trial</td>
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<td>Thaw (White Murder) Trials</td>
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<td>Sheriff Shipp Trial</td>
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<td>Triangle Fire Trial</td>
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<td>Leo Frank Trial</td>
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<td>Sacco-Vanzetti Trial</td>
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<td>Leopold and Loeb Trial</td>
<td>1924</td>
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<td>Scopes &quot;Monkey&quot; Trial</td>
<td>1925</td>
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<td>Sweet Trials</td>
<td>1925 &amp; 26</td>
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<td>Massie Trials</td>
<td>1931 &amp; 32</td>
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<td>Scottsboro Boys Trials</td>
<td>1931-37</td>
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<td>Hauptmann (Lindbergh) Trial</td>
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JUST THE LAW LINK
(http://www.justlawlinks.com/TRIALS/index-trials.htm)
This site useful for referring famous court trials around the world and
American jurisdiction. Beside one can find trials on cyber law also.

FAMOUS COURT TRIALS

- FAMOUS TRIALS AROUND THE WORLD
  - The Trial of Joan of Arc (1431)
  - The Trial of Martin Luther (1521)
  - The Trial of Sir Thomas More (1535)
  - The Trial of Charles I (1649)
  - The Bounty Mutineers Court Martial (1792)
  - The Trials Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette (1792-93)
  - The Case of Alfred Dreyfus (1894 and 1899)
  - The Trial of Gandhi (1922)
  - The ("Beer Hall Putsch") Trial of Adolf Hitler (1924)
  - The Adolf Eichmann Trial (1961)
  - The Nelson Mandela Trial (1963-64)

The 'Lectric Law Library Lawclopedia's HISTORIC COURT
DECISIONS (http://www.lectlaw.com/tcas.htm)

Lectric law library Lawclopedia is a selection of famous, infamous, and
historically significant constitutional court decisions mostly by the U.S.
Supremes, generally in chronological order, the larger ones are available
in both HTML & zipped (compressed) versions.

- MARBURY v. MADISON, 1803 Established the "Very Essence
  of Judicial Duty" is Deciding what Laws Conform to the
  Constitution -- ("Judicial Review")
- M'CULLOCH v. MARYLAND, 1819 U.S. Constitution is "The
  Supreme Law of the Land"
- M'CULLOCH v. MARYLAND,
- GIBBONS v. OGDEN, 1824 the Constitution Defines Federal
  Power to Regulate Commerce & Such Powers Cannot Be
  Exercised by a State
- THE APOLLON, EDON, CLAIM, 1824 Holding the Municipal
  Laws of One Nation Do Not
  Extend Beyond its Own Territory, Except Regarding Its Own
  Citizens
DRED SCOTT v. SANDFORD, 1857 Infamous Decision That a Slave's Not a "Citizen" but "Property, to be Used in Subserviency to the Interests, the Convenience, or the Will, of His Owner" & "Without Social, Civil, or Political Rights"

THE BRIG AMY WARWICK, ET AL, 1862 Four "Prize Cases" Discussing Presidential War Powers Authority

BERG v. BRITISH & AFRICAN STEAM NAV. CO., 1863 "Prize Case" Finding President's Power to Initiate Military Action w/o Congress Declaring War

UNITED STATES v. KLEIN, 1872 Congress has No Power to Enact a Statute which Limits the Jurisdiction of the Federal Courts

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE CASES, 1873 Held 13th & 14th Amends Don't Protect Individual's Rights against Discrimination by Their Own States

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE CASES

EX PARTE VIRGINIA, 1879 Decided 14th Amend Means No State officers or Agencies Can Deny Equal Protection to any Person In Its Jurisdiction

STRAUDER v. W. VIRGINIA, 1880 1st Equal Protection Clause Use for Racial Protection

YICK WO v. HOPKINS, 1886 A "Neutral" Law Violates Equal Protection when In Practice it Operates to Discriminate Against Racial Minority

LOCHNER v. NEW YORK, 1905 On when a State's Police Powers Violates Personal Liberty to Contract Under the 14th Amendment

ABRAMS v. UNITED STATES, 1919 The Gov't Can Criminalize Anti-American Speech

PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. v. MAHON, 1922 When Property Regulation Goes Too Far it Becomes an Unconstitutional Taking

FROTHINGHAM v. MELLON & MASS. v. MELLON, 1923 Only when Some Direct Injury

- **SHELLEY v. KRAEMER, 1948** Decided Discriminatory Private Agreements OK Under 14th Amend; but a Violation for State Courts to Enforce Them

- **ROTH v. UNITED STATES, 1957** Criminal Laws Against Mailing of "Obscene, Lewd, Lascivious, Filthy or Indecent" Material are Constitutional

- **GIDEON v. WAINWRIGHT, 1963** State's Refusal to Appoint Counsel for an Indigent Accused of Non-Capital Felony Violated Due Process Clause

- **MIRANDA v. ARIZONA, 1966** Criminal Suspect's Rights Include Being Informed of Rights to Counsel and to Remain Silent

- **MIRANDA v. ARIZONA**

- **BIVENS v. SIX UNKNOWN FED. NARCOTICS AGENTS, 1971** Established a Cause of Action for Unconstitutional Acts by Federal Agents

- **NEW YORK TIMES v. U.S., 1971** "Pentagon Papers" Case Decided Nixon's Attempted "Prior Restraint" was Unconstitutional Interference w/ Press Freedom

- **NEW YORK TIMES v. U.S.**

- **KASTIGAR v. U.S., 1972** Grant of Use Immunity can Override a Witness' 5th Amendment Self-Incrimination Privilege Claim

- **GREGG v. GEORGIA, 1976** Death Penalty is Constitutional & Not "Cruel & Unusual Punishment" if Drafted to Ensure Adequate Info & Guidance

- **GREGG v. GEORGIA**

- **FCC v. PACIFICA FOUNDATION, 1978** "Filthy Words" Case Says Constitution Allows Proscription of "Indecent" Language that's Not "Obscene"

- **FCC v. PACIFICA FOUNDATION**
APPENDIX IV

FREE ONLINE LEGAL JOURNALS

FREE ONLINE LEGAL JOURNALS

Agora International Journal of Juridical Science
http://www.juridicaljournal.univagora.ro/?page=home

AKRON LAW REVIEW
Alabama Law Review
http://www.law.ua.edu/lawreview/
Alaska Law Review
http://www.law.duke.edu/journals/alr/

British Journal of Criminology

Brooklyn Journal of Corporate, finance and Commercial Law

Brooklyn Journal Of International Law

Brooklyn Law Review

Business Lawyer (ABA)

California Law Review
http://www.californialawreview.org/issues

Canadian Journal of Family Law

Case Western Reserve Law Review
http://www.law.case.edu/student_life/journals/law_review/default.htm

Cornell International Law Journal
http://organizations.lawschool.cornell.edu/ilj/
Denver Journal of International Law and Policy
http://www.law.du.edu/ilj/ilj_online.htm

Duke Environmental Law & Policy Forum

Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law
http://www.law.duke.edu/journals/djcil/

Duke Journal of Gender Law and Policy
http://www.law.duke.edu/journals/djilp/index.htm

Duke Law Journal
http://www.law.duke.edu/journals/dlj/index

Electronic Journal of Comparative Law
http://www.ejcl.org/

Entertainment and Sports Law Journal
http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/law/elj/eslj

European Journal of International Law
http://www.ejil.org/

European Journal of Legal Studies
http://www.ejls.eu/index.php?

Federal Court Law Review
http://www.fclr.org/

Florida Journal of International Law

Florida State University Law Review
http://www.law.fsu.edu/journals/lawreview/

Goettingen Journal of International Law
http://www.gojil.eu/

Harvard Environmental Law
http://www.law.harvard.edu/students/orgs/elr/

Harvard Human Rights Journal
http://harvardhrj.com/

Harvard International Review

Harvard Journal of Law and Technology

Harvard Law Review
http://www.harvardlawreview.org/index.php

Indiana Law Journals
International Journal of Communications & Policy
http://www.ijclp.net/current_issue.html

International Journal of Refugee Law
http://ijrl.oxfordjournals.org/archive/

International Review of the Red Cross
http://www.icrc.org/eng/review

Internet Journal of Law, Healthcare and Ethics

Journal of Information, Law & Technology
http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/law/elj/jilt/

Journal of International Commercial Law and Technology
http://www.jiclt.com/index.php/jiclt/index

Journal of Law and policy (Brooklyn Law School)

Journal of Philosophy, Science & Law
http://www6.miami.edu/ethics/jpsl/index.html

Journal of Politics & Law
http://ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/jpl/index

Jury Experts
http://www.astcweb.org/public/publication/

Law and Contemporary Problems
http://www.law.duke.edu/journals/lcp/

Law, Environment & Development Journal
http://www.lead-journal.org/

Law, Social Justice and Global Development Journal
http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/law/elj/lgd/

Michigan Telecommunications and Technology Law Review

Richmond Journal of Law & Technology
http://law.richmond.edu/jolt/index.asp

Rutgers Journal of Law and Religion

Stanford Technology Law Review
http://stlr.stanford.edu/

Taxas Law Review
http://www.texaslrev.com/

University of Ottawa Law and Technology Journal
http://www.uoltj.ca/
War Crimes, Genocide, and Crimes Against Humanity
http://www.war-crimes.org/

Washburn Law Journal
http://washburnlaw.edu/wlj/

Web Journal of Current Legal Issues
http://webjcli.ncl.ac.uk/

Yale Law Journal
http://www.yalelawjournal.org/current-issue.html
APPENDIX V

LEGAL LATIN PHRASES AND MAXIMS

A Legal Maxim is an established principle or proposition. The Latin term, apparently a variant on maxima, is not to be found in Roman law with any meaning exactly analogous to that of a legal maxim in the Medieval or modern sense of the word, but the treatises of many of the Roman jurists on Regular definitiones, and Sententiae juris are, in some measure, collections of maxims. Most of the Latin maxims developed in the Medieval era in European countries that used Latin as their language for law and courts.

Legal Latin Phrases and Maxims¹

- A mensa et thoro - From bed and board.
- A vinculo matrimonii - From the bond of matrimony.
- Ab extra - From outside.
- Ab initio - From the beginning.
- Absoluta sententia expositore non indiget - An absolute judgment needs no expositor.
- Abundans cautela non nocet - Abundant caution does no harm.
- Accessorium non ducit sed sequitur suum principale - An accessory does not draw, but follows its principal.
- Accessorius sequit - One who is an accessory to the crime cannot be guilty of a more serious crime than the principal offender.
- Acta exteriora iudicant interiora secreta - Outward acts indicate the inward intent.
- Actio non accrevit infra sex annos - The action has not accrued within six years.
- Actio non datur non damnificato - An action is not given to one who is not injured.

¹ http://www.inrebus.com/legalmaxims_a.php
Actio personalis moritur cum persona - A personal action dies with the person.
Actiones legis - Law suits.
Actori incumbit onus probandi - The burden of proof lies on the plaintiff.
Actus nemini facit injuriam - The act of the law does no one wrong.
Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea - The act does not make one guilty unless there be a criminal intent.
Actus reus - A guilty deed or act.
Ad ea quae frequentius acciduunt jura adaptantur - The laws are adapted to those cases which occur more frequently.
Ad hoc - For this purpose.
Ad infinitum - Forever, without limit, to infinity.
Ad perpetuam rei memoriam - For a perpetual memorial of the matter.
Ad quaestionem facti non respondent judices; ad quaestionem legis non respondent juratores - The judges do not answer to a question of fact; the jury do not answer to a question of Law.
Aedificare in tuo proprio solo non licet quod alteri noceat - It is not lawful to build on one's own land what may be injurious to another.
Aequitas legem sequitur - Equity follows the law.
Aequitas nunquam contravenit legem - Equity never contradicts the law.
Alibi - At another place, elsewhere.
Alienatio rei praefertur juri accrescendi - Alienation is preferred by law rather than accumulation.
Aliunde - From elsewhere, or, from a different source
Allegans contraria non est audiendus - One making contradictory statements is not to be heard.
Allegans suam turpitudinem non est audiendus - One alleging his own infamy is not to be heard.
Allegatio contra factum non est admittenda - An allegation contrary to a deed is not to be heard.
Ambiguitas contra stipulatorem est - An ambiguity is most strongly construed against the party using it.
Ambiguitas verborum patens nulla verificatione excluditur - A patent ambiguity is never helped by averment.
Amicus curiae - A friend of the Court.
Angliae jura in omni casu libertati dant favorem - The laws of England are favorable in every case to liberty.
Animo furandi - With an intention of stealing.
Animo testandi - With an intention of making a will.
Annus luctus - The year of mourning.
Ante - Before.
Aqua currit et debet currere, ut currere solebat - Water runs and ought to run.
Arbitrium est judicum - An award is a judgment.
Arbor dum crescit; lignum cum crescere nescit - A tree while it grows, wood when it cannot grow.
Argumentum ab auctoritate fortissimun est in lege - An argument drawn from authority is the strongest in law.
Argumentum ab impossibili plurimum valet in lege - An argument from impossibility is very strong in law.
Argumentum ad hominem - An argument directed at the person.
Argumentum ad ignorantiam - An argument based upon ignorance (i.e. of one’s adversary).
Arma in armatos sumere jura sinunt - The laws permit the taking up of arms against the armed.
Assentio mentium - The meeting of minds, i.e. mutual assent.
Assignatus utitur jure auctoris - An assignee is clothed with rights of his assignor.
Audi alteram partem - Hear the other side.
Aula regis - The King’s Court.
Benignior sententia in verbis generalibus seu dubiis est preferenda - The more favorable construction is to be placed on general or doubtful words.
Bis dat qui cito dat - He gives (pays) twice who pays promptly.
Bona fide - Sincere, in good faith.
Bona vacantia - Goods without an owner.
Boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem - It is the part of a good judge to enlarge his jurisdiction, i.e. remedial authority.
Boni judicis est judicium sine dilatatione mandare executioni - It is the duty of a good judge to cause execution to issue on a judgment without delay.
Boni judicis lites dirimere est - It is the duty of a good judge to prevent litigation.
Bonus judex secundum aequum et bonum judicat et aequitatem stricto juri praefert - A good judge decides according to justice and right and prefers equity to strict law.
Breve judiciale non cadit pro defectu formae - A judicial writing does not fail through defect of form.

Cadit quaestio - The matter admits of no further argument.

Cassetur billa (breve) - Let the writ be quashed.

Casus fortuitus non est spectandus; et nemo tenetur divinare - A fortuitous event is not to be foreseen and no person is bound to divine it.

Catalla reputantur inter minima in lege - Chattels are considered in law among the minor things.

Causa proxima, non remota spectatur - The immediate, and not the remote cause is to be considered.

Caveat emtor - Let the purchaser beware.

Caveat venditor - Let the seller beware.

Cepi corpus et est languidum - I have taken the body and the prisoner is sick.

Cepi corpus et paratum habeo - I have taken the body and have it ready.

Ceteris paribus - Other things being equal.

Consensu - Unanimously or, by general consent.

Consensus ad idem - Agreement as to the same things.

Consuetudo loci observanda est - The custom of the place is to be observed.

Contemporanea expositio est optima et fortissima in lege - A contemporaneous exposition is best and most powerful in law.

Contra - To the contrary.

Contra bonos mores - Against good morals.

Contra non valentem agere nulla currit praescriptio - No prescription runs against a person not able to act.

Contractus est quasi actus contra actum - A contract is an act as it were against an act.

Conventio et modus vincunt legem - A contract and agreement overcome the law.

Conventio privatorum non potest publico juri derogare - An agreement of private persons cannot derogate from public right.

Coram Domino Rege - In the presence of our Lord the King.

Coram non judice - Before one who is not a judge.

Corpus - Body.

Corpus delicti - The body, i.e. the gist of crime.
Corpus humanum non recipit aëstimationem - A human body is not susceptible of appraisement.

Crescente malitia crescere debet et poena - Vice increasing, punishment ought also to increase.

Crimen omnia ex se nata vitiat - Crime vitiates every thing, which springs from it.

Crimen trahit personam - The crime carries the person.

Cujus est dare, ejus est disponere - He who has a right to give has the right to dispose of the gift.

Cujus est solum, ejus est usque ad coelam; et ad inferos - He who owns the soil owns it up to the sky; and to its depth.

Cum duo inter se pugnantia reperiuntur in testamentis ultimum ratum est - When two things repugnant to each other are found in a will, the last is to be confirmed.

Cursus curiae est lex curiae - The practice of the court is the law of the court.

Custos morum - A guardian of morals.

Damnum sine injuria - damage without legal injury.

De bonis asportatis - Of goods carried away.

De bonis non administratis - Of goods not administered.

De die in diem - From day to day.

De facto - In fact.

De futuro - In the future.

De integro - As regards the whole.

De jure - Rightful, by right.

De minimis lex non curat - The law does not notice trifling matters.

De novo - Starting afresh.

Debite fundamentum fallit opus - Where there is a weak foundation, the work fails.

Debita sequuntur personam debitoria - Debts follow the person of the debtor.

Debitor non praesumitur donare - A debtor is not presumed to make a gift.

Debitum et contractus sunt nullius loci - Debt and contract are of no particular place.

Debitum in praesenti, solvendum in futuro - A present debt is to be discharged in the future.
Delegata potestas non potest delegari - A delegated authority cannot be again delegated.

Derivativa potestas non potest esse major primitiva - The power which is derived cannot be greater than that from which it is derived.

Deus solus haeredem facere potest, non homo - God alone, not man, can make an heir.

Dies Dominicus non est juridicus - Sunday is not a day in law.

Discretio est discernere per legem quid sit justum - Discretion is to discern through law what is just.

Doli incapax - Incapable of crime.

Dominium - Ownership.

Domus sua cuique est tutissimum refugium - Every mans house is his safest refuge.

Dona clandestina sunt semper suspiciosa - Clandestine gifts are always suspicious.

Dormiunt leges aliquando, nunquam moriuntur - The laws sometimes sleep, but never die.

Doti lex favet; praemium pudoris est; ideo parcatur - The law favors dower; it is the reward of chastity, therefore let it be preserved.

Dubitante - Doubting the correctness of the decision.

Duo non possunt in solido unam rem possidere - Two cannot possess one thing each in entirety.

Ei incumbit probatio qui - The onus of proving a fact rests upon the man.

Ei incumbit probatio qui dicit, non qui negat - The burden of the proof lies upon him who affirms, not he who denies.

Error, qui non resistitur approbatur - An error not resisted is approved.

Et cetera - Other things of that type.

Ex cathedra - With official authority.

Ex concessis - In view of what has already been accepted/

Ex dolo malo actio non oritur - A right of action cannot arise out of fraud.

Ex facie - On the fact of it.

Ex gratia - Out of kindness, voluntary.

Ex nihilo nil fit - From nothing nothing comes.

Ex nudo pacto actio non oritur - No action arises on a contract without a consideration.

Ex parte - Proceeding brought by one person in the absence of another.

Ex post facto - By reason of a subsequent act.
➢ Ex praecedentibus et consequentibus optima fit interpretatio - The best interpretation is made from things preceding and following.

➢ Ex turpi causa non oritur actio - No action arises on an immoral contract.

➢ Exceptio probat regulam - An exception proves the rule.

➢ Executio est executio juris secundum judicium - Execution is the fulfillment of the law in accordance with the judgment.

➢ Executio est finis et fructus legis - An execution is the end and the fruit of the law.

➢ Executio legis non habet injuriam - Execution of the law does no injury.

➢ Extra legem positus est civiliter mortuus - One out of the pale of the law (i.e. an outlaw) is civilly dead.

➢ Faciendum - Something which is to be done.

➢ Factum - An act or deed.

➢ Facultas probationum non est angustanda - The right of offering proof is not to be narrowed.

➢ Falsa demonstratio non nocet - A false description does not vitiate.

➢ Fatetur facinus qui judicium fugit - He who flees judgment confesses his guilt.

➢ Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas - Happy is he who has been able to understand the causes of things.

➢ Felonia implicatur in qualibet proditione - Felony is implied in every treason.

➢ Festinatio justitiae est noverca infortunii - The hurrying of justice is the stepmother of misfortune.

➢ Fictio cedit veritati; fictio juris non est, ubi veritas - Fiction yields to truth. Where truth is, fiction of law does not exist.

➢ Fides servanda est - Good faith is to be preserved.

➢ Fieri facias (abbreviated fi. fa.) - That you cause to be made.

➢ Filiatio non potest probari - Filiation cannot be proved.

➢ Firmior et potentior est operatio legis quam dispositio hominis - The operation of law is firmer and more powerful than the will of man.

➢ Forma legalis forma essentialis est - Legal form is essential form.

➢ Fortior est custodia legis quam hominis - The custody of the law is stronger than that of man.

➢ Fractionem diei non recipit lex - The law does not regard a fraction of a day.

➢ Fraus est celare fraudem - It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
Fraus est odiosa et non praesumenda - Fraud is odious and is not to be presumed.

Fraus et jus nunquam cohabitant - Fraud and justice never dwell together.

Fructus naturales - Vegetation which grows naturally without cultivation.

Frustra probatur quod probatum non relevat - That is proved in vain which when proved is not relevant.

Furor contrahi matrimonium non sinit, quia consensus opus est - Insanity prevents marriage from being contracted because consent is needed.

Generale nihil certum implicat - A general expression implies nothing certain.

Generalia praecedunt, specialia sequuntur - Things general precede, things special follow.

Generalia specialibus non derogant - Things general do not derogate from things special.

Generalis regula generaliter est intelligenda - A general rule is to be generally understood.

Gravius est divinam quam temporalem laedere majestatem - It is more serious to hurt divine than temporal majesty.

Habeas corpus - That you have the body.

Habemus optimum testem confitentem reum - We have the best witness, a confessing defendant.

Haeredem est nomen collectum - Heir is a collective name.

Haeres est nomen juris, filius est nomen naturae - Heir is a term of law, son, one of nature.

Haeres legitimus est quem nuptiae demonstrant - He is the lawful heir whom the marriage indicates.

Homo vocabulum est naturae; persona juris civilis - Man is a term of nature, person of the civil law.

Id est (i.e) - That is.

Id quod commune est, nostrum esse dicitur - That which is common is said to be ours.

Idem - The same person or thing.

Idem nihil dicere et insufficienter dicere est - It is the same to say nothing as not to say enough.

Ignorantia facti excusat, ignorantia juris non excusat - Ignorance of fact excuses, ignorance of law does not excuse.

Imperium in imperio - A sovereignty within a sovereignty.

Impotentia excusat legem - Impossibility is an excuse in the law.
Impunitas semper ad deteriora invitat - Impunity always leads to greater crimes.

In aequali jure melior est conditio possidentis - When the parties have equal rights, the condition of the possessor is better.

In alta proditione nullus potest esse accessorius; sed principalis solum modo - In high treason no one can be an accessory; but a principal only.

In Anglia non est interregnum - In England there is no interregnum.

In camera - In private.

In casu extremae necessitatis omnia sunt communia - In a case of extreme necessity everything is common.

In criminalibus probationes debent esse luce clariores - In criminal cases the proofs ought to be cleared than the light.

In curia domini regis, ipse in propria persona jura discernit - In the Kings Court, the King himself in his own person dispenses justice.

In delicto - At fault.

In esse - In existence.

In extenso - At full length.

In fictione legis aequitas existit - A legal fiction is consistent with equity.

In foro conscientiae - In the forum of conscience.

In futuro - In the future.

In jure non remota causa sed proxima spectatur - In law not the remote but the proximate cause is looked at.

In limine - At the outset, on the threshold.

In loco parentis - In place of the parent.

In mortua manu - In a dead hand.

In novo casu novum remedium apponendum est - In a new case a new remedy is to be applied.

In omni re nascitur res quae ipsam rem exterminat - In everything is born that which destroys the thing itself.

In omnibus - In every respect.

In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis - When the parties are equally in the wrong the condition of the possessor is better.

In personam - Against the person.

In pleno - In full.

In quo quis delinquit in eo de jure est puniendus - In whatever thing one offends in that he is to be punished according to law.
In re dubia magis inficiatio quam affirmatio intelligenda - In a doubtful matter the negative is to be understood rather than the affirmative.

In republica maxime conservanda sunt jura belli - In a State the laws of war are to be especially observed.

In situ - In its place.

In terrorem - As a warning or deterrent.

In testamentis plenus testatoris intentionem scrutamur - In wills we seek diligently the intention of the testator.

In traditionibus scriptorum non quod dictum est, sed quod gestum est, inspicitur - In the delivery of writings (deeds), not what is said but what is done is to be considered.

In verbis, non verba sed res et ratio quae renda est - In words, not words, but the thing and the meaning are to be inquired into.

Indicia - Marks, signs.

Injuria non excusat injuriam - A wrong does not excuse a wrong.

Intentio inservire debet legibus, non leges intentioni - Intention ought to be subservient to the laws, not the laws to the intention.

Inter alia - Amongst other things.

Interest reipublicae res judicatas non rescindi - It is in the interest of the State that things adjudged be not rescinded.

Interest reipublicae suprema hominum testamenta rata haberi - It is in the interest of the State that mens last wills be sustained.

Interest reipublicae ut quilibet re sua bene utatur - It is in the interest of the State that every one use properly his own property.

Interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium - It is in the interest of the State that there be an end to litigation.

Interim - Temporary, in the meanwhile.

Interpretare et concordare leges legibus est optimus interpretandi modus - To interpret and harmonize laws is the best method of interpretation.

Interpretatio fienda est ut res magis valeat quam pereat - Such a construction is to be made that the thing may have effect rather than it should fail.

Interruptio multiplex non tollit praescriptionem semel obtentam - Repeated interruption does not defeat a prescription once obtained.

Invito beneficium non datur - A benefit is not conferred upon one against his consent.

Ipsissima verba - The very words of a speaker.

Ipso facto - By that very fact.
Ira furor brevis est - Anger is brief insanity.
Iter arma leges silent - In war the laws are silent.
Judex est lex loquens - A judge is the law speaking.
Judex non potest esse testis in propira causa - A judge cannot be witness in his own cause.
Judex non potest injuriam sibi datam punire - A judge cannot punish a wrong done to himself.
Judex non reddit plus quam quod petens ipse requirit - A judge does not give more than the plaintiff himself demands.
Judiciis posterioribus fides est adhibenda - Faith must be given to later decisions.
Judicis est judicare secundum allegata et probata - It is the duty of a judge to decide according to the allegations and the proofs.
Judicium non debet esse illusorium, suum effectum habere debet - A judgment ought not to be illusory; it ought to have its proper effect.
Judices non tenentur exprimere causam sententiae suae - Judges are not bound to explain the reason of their judgment.
Jura naturae sunt immutabilia - The laws of nature are immutable.
Jura publica antecedenda privatis juris - Public rights are to be preferred to private rights.
Juramentum est indivisibile et non est admittendum in parte verum et in parte falsum - An oath is indivisible and it is not to be held partly true and partly false.
Jurare est Deum in testem vocare, et est actus divini cultus - To swear is to call God to witness and is an act of divine worship.
Jus - A right that is recognised in law.
Jus accrescendi praeferitur oneribus - The right of survivorship is preferred to incumbrances.
Jus ad rem; jus in re - A right to a thing; a right in a thing.
Jus dicere, non jus dare - To declare the law, not to make the law.
Jus est norma recti; et quicquid est contra normam recti est injuria - The law is a rule of right; and whatever is contrary to a rule of right is an injury.
Jus naturale - Natural justice.
Jus naturale est quod apud omnes homines eandem habet potentiam - Natural right is that which has the same force among all men.
Jus scriptum aut non scriptum - The written law or the unwritten law.
- Jusjurandum inter alios factum nec nocere nec prodesse debet - An oath made between third parties ought neither to hurt nor profit.
- Justitia est duplce; severe puniens et vere praeveniens - Justice is two-fold; severely punishing and in reality prohibiting (offences).
- Justitia firmatur solium - The throne is established by justice.
- Justitia nemini neganda est - Justice is to be denied to no one.
- Leges posteriores priorum contrarias abrogant - Subsequent laws repeal prior conflicting ones.
- Legibus sumptis desinentibus legibus naturae utendum est - When laws imposed by the State fail, we must use the laws of nature.
- Lex aliquando sequitur aequitatem - The law sometimes follows equity.
- Lex citius tolerare vult privatum damnum quam publicum malum - The law would rather tolerate a private injury than a public evil.
- Lex dabit remedium - The law will give a remedy.
- Lex dilationes abhorret - The law abhors delays.
- Lex est judicum tutissimus ductor - The law is the safest guide for judges.
- Lex est sanctio sancta jubens honesta et prohibens contraria - The law is a sacred sanction, commanding what is right and prohibiting the contrary.
- Lex indendit vicinum vicini facta scire - The law presumes that one neighbor knows the acts of another.
- Lex necessitatis est lex temporis i.e. instantis - The law of necessity is the law of time, that is time present.
- Lex neminem cogit ad vana seu impossibia - The law compels no one to do vain or impossible things.
- Lex nil frustra facit - The law does nothing in vain.
- Lex non a rege est violanda - The law must not be violated even by the King.
- Lex non defeceret potest in justitia exibenda - The law cannot fail in dispensing justice.
- Lex non novit patrem, nec matrem; solam veritatem - The law does not know neither father nor mother, only the truth.
- Lex non oritur ex injuria - The law does not arise from a mere injury.
- Lex non requirit verificari quod apparent curiae - The law does not require that to be proved which is apparent to the Court.
- Lex non favet delicatorum votis - The law does not favor the wishes of the dainty.
- Lex plus laudatur quando ratione probatur - The law is the more praised when it is supported by reason.
Lex prospicit not respicit - The law looks forward, not backward.
Lex punit mendaciam - The law punishes falsehood.
Lex rejicit superflua, pugnatia, incongrua - The law rejects superfluous, contradictory and incongruous things.
Lex spectat naturae ordinem - The law regards the order of nature.
Lex succurrit ignorant - The law succors the ignorant.
Lex tutissima cassis, sub clypeo legis nemo decipitur - Law is the safest helmet; under the shield of the law no one is deceived.
Lex uno ore omnes alloquitur - The law speaks to all through one mouth.
Longa possessio est pacis jus - Long possession is the law of peace.
Longa possessio parit jus possidendi et tollit actionem vero domino - Long possession produces the right of possession and takes away from the true owner his action.
Magister rerum usus; magistra rerum experientia - Use is the master of things; experience is the mistress of things.
Major continet in se minus - The greater contains the less.
Majus est delictum se ipsum occidere quam alium - It is a greater crime to kill oneself than another.
Mala fide - In bad faith.
Mala grammatica non vitiat chartam - Bad grammar does not vitiate a deed.
Mala in se - Bad in themselves.
Mala prohibita - Crimes prohibited.
Malitia supplet aseatem - Malice supplies age.
Malo animo - With evil intent.
Mandamus - We command.
Maximus magister erroris populus est - The people are the greatest master of error.
Melior est conditio possidentis, ubi neuter jus habet - Better is the condition of the possessor where neither of the two has the right.
Melior testatoris in testamentis spectanda est - In wills the intention of a testator is to be regarded.
Meliorem conditionem suam facere potest minor deteriorem nequaquam - A minor can make his position better, never worse.
Mens rea - Guilty state of mind.
Mentiri est contra mentem ire - To lie is to act against the mind.
Merito beneficium legis amittit, qui legem ipsam subvertere intendit - He justly loses the benefit of the law who seeks to infringe the law.

Minatur innocentibus qui parcit nocentibus - He threatens the innocent who spares the guilty.

Misera est servitus, ubi jus est vagum aut incertum - It is a miserable slavery where the law is vague or uncertain.

Mors dicitur ultimum supplicium - Death is called the extreme penalty.

Multa exercitatione facilius quam regulis percipies - You will perceive many things more easily by experience than by rules.

Nam nemo haeres viventis - For no one is an heir of a living person.

Naturae vis maxima est - The force of nature is the greatest.

Necessitas inducit privilegium quoad jura privata - With respect to private rights necessity induces privilege.

Necessitas non habet legem - Necessity has no law.

Necessitas publica est major quam privata - Public necessity is greater than private necessity.

Negligentia semper habet infortuniam comitem - Negligence always has misfortune for a companion.

Nemo admittendus est inhabilitare se ipsum - No one is allowed to incapacitate himself.

Nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto - No one can be twice punished for the same offence.

Nemo cogitur suam rem vendere, etiam justo pretio - No one is bound to sell his own property, even for a just price.

Nemo contra factum suum venire potest - No man can contradict his own deed.

Nemo debet esse judex in propria causa - No one can be judge in his own case.

Nemo plus juris transferre ad alium potest quam ipse habet - No one can transfer to another a larger right than he himself has.

Nemo potest contra recordum verificare per patriam - No one can verify by the country, that is, through a jury, against the record.

Nemo potest esse tenens et dominus - No one can at the same time be a tenant and a landlord (of the same tenement).

Nemo potest facere per alium, quod per se non potest - No one can do through another what he cannot do himself.

Nemo potest mutare consilium suum in alterius injuriam - No one can change his purpose to the injury of another.
- Nemo praesumitur esse immemor suae aeternae salutis et maxime in articulo mortis - No one is presumed to be forgetful of his eternal welfare, and particularly in the hour of death.
- Nemo prohibetur pluribus defensionibus uti - No one is forbidden to make use of several defences.
- Nemo punitur pro alio delicto - No one is punished for the crime of another.
- Nemo se accusare debet, nisi coram Deo - No one should accuse himself except in the presence of God.
- Nemo tenetur accusare se ipsum nisi coram Deo - No one is bound to accuse himself except in the presence of God.
- Nemo tenetur armare adversarium contra se - No one is bound to arm his adversary against himself.
- Nexus - Connection
- Nihil quod est inconveniens est licitum - Nothing inconvenient is lawful.
- Nil facit error nominis cum de corpore constat - An error of name makes not difference when it appears from the body of the instrument.
- Nisi - Unless
- Non compus mentis - Not of sound mind and understanding
- Non constat - It is not certain
- Non decipitur qui scit se decipi - He is not deceived who knows that he is deceived.
- Non definitur in jure quid sit conatus - What an attempt is, is not defined in law.
- Non est arctius vinculum inter homines quam jusjurandum - There is no stronger link among men than an oath.
- Non est factum - It is not his deed
- Non est informatus - He is not informed.
- Non facias malum ut inde veniat bonum - You shall not do evil that good may come of it.
- Non jus, sed seisina, facit stipitem - Not right, but seisin makes a stock (from which the inheritance must descend).
- Non refert quid notum sit judici si notum non sit in forma judicij - It matters not what is known to the judge if it is not known judicially.
- Non sequitur - An inconsistent statement, it does not follow
- Nullus commodum capere potest ex sua injuria propria - No one can derive an advantage from his own wrong.
Nullus recedat e curia cancellaria sine remedio - No one should depart from a Court of Chancery without a remedy.

Omne sacramentum debet esse de certa scientia - Every oath ought to be of certain knowledge.

Omnia delicta in aperto leviora sunt - All crimes (committed) in the open are (considered) lighter.

Omnia praesumuntur contra spoliatorem - All things are presumed against a wrongdoer.

Omnis innovatio plus novitate perturbat quam utilitate prodeat - Every innovation disturbs more by its novelty than it benefits by its utility.

Optima legum interpres est consuetudo - The best interpreter of laws is custom.

Optimus interpres rerum est usus - The best interpreter of things is usage.

Pacta privata juri publico non derogare possunt - Private contracts cannot derogate from public law.

Par delictum - Equal fault.

Pari passu - On an equal footing.

Partus sequitur ventrem - The offspring follows the mother.

Pater est quem nuptiae demonstrant - The father is he whom the marriage points out.

Peccata contra naturam sunt gravissima - Wrongs against nature are the most serious.

Pendente lite nihil innovetur - During litigation nothing should be changed.

Per curiam - In the opinion of the court.

Per minas - By means of menaces or threats.

Per quod - By reason of which.

Post mortem - After death.

Prima facie - On the face of it.

Prima impressionis - On first impression.

Pro hac vice - For this occasion.

Pro rata - In proportion.

Pro tanto - So far, to that extent.

Pro tempore - For the time being.

Publici juris - Of public right.

Quaeitur - The question is raised.
Quantum - How much, an amount.

Qui facit per alium, facit per se - He who acts through another acts himself.

Qui haeret in litera, haeret in cortice - He who stices to the letter, sticks to the bark.

Qui in utero est, pro jam nato habetur, quoties de ejus commodo quaeritur - He who is in the womb is considered as already born as far as his benefit is considered.

Qui non habet potestatem alienandi, habet necessitatem retinendi - He who has not the power of alienating is under the necessity of retaining.

Qui non habet, ille non dat - He who has not, does not give.

Qui non improbat, approbat - He who does not disapprove, approves.

Qui non obstat quod obstare potest facere videtur - He who does not prevent what he is able to prevent, is considered as committing the thing.

Qui non prohibet quod prohibere potest assentire videtur - He who does not prohibit when he is able to prohibit, is in fault.

Qui peccat ebrius, luat sobrius - He who does wrong when drunk must be punished when sober.

Qui potest et debet vetare et non vetat jubet - He who is able and ought to forbid and does not, commands.

Qui prior est tempore potior est jure - He who is prior in time is stronger in right.

Qui sentit commodum, debet et sentire onus - He who derives a benefit ought also to bear a burden.

Qui tacet consentire videtur - He who is silent appears to consent.

Quid pro quo - Consideration. something for something.

Quidquid plantatur solo, solo cedit - Whatever is planted in or affixed to the soil, belongs to the soil.

Quod ab initio non valet, in tractu temporis non convalescit - What is not valid in the beginning does not become valid by time.

Quod constat curiae opere testium non indiget - What appears to the Court needs not the help of witnesses.

Quod necessarie intelligitur, id non deest - What is necessarily understood is not wanting.

Quod necessitas cogit, defendit - What necessity forces it justifies.

Quod non appareat, non est - What does not appear, is not.

Quod non habet principium non habet finem - What has no beginning has no end.
Quod per me non possum, nec per alium - What I cannot do through myself, I cannot do through another.

Quod prius est verius est; et quod prius est tempore potius est jure - What is first is more true; and what is prior in time is stronger in law.

Quod vanum et inutile est, lex non requirit - The law does not require what is vain and useless.

Quoties in verbis nulla est ambiguitas, ibi nulla expositio contra verba expressa fienda est - When there is no ambiguity in words, then no exposition contrary to the expressed words is to be made.

Ratio est legis anima, mutata legis ratione mutatur et lex - Reason is the soul of the law; when the reason of the law changes the law also is changed.

Re - In the matter of.

Reprobata pecunia leberat solventem - Money refused releases the debtor.

Res - Matter, affair, thing, circumstance.

Res gestae - Things done.

Res integra - A matter untouched (by decision).

Res inter alios acta alteri nocere non debet - Things done between strangers ought not to affect a third person, who is a stranger to the transaction.

Res judicata accipitur pro veritate - A thing adjudged is accepted for the truth.

Res nulis - Nobodys property.

Respondeat superior - Let the principal answer.

Rex est major singulis, minor universis - The King is greater than individuals, less than all the people.

Rex non debet judicare sed secundum legem - The King ought not to judge but according to the law.

Rex non potest peccare - The King can do no wrong.

Rex nunquma moritur - The King never dies.

Rex quod injustum est facere non potest - The King cannot do what is unjust.

Salus populi est suprema lex - The safety of the people is the supreme law.

Sciens - Knowingly.

 Scienter - Knowingly.

Scire facias - That you cause to know.

Scribere est agere - To write is to act.

Se defendendo - In self defence.
Footnotes:

- **Secus** - The legal position is different, it is otherwise.
- **Semper praesumitur pro legitimatione puerorum** - Everything is presumed in favor of the legitimacy of children.
- **Semper pro matriomonio praesumitur** - It is always presumed in favor of marriage.
- **Sententia interlocutoria revocari potest, definitiva non potest** - An interlocutory order can be revoked, a final order cannot be.
- **Servitia personalia sequuntur personam** - Personal services follow the person.
- **Sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas** - So use your own as not to injure another's property.
- **Simplex commendatio non obligat** - A simple recommendation does not bind.
- **Stare decisis** - To stand by decisions (precedents).
- **Stet** - Do not delete, let it stand.
- **Sub modo** - Within limits.
- **Sub nomine** - Under the name of.
- **Sub silentio** - In silence.
- **Sublata causa, tollitur effectus** - The cause being removed, the effect ceases.
- **Sublato fundamento, cadit opus** - The foundation being removed, the structure falls.
- **Subsequens matrimonium tollit peccatum praecedens** - A subsequent marriage removes the preceding wrong.
- **Suggestio falsi** - The suggestion of something which is untrue.
- **Sui generis** - Unique.
- **Summa ratio est quae pro religione facit** - The highest reason is that which makes for religion, i.e. religion dictates.
- **Suppressio veri** - The suppression of the truth.
- **Suppressio veri expressio falsi** - A suppression of truth is equivalent to an expression of falsehood.
- **Talis qualis** - Such as it is.
- **Terra firma** - Solid ground.
- **Testamenta latissimam interpretationem habere debent** - Testaments ought to have the broadest interpretation.
- **Traditio loqui chartam facit** - Delivery makes a deed speak.
- **Transit terra cum onere** - The land passes with its burden.
- Ubi eadem ratio ibi idem jus, et de similibus idem est judicium - When there is the same reason, then the law is the same, and the same judgment should be rendered as to similar things.
- Ubi jus ibi remedium est - Where there is a right there is a remedy.
- Ubi non est principalis, non potest esse accessorius - Where there is no principal, there can be no accessory.
- Ubi nullum matrimonium, ibi nulla dos es - Where there is no marriage, there is no dower.
- Ultima voluntas testatoris est perimplenda secundum veram intentionem suam - The last will of a testator is to be fulfilled according to his true intentio.
- Ut poena ad paucos, metus ad omnes, perveniat - That punishment may come to a few, the fear of it should affect all.
- Utile per inutile non vitiatur - What is useful is not vitiated by the useless.
- Verba charterum fortius accipuntur contra preferentem - The words of deeds are accepted more strongly against the person offering them.
- Verba debent intelligi cum effectu - Words ought to be understood with effect.
- Verba intentioni, non e contra, debent inservire - Words ought to serve the intention, not the reverse.
- Verbatim - Word by word, exactly.
- Vi et armis - With the force and arms.
- Via antiqua via est tuta - The old way is the safe way.
- Vice versa - The other way around.
- Vide - See.
- Vigilantibus non dormientibus jura subveniunt - The laws serve the vigilant, not those who sleep.
- Vir et uxor consentur in lege una persona - A husband and wife are regarded in law as one person.
- Visitationem commendamus - We recommend a visitation.
- Volens - Willing.
- Volenti non fit injuria - An injury is not done to one consenting to it.
- Voluntas in delictis non exitus spectatur - In offences the intent and not the result is looked at.
- Voluntas reputatur pro facto - The will is taken for the deed
# APPENDIX VI

## SUGGESTED ABBREVIATIONS OF INDIAN LEGAL JOURNALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal Name</th>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Parnell Citation</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Accidents Claims Journal,</td>
<td>ACJ</td>
<td>Acci Cl J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Accidents Compensation Cases</td>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>Acci Compn C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Accidents Judicial Reports</td>
<td>AJR</td>
<td>Acci Jud R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Administrative Tribunal Cases</td>
<td>ATC</td>
<td>Admin Trib C</td>
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<td>74. Criminal Appeal Reporter (Supreme Court)</td>
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<td>84. Current Civil Law Judgments</td>
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<td>86. Current Labour Reporter</td>
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**SOME OF THE REPORTS WHICH ARE/CAN BE CITED SIMILARLY**

1. Allahabad Criminal Reports                      | All Cr R           |
2. Allahabad Criminal Rulings                      | All Cr R           |
3. American Law Reports                            | A L R              |
4. Arbitration Law Reporter                        | A L R              |


APP. VI—SUGGESTED ABBREVIATIONS OF INDIAN LEGAL JOURNALS

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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ABBREVIATION NAMES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA

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3. Arunachal Pradesh  Arun P
4. Assam          Ass
5. Bihar          Bih
6. Chandigarh     Ch
7. Chhattisgarh   Chh
8. Dadar & Nagar Haveli  Dad & Nag H
9. Daman & D.    Dam & D
10. Delhi         Del
11. Goa           Goa
12. Gujarat       Guj
13. Haryana       Har
14. Himachal Pradesh  H P
15. Jammu & Kashmir J & K
16. Jharkhand     Jha
17. Karnataka     Kar
18. Kerala        Ker
19. Lakshdweep    Lak
20. Madhya Pradesh  M P
21. Maharashtra    Mah
22. Manipur       Man
23. Meghalaya     Megh
24. Mizoram       Miz
25. Nagaland      Nag
26. Orrisa        Orr
27. Pondicherry   Pon
28. Punjab        Pun
29. Rajasthan     Raj
30. Sikkim        Sik
31. Tamil Nadu    T N
32. Tripura       Tri
33. Uttar Pradesh  U P
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B.J.I.B. & F.L. Butterworths journal of international banking & financial law
B.L. Business lawyer
B.L.R. Building law reports or Business law review
B.T.R. British tax review
B.Y.I.L. British yearbook of international law
Brit.J.Criminol. British journal of criminology
Bracton L.J. Bracton law journal
Build.L.R. Building law reports
Bull.E.C. Bulletin of the European Communities
c. Chapter (of Act of Parliament)
C.A. Court of Appeal
C. & S.L.J. Company and securities law journal
C.B.L.J. Canadian business law journal
C.B.R. Canadian Bar review
C.C.L.T. Canadian cases on the law of torts (1976-)
C.E.C. European Community cases
C.F.I.L.R. Company financial and insolvency law review
C.I.L.J.S.A. Comparative and international law journal of southern Africa
C.J.Q. Civil justice quarterly
C.L. Current law
C.L. & P. Computer law and practice
C.L.B. Commonwealth law bulletin
C.L.E.A. Newsletter Commonwealth Legal Education Association. Newsletter
C.L.J. Cambridge law journal
C.L.P. Current legal problems
C.L.Q. Civil justice quarterly
C.L.R. Commonwealth law reports (Australia)
C.L.S.R. Computer law and security report
C.L.Y. Current law year book
C.M.L.R. Common Market law reports
C.M.L.Rev. Common Market law review
C.O.D. Crown Office digest
C.P.C. Carswell's practice cases
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<tr>
<td>E.I.P.R.</td>
<td>European intellectual property review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.J.I.L.</td>
<td>European journal of international law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.L.Q.</td>
<td>Ecology law quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.L.R.</td>
<td>European law review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.M.L.R.</td>
<td>Entertainment and media law reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.R.</td>
<td>English reports</td>
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<td>E.T.M.R.</td>
<td>European Trade Mark Reports</td>
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<td>Ent. L.R.</td>
<td>Entertainment law review</td>
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<td>Eur. Access</td>
<td>European access</td>
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<td>F.</td>
<td>Federal reporter (USA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>F.C.R.</td>
<td>Family Court reporter or Federal Court reports (Australia) or Federal Court reports (Canada)</td>
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<tr>
<td>F.L.R.</td>
<td>Family law reports or Federal law reports (Australia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>F.S.R.</td>
<td>Fleet Street reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>F Supp.</td>
<td>Federal Supplement (USA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>F.T.L.R.</td>
<td>Financial Times law reports</td>
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<td>Fam</td>
<td>Family Division (see Library guide no 4 Finding Law Reports + Digests)</td>
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<td>Fam.Law</td>
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<td>Fin.L.R.</td>
<td>Financial law reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>G.W.D.</td>
<td>Green's weekly digest</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.L.R.</td>
<td>Housing law reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R.L.J.</td>
<td>Human rights law journal</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R.J.</td>
<td>Human rights journal (shelved as Revue des droits de l'homme)</td>
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<td>H.R.Q.</td>
<td>Human rights quarterly</td>
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<td>Harv.L.R.</td>
<td>Harvard law review</td>
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<td>I.B.L.</td>
<td>International business lawyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.Bull.</td>
<td>Interights bulletin</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.C.C.L.R.</td>
<td>International company and commercial law review</td>
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<td>I.C.J.</td>
<td>International Court of Justice. Reports of judgments...</td>
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<td>I.C.L.Q.</td>
<td>International and comparative law quarterly</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.C.L.R.</td>
<td>International construction law review</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.C.R.</td>
<td>Industrial cases reports (see Library guide no 4 Finding Law Reports + Digests)</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
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<td>I.F.L.Rev.</td>
<td>International financial law review</td>
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<td>I.I.C.</td>
<td>International review of industrial property and copyright law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.J.E.C.L.</td>
<td>International journal of estuarine and coastal law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.L. &amp; P.</td>
<td>Insolvency law and practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.L.J.</td>
<td>Industrial law journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.L.M.</td>
<td>International legal materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.L.P.</td>
<td>International legal practitioner</td>
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<td>I.L.R.</td>
<td>International labour review or International law reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.L.R.M.</td>
<td>Irish law reports monthly</td>
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<td>I.L.T.</td>
<td>Irish law times</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.M.L.</td>
<td>International media law</td>
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<td>I.P.D.</td>
<td>Intellectual property decisions</td>
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<td>I.P.Q.</td>
<td>Intellectual property quarterly</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.P.R.</td>
<td>Intellectual property reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.R.</td>
<td>Irish reports (Eire)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.R.L.I.B.</td>
<td>Industrial relations legal information bulletin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.R.L.R.</td>
<td>Industrial relations law reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.T.E.L.R.</td>
<td>International trust and estate law reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.T.R.</td>
<td>Industrial tribunal reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imm.A.R.</td>
<td>Immigration appeals reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imm. and Nat.</td>
<td>Immigration and nationality law and practice</td>
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<td>L.&amp; P.</td>
<td>Independent solicitor</td>
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<td>Ind.Sol.</td>
<td>Insolvency law and practice or Insurance law and practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int.J.Comp.</td>
<td>International journal of comparative law and industrial relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.I.R.</td>
<td>International journal of law and the family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int.J. Law.</td>
<td>International journal of the sociology of law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Fam</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Int.Rel.</td>
<td>International relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ir.Jur.</td>
<td>Irish jurist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.A.L.</td>
<td>Journal of African law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>J.B.L.</td>
<td>Journal of business law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.C.L.</td>
<td>Journal of child law or Journal of contract law or Journal of criminal law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.C.L. &amp; Crim.</td>
<td>Journal of criminal law and criminology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.C.M.S.</td>
<td>Journal of Common Market studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.Ch.L.</td>
<td>Journal of child law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.E.R.L.</td>
<td>Journal of energy and natural resources law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.Env.L.</td>
<td>Journal of environmental law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.I.B.L.</td>
<td>Journal of international banking law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.I.F.D.L.</td>
<td>Journal of international franchising and distribution law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.J.</td>
<td>Jersey judgments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.L.H.</td>
<td>Journal of legal history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.L.I.S.</td>
<td>Journal of law and information science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.L.S.S.</td>
<td>Journal of the Law Society of Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.Law &amp; Soc.</td>
<td>Journal of law and society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.Leg.Hist.</td>
<td>Journal of legal history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.M.L.C.</td>
<td>Journal of maritime law and commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.M.L. &amp; P.</td>
<td>Journal of media law and practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.P.</td>
<td>Justice of the peace reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.P.L.</td>
<td>Journal of planning and environment law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.P.N.</td>
<td>Justice of the peace journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.R.</td>
<td>Juridical review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.W.T.</td>
<td>Journal of world trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.B.</td>
<td>King's Bench (see Library guide no 4 Finding Law Reports + Digests)</td>
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<tr>
<td>K.C.L.J.</td>
<td>Kings College law journal</td>
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<tr>
<td>K.I.R.</td>
<td>Knight's industrial reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingston L.R.</td>
<td>Kingston law review</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.C.</td>
<td>Lord Chancellor</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.C.P.</td>
<td>Law and contemporary problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.Ed.</td>
<td>United States Supreme Court reports (Lawyers' Edition)</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.I.E.I.</td>
<td>Legal issues of European integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.J.</td>
<td>Law journal (each vol. divided into Ch., Ex., K.B. etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.J.R.</td>
<td>Law journal reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.M.C.L.Q.</td>
<td>Lloyds maritime and commercial law quarterly</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.Q.R.</td>
<td>Law quarterly review</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.R.R.P.</td>
<td>Reports of restrictive practices cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.S.</td>
<td>Legal studies</td>
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<td>L.S.Gaz.</td>
<td>Law Society's gazette</td>
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<td>L.T.</td>
<td>Law times</td>
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<td>Law &amp; Just.</td>
<td>Law and justice</td>
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<td>Law &amp; Pol.</td>
<td>Law and policy</td>
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<td>Lit.</td>
<td>Litigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liverpool L.R.</td>
<td>Liverpool law review</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ll. Rep.</td>
<td>Lloyd's list reports (before 1951)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lloyd's Rep.</td>
<td>Lloyd's list reports (after 1951)</td>
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<tr>
<td>M.L.B.</td>
<td>Manx law bulletin</td>
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<tr>
<td>M.L.J.</td>
<td>Malayan law journal</td>
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<tr>
<td>M.L.R.</td>
<td>Modern law review</td>
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<td>McGill L.J.</td>
<td>McGill law journal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mal.L.R.</td>
<td>Malaya law review</td>
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<tr>
<td>Med.Leg.J.</td>
<td>Medico-legal journal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Med.Sci.Law</td>
<td>Medicine, science and law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mel.L.J.</td>
<td>Melanesian law journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.D.</td>
<td>New directions in the law of the sea</td>
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<tr>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>North eastern reporter (USA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>N.I.J.B.</td>
<td>Northern Ireland law reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.I.L.Q.</td>
<td>Northern Ireland legal quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Z.C.L.C.</td>
<td>New Zealand company law cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Z.L.R.</td>
<td>New Zealand law reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.W.</td>
<td>North western reporter (USA)</td>
</tr>
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<td>N.Y.S.</td>
<td>New York supplement</td>
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<td>New L.J.</td>
<td>New law journal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nig.L.J.</td>
<td>Nigerian law journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.D.I.L.</td>
<td>Ocean development and international law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.F.L.R.</td>
<td>Offshore financial law reports</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>O.G.L.T.R.</td>
<td>Oil and gas law and taxation review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.J.</td>
<td>Official journal of the European Communities</td>
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<td>O.J.L.S.</td>
<td>Oxford journal of legal studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>Probate Division (see Library guide no 4 Finding Law Reports + Digests) or Pacific reporter (USA)</td>
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<td>P.A.D.</td>
<td>Planning appeal decisions</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. &amp; C.R.</td>
<td>Property and compensation reports</td>
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<td>P.C.C.</td>
<td>Palmer's company cases</td>
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<td>P.L.R.</td>
<td>Planning law reports</td>
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<td>P.N.</td>
<td>Professional negligence</td>
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<td>Parl.Aff.</td>
<td>Parliamentary affairs</td>
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<td>Pol.J.</td>
<td>Police journal</td>
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<td>Prison Serv.J.</td>
<td>Prison service journal</td>
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<td>Probat.J.</td>
<td>Probation journal</td>
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<td>Proc A.S.I.L.</td>
<td>Proceedings of the American Society of International Law</td>
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<td>Public law</td>
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<td>Q.B.</td>
<td>Queen's Bench (see Library guide no 4 Finding Law Reports + Digests)</td>
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<td>R.A.</td>
<td>Rating appeals</td>
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<td>R.A.D.I.C.</td>
<td>African journal of international and comparative law</td>
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<td>R.C.A.D.I.</td>
<td>Recueil des cours. Hague Academy of International law</td>
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<tr>
<td>R.F.D.A.</td>
<td>Revue francaise de droit aérien et spatial</td>
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<tr>
<td>R.I.A.A.</td>
<td>Reports of international arbitral awards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.I.D.A.</td>
<td>Revue internationale du droit d'auteur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.M.C.</td>
<td>Revue du Marché commun</td>
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<tr>
<td>R.P.C.</td>
<td>Reports of patent, design and trade mark cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.P.R.</td>
<td>Real property reports (Canada)</td>
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<tr>
<td>R.T.R.</td>
<td>Road traffic reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.V.R.</td>
<td>Rating and valuation reporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Res.B.</td>
<td>Home Office research bulletin</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>Southern reporter (USA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.A.L.J.</td>
<td>South African law journal</td>
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<td>S.A.L.R.</td>
<td>South African law reports</td>
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<td>S.A.S.R.</td>
<td>South Australian state reports</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
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<td>S.C.</td>
<td>Session cases (Scotland)</td>
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<td>S.C.C.R.</td>
<td>Scottish criminal case reports</td>
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<td>S.C.L.R.</td>
<td>Scottish civil law reports</td>
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<td>S.C.R.</td>
<td>Supreme Court reports (Canada)</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.E.</td>
<td>South eastern reporter (USA)</td>
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<td>S.I.</td>
<td>Statutory instrument</td>
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<td>S.J or Sol.J</td>
<td>Solicitors' journal</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.L.G.</td>
<td>Scottish law gazette</td>
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<td>S.L.T.</td>
<td>Scots law times</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.P.L.P.</td>
<td>Scottish planning law and practice</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.T.C.</td>
<td>Simon's tax cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.W.</td>
<td>South western reporter (USA)</td>
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<td>Sol.L.</td>
<td>Socialist lawyer</td>
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<td>Stat.L.R.</td>
<td>Statute law review</td>
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<td>T.L.R.</td>
<td>Times law reports (the published series 1884-1952). Since 1971, reports from the Times are in the Short Loan Collection. or Trading law reports or Tulane Law Review</td>
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<td>Tas.S.R.</td>
<td>Tasmanian state reports</td>
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<td>Tax</td>
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<td>Tax.Int.</td>
<td>Taxation international</td>
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<td>Top.L.</td>
<td>Topical law</td>
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<td>Tr.L.</td>
<td>Trading law</td>
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<td>Tr. &amp; Est.</td>
<td>Trusts and estates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trent L.J.</td>
<td>Trent law journal</td>
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<td>Tru.L.I.</td>
<td>Trust law international</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.G.L.J.</td>
<td>University of Ghana law journal</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.L.R.</td>
<td>Utilities law review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>United States Supreme Court reports (OFFICIAL series)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.T.L.J.</td>
<td>University of Toronto law journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.A.T.T.R.</td>
<td>Value Added Tax tribunal reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>V.L.R.</td>
<td>Victorian law reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.I.R.</td>
<td>West Indian reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.L.R.</td>
<td>Weekly law reports</td>
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W.N.  Weekly notes
W.W.R.  Western weekly reports
Web.J.C.L.I.  Web journal of current legal issues
Welf.R.Bull.  Welfare rights bulletin
Y.B.Eur.L.  Yearbook of European law
Y.B.W.A.  Yearbook of world affairs
Y.L.C.T.  Yearbook of law, computers and technology
Yb.Int'l.Env.L.  Yearbook of international environmental law
APPENDIX VIII

SELECT INDIAN & FOREIGN LEGAL ARTICLES

ACCESS TO JUSTICE


ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE


**AIDS/HIV**


**AIR LAW**


**ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION**


**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**


**BIO DIVERSITY**


**BIOTECHNOLOGY**


**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT**


CASTE SYSTEM


**CHILD LABOUR**


**CIVIL LIBERTIES**


**COMPETITION LAW**


**CONFLICT OF LAWS**


**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**


CONSUMER PROTECTION


CONTEMPT OF COURT


**CONTRACT**


**EGOVERNANCE**


**EDUCATION**


**ELECTIONS**


**ENVIRONMENTAL LAW/CLIMATE CHANGE**


**ESTOPPEL**


EVIDENCE


FAMILY LAW


FEDERALISM


FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT


**FORENSIC SCIENCE**


**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION**


**FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS & DUTIES**


**GENDER JUSTICE**


**GLOBALISATION**


**HEALTH**


**HINDU LAW**


**HUMAN RIGHTS**


**INCOME TAX**


**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES**


INDUSTRIALISATION


INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY


INSOLVENCY


INSURGENCY


**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY/COPYRIGHTS/TRADEMARKS/PATENTS**


**INTERNATIONAL TRADE**


**JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY**


**JUDICIAL ACTIVISM**


JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE


JUDICIAL REVIEW


**JUVENILE JUSTICE**


**LABOUR LAW**


**LAND LAW**


**LEGAL AID**


**LEGAL EDUCATION**


**LOK ADALAT**


**MARRIAGE & DIVORCE**


**MARITIME LAW**


**MEDIA**


MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE


MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE


**MIGRATION**


**MINORITIES**


**MONEY LAUNDERING**


**NARCOTIC DRUGS**


**NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT**


**NGOS**


---

**PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGE**


---

**PLEA BARGAINING**


RIGHT TO PRIVACY


### PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION


### REFUGEE LAW


**RESERVATION**


**RIGHT TO DIE**


**RIGHT TO EDUCATION**


**RIGHT TO INFORMATION**


SPEEDY TRIAL


SPORTS LAW


**TAXATION**


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**TERRORISM**


**UBERNASITION**


**WOMEN LAW**


APPENDIX IX

INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITIONS

- African Human Rights Moot Court Competition
  http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Human_Rights_Moot_Court_Competition

- Ames Moot Court Competition at Harvard Law School
  http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ames_Moot_Court_Competition

- ELSA Moot Court Competition on WTO Law
  http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ELSA_Moot_Court_Competition_on_WTO_Law

- The European Law Moot Court Competition
  http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_European_Law_Moot_Court_Competition

- Frankfurt International Arbitration Centre Moot Court
  http://www.merton-zentrum.uni-frankfurt.de/Startseite/FIAC_International_Student_Moot_Court/index.html

- Harold G. Fox Moot

- Giles Sutherland Rich Memorial Moot Court Competition
  http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giles_Sutherland_Rich

- London Universities Mooting Shield
  http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_Universities_Mooting_Shield

- Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition
  http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_C._Jessup_International_Law_Moot_Court_Competition

- Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot
  http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Willem_C._Vis_Moot

- World Human Rights Moot Court Competition
  http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Human_Rights_Moot_Court_Competition

- Frederick Douglass Moot Court Competition
  http://www1.law.wnec.edu/current/index.cfm?selection=doc.2524

- Hunter Moot Court
  http://camlaw.rutgers.edu/cgi-bin/course-description.cgi?class=703
• Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition
  http://www.ilsa.org/jessup/
• William C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot
  http://cisgw3.law.pace.edu/vis.html

SUBJECT BASED MOOT COURT COMPETITIONS

ARBITRATION
ABA Arbitration Competition
ABA Arbitration Forum, St. Petersburg, FL

ADMARIALTY LAW
Judge John R. Brown Moot Court Competition
Location rotates each year

BANKRUPTCY
Duberstein Moot Court Competition
St. John's University School of Law, New York, NY

CIVIL RIGHTS
Luke Charles Moore Invitational
Howard University, Washington, DC
William E. McGee National Civil Rights Moot Court Competition
University of Minnesota Law School, Minneapolis, MN

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
Burton D. Wechsler First Amendment Moot Court Competition
American University Washington College of Law, Washington, DC
Constance Baker Motley National Moot Court Competition
American Constitution Society for Law & Policy, New York, NY
Evan A. Evans Constitutional Law Moot Court Competition
University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, WI
National First Amendment Moot Court Competition
Vanderbilt University Law School, Nashville, TN
William B. Spong Invitational Moot Court Tournament
William & Mary School of Law, Williamsburg, VA

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
Herbert J. Wechsler National Criminal Law Moot Court Competition
University at Buffalo Law School, Buffalo, NY
National Criminal Procedure Tournament
University of San Diego, San Diego, CA

DISABILITY LAW
The Frank Darras Disability Law Moot Court Competition
Western State University College of Law, Fullerton, CA

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
International Environmental Moot Court Competition
Stetson University College of Law, St. Petersburg, FL
National Environmental Law Moot Court Competition
Pace Law School, White Plains, NY

**EVIDENCE**
Dean Jerome Prince Memorial Evidence Competition
Brooklyn Law School, Brooklyn, NY

**FAMILY LAW**
Domenick L. Gabrielli National Family Law Moot Court Competition
Albany Law School, Albany, NY

**GENERAL**
Thomas Tang National Moot Court Competition
Location rotates each year

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**
Giles Sutherland Rich Memorial Moot Court Competition
Saul Lefkowitz Moot Court Competition
International Trademark Association, Washington, DC

**INTERNATIONAL LAW**
Inter-American Human Rights Moot Court Competition
American University Washington College of Law, Washington, DC
Niagara Cup International
Canada-United States Law Institute, Lancing, MI

**JUVENILE LAW**
National Juvenile Moot Court Competition
Whittier Law School, Costa Mesa, CA
National Moot Court Competition in Child Welfare and Adoption Law

**LABOR LAW & EMPLOYMENT LAW**
ABA Employment Law Trial Advocacy Competition
Chicago, Illinois

**PRIVACY LAW**
International Moot Court Competition in Information Technology and Privacy Law
The John Marshall Law School, Chicago, IL

**SPACE LAW**
Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition
Rotates locations every year

**TAX LAW**
Albert R. Mugel National Tax Moot Court Competition
University at Buffalo Law School, Buffalo, NY
WHITE COLLOR CRIME
National White Collar Crime Invitational
Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, DC

MOOT COURT COMPETITIONS ORGANISED BY NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, DELHI

Corporate Law Moot Court Competition NLU Delhi
International Infrastructure Construction Law Arbitration Moot (IICLAM) Competition www.iiclam.org
Leiden - Sarin International Air Law Moot Court
APPENDIX

LIST OF LL.M. PROGRAMS IN USA*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of University</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Specialization offered in-</th>
<th>Financial Aid &amp; Scholarships</th>
<th>TOEFL Waiver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Arizona (James E. Rogers) (About 25 LL.M. students) <a href="http://www.law.arizona.edu">www.law.arizona.edu</a></td>
<td>Tucson</td>
<td>International Trade Law</td>
<td>Known to offer financial aid covering nearly full tuition.</td>
<td>Can be* given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Boston University <a href="http://www.law.boston.edu">www.law.boston.edu</a></td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>American Law, Banking and Finance; IPR; Tax</td>
<td>Offer fellowships covering nearly full tuition. Besides this they may also offer limited financial aid (10-20%)</td>
<td>TOEFL Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>California, Berkeley (Boalt Hall) (About 30 students) <a href="http://www.law.berkeley.edu">www.law.berkeley.edu</a></td>
<td>Bay Area, near Los Angeles</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Limited financial aid is offered (10-40% of tuition)</td>
<td>Check website **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>California, Los Angeles (UCLA) <a href="http://www.law.ucla.edu">www.law.ucla.edu</a></td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>General with certificates in Business Law &amp; International Law</td>
<td>Limited financial aid (10-40%)</td>
<td>Check website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chicago Law School (About 60 students) <a href="http://www.law.chicago.edu">www.law.chicago.edu</a></td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Known to offer only Partial tuition waiver (10-30%)</td>
<td>Check website</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Readers must always refer to the University website for current information. The author bears no responsibility for the accuracy of the information provided.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of University</th>
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<th>Financial Aid &amp; Scholarships</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Cornell Law School (About 55 students) <a href="http://www.lawschool.cornell.edu">www.lawschool.cornell.edu</a></td>
<td>Ithaca, New York</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Graduate School Fellowships covering full tuition. Besides this they are also known to offer partial tuition waivers as financial aid.</td>
<td>Can be given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Duke (About 75 students) <a href="http://www.law.duke.edu">www.law.duke.edu</a></td>
<td>Durham, North Carolina</td>
<td>General (though with strong focus on American Law)</td>
<td>Financial aid offered besides some positions as a faculty or library assistant.</td>
<td>Can be given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>East-West Centre (EWC) <a href="http://www.eastwestcentre.org/edu-ov.asp">www.eastwestcentre.org/edu-ov.asp</a></td>
<td>Honolulu, Hawaii</td>
<td>General LLM - at Univ. of Hawaii. Besides EWC offers numerous courses on Politics and Governance; Environment; Developmental Studies.</td>
<td>EWS Graduate Degree Fellowship (Tuition, living expenses, insurance etc) managed by Fulbright India.</td>
<td>TOEFL Mandatoy – however you may still try requesting a waiver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Florida (Levin) <a href="http://www.law.ufl.edu/">http://www.law.ufl.edu/</a></td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Well-known for Tax. Also offer Comparative Law</td>
<td>Numerous scholarships and Financial aid offered</td>
<td>Check website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>George Washington <a href="http://www.law.gwu.edu">www.law.gwu.edu</a></td>
<td>Washington DC</td>
<td>Environmental Law; Government Procurement; IPR; International Law; Litigation and Dispute Settlement.</td>
<td>Fellowships offered mainly to students pursuing courses in International Law and Environmental Law. Besides these fellowships they are also known to offer financial aid partially covering tuition expenses.</td>
<td>Can be given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Georgetown (About 300 LL.M. Students)</td>
<td>Washington DC</td>
<td>Tax; Securities &amp; Financial Regulation;</td>
<td>Four fellowships covering entire tuition (except</td>
<td>Check website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. No.</td>
<td>Name of University</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Specialization offered in-</td>
<td>Financial Aid &amp; Scholarships</td>
<td>TOEFL Waiver</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.law.georgetown.edu">www.law.georgetown.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>International Law. Many specialized certificate programs also offered.</td>
<td>COST fellowship) offered to Tax Scholars, Future Law Professors (also covers living expenses, insurance etc.) and International Economic Law scholars.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Harvard (About 150 students) <a href="http://www.law.harvard.edu">www.law.harvard.edu</a></td>
<td>Near Boston</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Do offer partial tuition waivers (10-40% of tuition) to many accepted candidates.</td>
<td>Will be given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Indiana-Bloomington <a href="http://www.law.indiana.edu">www.law.indiana.edu</a></td>
<td>Bloomington, Indiana</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Limited number of fellowships</td>
<td>Check website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Michigan (Around 40-50 students) <a href="http://www.law.umich.edu">www.law.umich.edu</a></td>
<td>Ann Arbor, Michigan</td>
<td>General; Tax</td>
<td>Grotius Scholarships (Partial &amp; Full Tuition waivers). Also known to offer financial aid at the time of admission.</td>
<td>Can be given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Minnesota-Twin Cities <a href="http://www.law.umn.edu/llm/index.html">www.law.umn.edu/llm/index.html</a></td>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
<td>US Legal system (designed only for foreign lawyers)</td>
<td>Limited financial aid available</td>
<td>Check website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>University of Missouri <a href="http://www.law.missouri.edu/">http://www.law.missouri.edu/</a></td>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>Dispute Resolution</td>
<td>Two fellowships offered which reduce the tuition fees. Financial aid also available</td>
<td>Can be given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>New York University (About 400 students) <a href="http://www.law.nyu.edu">www.law.nyu.edu</a></td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Tax; International Law; Public Service Law; Corporate Law; Labor Law; Trade Regulation</td>
<td>1. Hauser Scholarships 2. Vanderbilt and Grotius Tuition Scholarships</td>
<td>Will be given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. No.</td>
<td>Name of University</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Specialization offered in-</td>
<td>Financial Aid &amp; Scholarships</td>
<td>TOEFL Waiver</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Northwestern (About 80 students) <a href="http://www.law.northwestern.edu">www.law.northwestern.edu</a></td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Tax; International Law; Business Law (with Kellogg’s B-School)</td>
<td>Fellowships to cover Tuition. Besides this are known to offer limited financial aid (about 10-30%).</td>
<td>Will be given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Pennsylvania (About 80 students) <a href="http://www.law.upenn.edu">www.law.upenn.edu</a></td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Fellowships to cover most tuition fees are offered. Besides this they are known to offer limited financial aid (about 10-30%).</td>
<td>Can be given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Texas <a href="http://www.law.utexas.edu">www.law.utexas.edu</a></td>
<td>Austin, Texas</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Limited financial aid (10-40%)</td>
<td>Check website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Vanderbilt <a href="http://www.law.vanderbilt.edu">www.law.vanderbilt.edu</a></td>
<td>Nashville, Tennessee</td>
<td>Program for Foreign Lawyers</td>
<td>Scholarships covering nearly full tuition offered. Fulbright-Vanderbilt Fellowships offered specifically to an Indian student each year who wants to be a clinical law teacher in future.</td>
<td>Check website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Virginia <a href="http://www.law.virginia.edu">www.law.virginia.edu</a></td>
<td>Charlottesville, Virginia</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Known to offer only Partial tuition waiver (10-30%)</td>
<td>Check website</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APP. X—LIST OF LL.M. PROGRAMS IN USA

### 26. Washington, St.Louis

**www.law.wustl.edu**

- **Place**: St.Louis, Missouri
- **Specialization offered in-**: General and for Foreign Lawyers (Have a special Judicial observation program)
- **Financial Aid & Scholarships**: Known to offer financial aid covering nearly full tuition.
- **TOEFL Waiver**: Check website

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### LIST OF NON- LL.M. MASTER’S PROGRAMS (LARGELY M.A. DEGREE PROGRAMS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the University</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Specialization offered in-</th>
<th>Financial Aid and Scholarships</th>
<th>TOEFL Waiver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.     | Geneva Institute of International Studies  
http://www hei.unige.ch | Geneva | International Law; Politics; International Trade | Alumni Scholarship & Swiss Government Scholarship amongst many other full tuition and living expenses Scholarships. In any case tuition is very low. Exchange Program with Fletcher. | Check with institute. |
| 2.     | International University of Japan, Graduate School of International Relations  
http://gsir ij uj.ac.jp/index.cfm | Japan  | International Relations; International Development | Numerous full tuition scholarships offered. Limited financial aid also offered. | Check with Institute |
| 3.     | Institute of World Politics  
www.iwp.edu | Washington DC | International Politics; Diplomacy; Security issues | Number of partial tuition scholarships offered. | May have to take GRE. Check with Institute |
<p>| 4.     | John C. Whitehead School of Diplomacy &amp; International Relations | New Jersey, USA | Diplomacy and International Relations with many ‘functional and area’ | Graduate Scholarships (full tuition) offered. | May have to take GRE. Check |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the University</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Specialization offered in-</th>
<th>Financial Aid and Scholarships</th>
<th>TOEFL Waiver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5.     | United Nations University of Peace  
| 6.     | Geneva School of Diplomacy & International Relations  
| 7.     | Institute of Social Sciences  
www.iss.nl | The Hague | LL.M. in International Law and Organization and M.A. in Developmental Studies. | Number of fellowships covering tuition and living. The Netherlands government also offers Huygens scholarships. | Check with Institute |
| 8.     | Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy at Tufts University  
2 Year (MALD Program)  
www.fletcher.tufts.edu | Massachusetts, USA | Law & Diplomacy (Certificates in International Finance; Strategic Management; Human Security; International Development may also be obtained) | Two full tuition fellowships offered besides limited financial aid | May have to take GRE |
### SUBJECT-SPECIFIC LLM PROGRAMS IN US & CANADA*

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>NYU</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>Tulane</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Missouri-Columbia</td>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This list is not in the order of ranks and is neither exhaustive. University Specialties are determined on the basis of Law Journals Published, Research Centers or Institutes, Faculty, Fellowships offered for research in particular subject and Location.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>California, Berkeley</td>
<td>Fordham</td>
<td></td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Texas, Austin</td>
<td>Duke</td>
<td>University of Toronto</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Texas, Austin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Michigan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX XII

### LIST OF SUMMER PROGRAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Program and Host University/Institution</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Scholarships</th>
<th>Duration and Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hague Academy of International Law  <a href="http://www.hagueacademy.nl">www.hagueacademy.nl</a></td>
<td>The Hague</td>
<td>Full tuition and living expenses and sometimes even travel expense given with the scholarship.</td>
<td>3 weeks in International Public Law and International Private law (July-August)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rhodes Academy of Ocean Law &amp; Policy (offered jointly by four universities)  <a href="http://www.virginia.edu/colp/rhodes.htm">www.virginia.edu/colp/rhodes.htm</a></td>
<td>Rhodes, Greece</td>
<td>Tuition Scholarships offered.</td>
<td>3 weeks in Law of the Sea (July-August)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Columbia Summer Program  <a href="http://www.columbiasummerprogram.com">www.columbiasummerprogram.com</a></td>
<td>Leiden or Amsterdam (Alternate years)</td>
<td>Full and reduced tuition scholarships offered.</td>
<td>3 weeks in American Law (June-July)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Summer Course on Human Rights  <a href="http://www.uu.nl/uupublic/homerechtsgeleer/onderzoek/onderzoekscholen/rechtenvandemens/english/summercourse/22876main.html">http://www.uu.nl/uupublic/homerechtsgeleer/onderzoek/onderzoekscholen/rechtenvandemens/english/summercourse/22876main.html</a></td>
<td>1 week in Utrecht, Netherlands and 2nd week in Leuven, Belgium</td>
<td>Scholarships offered.</td>
<td>2 weeks on Human Rights Law with trips to The Hague, Strasbourg (ECHR &amp; European Parliament Offices) and Brussels (NATO &amp; EU Offices) (August-September)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>United Nations University International Course  <a href="http://www.unu.edu/ic/ic/">http://www.unu.edu/ic/ic/</a></td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>Number of Scholarships available only for students from</td>
<td>5 weeks in UN System; Environmental law; Human</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

259
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the Program and Host University/Institution</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Scholarships</th>
<th>Duration and Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>International School of Nuclear Law&lt;br&gt;www.nea.fr/html/law/issnl/index.html#nuclear</td>
<td>Montpellier, France</td>
<td>Reduced tuition offered</td>
<td>4 weeks in Nuclear law (July-August)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ECSL Summer Course on Space Law &amp; Policy&lt;br&gt;www.esa.int/SPECIAL/ECSL/SEM99YSGHZTD_0.html</td>
<td>Keeps Changing (some European city). Last year held in Italy</td>
<td>Check website</td>
<td>2 weeks on Space Law (September)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Greifswald Summer Academy Environmental Law Program (Greifswald University, Germany)&lt;br&gt;www.uni-greifswald.de/summeracademy</td>
<td>Keeps Changing each year (last year it was held in Russia)</td>
<td>Full Tuition and Living expenses Scholarships offered.</td>
<td>2 weeks – Theme of the Academy keeps changing (July-August)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>International Summer School in Law &amp; Religion&lt;br&gt;www.unisi.it/lawrel/school/direction.htm</td>
<td>Siena, Italy</td>
<td>Check website</td>
<td>1 week on relationship between law and religion (August)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>European Law Summer Program (Indiana University)&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://findlaw.indiana.edu/courses/studyabroad.htm">http://findlaw.indiana.edu/courses/studyabroad.htm</a></td>
<td>Strasbourg, London, Geneva and other European cities.</td>
<td>Reduced tuition for foreign students.</td>
<td>5 weeks in European Law (May-June)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>European Summer Study Program (Manchester Business School)&lt;br&gt;www.mbs.ac.uk/programmes/index.htm</td>
<td>Manchester (Study trip to other European cities)</td>
<td>Partial Tuition fee scholarships</td>
<td>4 weeks in European Business Law (May-June)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Summer School in International Human Rights Law (Oxford &amp;</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>4 weeks in HR Law (June-July)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. No.</td>
<td>Name of the Program and Host University/Institution</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Scholarships</td>
<td>Duration and Subject</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Summer School at the Fletcher School of Law &amp; Diplomacy</td>
<td>Fletcher School, Massachusetts</td>
<td>No Scholarships</td>
<td>4-8 weeks in Law &amp; Diplomacy (May-July)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Caux Scholars Program</td>
<td>Geneva, Switzerland</td>
<td>Scholarships covering accommodation, meals and tuition available.</td>
<td>4 weeks in Global Conflict Resolution (July-August)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>London School of Economics Summer Program</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>No financial aid available</td>
<td>2 sessions of about 3 weeks each (can apply for one session as well) on Corporate Law, Int’l Law &amp; else.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>World Trade Institute’s Summer Program on World Trade Organisation</td>
<td>Bern, Switzerland</td>
<td>No Financial Aid</td>
<td>4 weeks on Int’l Trade Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Indian Society of International Law Summer Program</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>No Financial Aid (but it’s cheap anyway!)</td>
<td>Almost all important fields of International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>John C. Whitehead School of Diplomacy &amp; Int’l Relations – United Nations Intensive Summer Study Program</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>No Financial Aid</td>
<td>6 days in July – Participants attend sessions of UN General Assembly everyday besides being exposed to working of the UN.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Int’l Summer School on Dispute Resolution – Humboldt University</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>Full tuition scholarships offered by DAAD (German education</td>
<td>2 weeks in July on Int’l Arbitration.</td>
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</table>
This is only a partial list of important summer programs, most of which offer scholarships. American Bar Association website lists all the approved summer programs offered jointly by American Law Schools (go to http://www.abanet.org/legaled/studyabroad/foreign.html – but keep in mind that most American Law schools consider a summer school as another way of earning more, so don’t apply until a good university is offering the course in an important city and their best faculty is teaching it!!)

Prefer summer courses that take place in The Hague, Strasbourg, Brussels, Geneva or London because these are the places where a lot of international organizations are located and a visit to their offices will certainly add to your summer experience abroad.

Generally the deadlines for most of the abovementioned courses are around February-March but since they start accepting applications much earlier (mostly December onwards) it’s strongly recommended that you apply early because scholarship decisions are usually made in the beginning (Since you may be applying in the winter holidays don’t forget to take ‘letters of recommendations’, attested transcripts and other documents that some summer schools require along with your application. For application requirements of each school refer to its website. If latest information is not available on the website, then don’t hesitate to email the organizers of the summer course and ask for it). For those interested in applying to the LL.M. courses at the end of five years, an application to a summer school would give you an idea of how to prepare your application for the LL.M. courses and what documents to collect and other things.