

RGNUL | Guidelines for the Contributors

***RGNUL Law Review (RLR)* - A Six-Monthly Law Journal
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(RGNUL), Punjab
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PART ONE: SCHEME OF THE JOURNAL

1. THE EDITORIAL POLICY

The *RGNUL Law Review (RLR)* aims at providing a forum for sharing advanced research and scholarship. It would be a unique publication in providing comprehensive coverage of some of the important and contemporary legal issues agitating the minds of jurists at the national and international levels. The *RLR* could become a part of the essential reading for academicians, practitioners, students and for other inquisitive readers who need to stay abreast of the recent developments in the discipline of law and social sciences. Our chief objective is to reflect the new trends in legal thinking that could be applied for giving shape to future policies and programmes for the betterment of the society.

2. SCOPE OF PUBLICATION

A contribution to the *RLR* should pertain to important socio-economic-legal or socio-politico-legal issues or other matters of current significance relating to law, justice, and the judicial system. The paper must identify the core issues. The discussion thereon should be with reference to the contemporary developments and with up-to-date knowledge pertaining to that area. This may follow the summing up of the relevant issues of study in a coherent manner. The whole endeavour should be towards providing a concrete contribution to the existing knowledge. Books may also be submitted for publication of Reviews. However, unsolicited Book Reviews shall not be entertained.

All contributions should be submitted on a plain **A4 Size Paper** and on a **Compact Disk (CD)**, in **MS Office, Word** or **Word Perfect Software**.

3. CONDITIONS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF PAPERS

- (i) Only those papers that fall within the scope of the *RLR* shall be considered.
- (ii) Contributions should be in the English language and be in conformity with *RLR*'s scheme, style, and OSCOLA rules of citation.
- (iii) Co-authorship of up to two authors is allowed.
- (iv) The word limit for Articles is approximately 10,000 excluding footnotes. Notes and comments should be in about 8,000 words excluding footnotes. Book Reviews shall have a word limit of 1,500 words.
- (v) Contributions to the *RLR* shall be evaluated by the nominated Referees. Mere submission of a contribution shall not confer any claim for publication.
- (vi) RGNUL reserves the right to decide to publish the contribution or not.
- (vii) Submission of a paper shall be taken to imply that it is an unpublished work and is not being considered for publication elsewhere.
- (viii) Copyright of all entries received shall exclusively vest with the Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab. The submission of work would imply that the contributor has assigned such rights to RGNUL on its publication in the *RLR*.

4. SUBMISSION OF THE RELEVANT INFORMATION

The following information is required along with the contribution:

- (i) Name, official designation, correspondence, e-mail address, and phone number of the contributor;

- (ii) Brief resume (not exceeding 150 words);
- (iii) Certificate that the paper submitted is a piece of original and bonafide research work and has not been published or submitted for publication elsewhere;
- (iv) Contributor shall submit a plagiarism report undertaking that their contribution does not exceed 10 % of plagiarism.
- (v) An abstract of not more than 500 words that outlines the area of study and important conclusions; and
- (vi) Two hard copies and a soft copy of the contribution must be submitted. Please e-mail the soft copy to rlr@rgnul.ac.in Hard copies must be mailed to the following address:

**The Executive Editor RGNUL Law Review (RLR)
Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab
Sidhuwal New Campus, Bhadson Road, Patiala - 147 001 (Punjab)**

5. THE PROCEDURE FOR ACCEPTANCE

- (i) On receipt of the contribution, the Editorial Committee shall screen it to satisfy itself about the conformity of the contribution with the RLR conditions, policy, scheme, and style for submission of the manuscripts.
- (ii) The screened work shall be assessed by the nominated referees.
- (iii) A contribution recommended by the referee as fit for publication as such or recommended for publication with necessary amendments, if any, shall be considered for publication after the author would submit the amended paper accordingly. The author will be given two weeks to carry out the changes thus suggested.

PART TWO: STYLE OF THE JOURNAL

1. FORMATING THE TYPESCRIPT

Font Type : Arial / Times New Roman

Font Size : 12

Spacing : 1.5

Alignment : Justified

Margins : Left 1.5 Inch and Right 1.0 Inch, Top 1 Inch and bottom 1 inch.

The first line of paragraph is not to be indented.

Page Number: Centre bottom / right except the first page.

2. TITLE OF THE PAPER AND THE DETAILS OF THE AUTHOR

Title of the paper should be in capital bold and centre aligned.

The name of author and co-author/s, if any, should appear in the next line and should be right aligned. The name of the author should be followed by footnote mark (*) for the first author and (**) for the second author. The footnotes should give educational qualifications and the institutional details of the contributor/s.

3. THE MAIN TEXT OF THE PAPER

3.1 Sub-Sections

An article may be divided into sections, sub-sections, and sub-sub-sections, using the Arabic numerals. Only the initial words should be

capitalized. The *RGNUL Law Review* would use the following heading levels:

All the headings should be given systematically. For example: The heading of the Article should be in CAPITAL BOLD.

The second sub-heading, that is, 1.1 should be in SIMPLE BOLD

The third sub-heading, that is, 1.1.1 should be ITALICS BOLD

The fourth sub-heading, that is, 1.1.1.1 should be in ITALICS SIMPLE

The fifth sub-heading, that is, 1.1.1.1.1 should be in PLAIN SIMPLE

Example: CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW IN INDIA: NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND EMERGING TRENDS

3.1 New Developments in Consumer Protection Law in India

3.1.1 Consumer Protection and Business Self-Regulation

3.1.1.1 Business Self-Regulation by the Public Sector

3.1.1.1.1 Banking Industry and Self-Regulation

3.2 Punctuation

Punctuation should be consistent in the following ways: Single quotation marks should be used, except for quotations within quotations (which will have double quotation marks) and extracts broken off from the text (which will be set off from the text with no quotation marks); punctuation will follow closing inverted commas except for grammatically complete sentences beginning with a capital - e.g. He maintained: ‘The book under discussion breaks new ground’. The serial comma (i.e., the one before and one after as in ‘red, white, and blue’) is used.

3.3 Quotations

Quotations of less than 40 words are to be included in the main text, between double quotation marks. Longer quotations should, however, begin on a new line, without quotation marks, and be indented one inch from the left and 0.5 inch from right in single space to indicate that it is to be set as a separate block of the text.

Style: The original capitalization, spelling etc. etc. of the quotation should be preserved. Place any change made to a quoted text between square brackets. Where you use an ellipsis to indicate omissions within the quoted text, do not enclose it in square brackets ([...]), unless the quoted author also used an ellipsis. Use ‘*sic*’ between square brackets to signify obvious mistakes in the quoted text. Quotations should always be followed by a footnote with a reference to the source. If you wish to add specific emphasis to part of the quoted text, this should be done by the use of italics, and ‘(emphasis added)’ should be added to the source note.

3.4 Lists

Numbered Lists: Use Arabic numbers followed by a full point. Separate each part with a semi-colon, ending the last one with a full point, and adding ‘and’ after the last semi-colon.

Example:

Certain rights are specifically designed for the protection of minorities:

- I. The Right to Non-Discrimination;
- II. The Right of Preservation of Identity;
- III. The Right to Strike; and
- IV. The Right to Establish and Maintain Institutions.

Use lower-case roman numerals in parentheses for a numbered list.

3.5 Listed Items Within a Sentence

Where these consist of more than single words or phrases, they should be separated by a semi-colon, e.g., ‘Head of Research, T.M.C. Asser Institute, The Hague, The Netherlands; CEO, Shell; General Editor, Banking News; and Professor of Economic Law, University of Maastricht, The Netherlands.’

3.6 Italics

Italics should be used sparingly. Only the following should be italicized in the main text:

Case Names (but not ‘v.’) and all procedural phases (*in re, ex parte*): *Corfu Channel Case*

Titles of Publications: American Journal of International Law, Harvard Law Review, Wall Street Journal, Yale Law Journal,

Words requiring special emphasis: ‘Never use bold type’.

Words or phrases in languages other than English which are not in common use

NB: Full quotations in a foreign language are not italicized (and a translation should be provided in a footnote).

3.7 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviations that are in common use (UN, EC, EU, US, NATO) need not be given in full on the first use. Other abbreviations should be spelt out on the first use with the abbreviation given immediately following in parentheses, e.g., ‘World Health Organization (WHO)’. However, do not use an abbreviation if the name in question is only mentioned a few times—always give it in full.

Acronyms and lettered abbreviations will be rendered with no stops.

Terms such as ‘article’, ‘resolution’, ‘paragraph’, and ‘declaration’ should not be abbreviated (unless they are given in parentheses or footnotes). Paragraph numbers of articles should be given in parentheses, e.g. ‘Article 5(6)(b)’; ‘Article XII (1)’.

Number spans are elided to the shortest pronounceable form, so 385-7, not 385-87 or 315-6 but 315-16.

3.8 Dates

Use the form date – month – year, e.g., 2 November 2010.

Decades: Always use ‘1990s’, not ‘Nineties’ or ‘90s’. Spell out Centuries.

3.9 Capitalization

Avoid capitalization as much as possible - when they are used generically do not capitalize such words or phrases as ‘state’, ‘state parties’, ‘members’, ‘contracting parties’, ‘treaty’, and so on.

Courts, tribunal chambers and personnel: capitalize specific chambers, such as ‘Appeals Chamber’, ‘Trial Chamber I’, a generic term such as ‘trial chamber’ should not be capitalized. Where the formal functions of the Office of the Prosecutor are being discussed, then ‘Prosecutor’ should be capitalized, but it should not be when the term is used generically.

Similarly, ‘defence’, ‘defendant’, ‘accused’, ‘applicant’, ‘respondent’, ‘judge’, and so on should not be capitalized.

When a reference is made to the contracting parties of the GATT as a body, leave capitalization the way the author has indicated.

The following should always be capitalized: ‘article’, ‘chapter’, and ‘section’ (Examples: Article 21, Chapter X and Section 302), when followed by a number, and ‘resolution’, ‘treaty’, ‘draft’, etc. when referring to a specific text (Examples: Resolution 1221, Treaty V and Draft 7).

3.10 Miscellaneous

Please note that the following should be used

The First World War, The Second World War, *not* World War I,
World War II

third world (noun), third-world (adjective)

co-operation, co-ordination etc.

Spellings: Judgment (when used in the legal sense to denote decision of a court) and judgement (when word is used in ordinary English usage).

4. FOOTNOTES

4.1 Abbreviations

The following should always be abbreviated in footnotes:

Annex(es):	Ann.
Appendix(-ices)	App.; Apps.
Paragraph(s)	Para.; Paras.
Decision(s)	Dec.; Decs.
Regulation(s)	Regs.
Resolution(s)	Res.

4.2 Page References

Use p. or pp.

Use 'at' if the page number may be confused with another part of the citation.

4.3 Cross-References

The first reference to any source must be given in full (for format see 'Rules for citation' below). Authorities and textual sources cited elsewhere in the article may be referred to by using a condensed reference, adding '*supra*' or '*infra*'. This also applies to case names. For a reference to the author, simply use the last name (no initials). Where two authors are cited give both names, but for three or more names, only the first author, followed by 'et al.'. Use 'note' or 'notes' when referring to other footnotes within the article. Do not use page numbers for references within an article, as they will change when the issue is typeset. Instead, refer to (sub)sections or text at notes. References such as 'op. cit.', only '*ibid.*' should be used, when referring to the source page cited immediately above and '*id.*' for the same source but different page or para e.g., *id.*, at p. 5.

Examples: See: Rama Jois, (Year) p. 300.

id., at p. 325.

PART-III: RULES OF CITATION

RLR follows OSCOLA 4th Edition as a mode of citation.

1. Books:

1.1 One Author: Timothy Endicott, *Administrative Law* (OUP 2009).

1.2. Two or Three Authors: Victor E. Schwartz & Evelyn F. Rowe, *Comparative Negligence* (LexisNexis 2002) 22.

1.3. Multiple Authors: S Gardiner and others, *Sports Law* (3rd edn, Cavendish 2006) 128.

1.4. Books with Multiple Editions: Gareth Jones, *Goff and Jones: The Law of Restitution* (1st supp, 7th edn, Sweet & Maxwell 2009); Andrew Burrows, *Remedies for Torts and Breach of Contract* (3rd edn, OUP 2004) 317.

1.5. More than One Volume: Andrew Burrows, *Remedies for Torts and Breach of Contract* (3rd edn, OUP 2004) 317

1.6. Edited Books: Jeremy Horder (ed), *Oxford Essays in Jurisprudence: Fourth Series* (OUP 2000)

1.7. Translated Books: Peter Birks and Grant McLeod (trs), *The Institutes of Justinian* (Duckworth 1987)

1.8. Contributions to Edited Books: Justine Pila, 'The Value of Authorship in the Digital Environment' in William H Dutton and Paul W Jeffreys (eds), *World Wide Research: Reshaping the Sciences and Humanities in the Century of Information* (MIT Press 2010).

2. Articles & Papers:

2.1. Journal Article:

2.1.1. Hard Copy Journals:

2.1.1.1. Elements: author, | 'title' | [year] | journal name or abbreviation | first page of article

[or]

author, | 'title' | (year) | volume | journal name or abbreviation | first page of article

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

or

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

2.2. Online journals:

2.2.1. Elements: author, | 'title' | [year] OR (year) | volume/issue | journal name or abbreviation | <web address> | date accessed

2.2.2. Graham Greenleaf, 'The Global Development of Free Access to Legal Information' (2010) 1(1) EJLT <<http://ejlt.org/article/view/17>> accessed 27 July 2010

2.3. Newspaper articles: Jane Croft, 'Supreme Court Warns on Quality' Financial Times (London, 1 July 2010) 3; Ian Loader, 'The Great Victim of this Get Tough Hyperactivity is Labour' The Guardian (London, 19 June 2008) <www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2008/jun/19/justice.ukcrime> accessed 19 November 2009.

- 2.4. Working papers: John M Finnis, 'On Public Reason' (2006) Oxford Legal Studies Research Paper 1/2007, 8 <<http://ssrn.com/abstract=955815>> accessed 18 November 2009.
- 2.5. Case Notes: Andrew Ashworth, '*R (Singh) v Chief Constable of the West Midlands Police*' [2006] Crim LR 441 (note).
- 2.6. Command papers and Law Commission reports: Department for International Development, *Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future* (White Paper, Cm 7656, 2009) ch 5 Law Commission, *Reforming Bribery* (Law Com No 313, 2008) paras 3.12–3.17.

3. Case Laws:

- 3.1. Neutral Citation: [1967] 2 AC 46 (HL); [1963] 2 QB 606 (CA); Boulting (n 32) 638.
- 3.2. Case citations including neutral citations:
- 3.2.1. Elements: case name | [year] | court | number, | [year] OR (year) | volume | report abbreviation | first page
- 3.2.2. Corr v IBC Vehicles Ltd [2008] UKHL 13, [2008] 1 AC 884
- 3.3. Case citations without neutral citations:
- 3.3.1. Elements: case name | [year] OR (year) | volume | report abbreviation | first page | (court)
- 3.3.2. Page v Smith [1996] AC 155 (HL).
- 3.4. Name of the Case having multiple parties: Re Bernard L Madoff Investment Securities LLC [2009] EWHC 442 (Ch), [2010] BCC 328.
- 3.5. Unreported Cases: Stubbs v Sayer (CA, 8 November 1990).
- 3.6. Pinpoints: A pinpoint is a reference to a particular paragraph of a judgment or page of a report.
Callery v Gray [2001] EWCA Civ 1117, [2001] 1 WLR 2112 [42], [45]
- 3.7. Cases from the UK:
- 3.7.1. Elements: Case name |[year] |court number, | year or (year) |volume |report abbreviation| first page
- 3.7.2. Corr v IBC Vehicles Ltd [2008] UKHL 13.
- 3.8. Cases from India and any other Foreign Jurisdiction:
- 3.8.1. Elements: To be cited as they are in their own jurisdiction with minimal punctuation.
- 3.8.2. Charan Lal Sahu v. Union Carbide, (1989) 1 SCC 674.

3.9. Judgments of the European Court of Justice and General Court:

3.9.1. Elements: case number | *case name* | [year] | report abbreviation | first page

3.9.2. Case 240/83 *Procureur de la République v ADBHU* [1985] ECR 531.

4. Names of Statutes:

4.1. UK primary legislation:

4.1.1. Elements: Short Title of Act| Year

4.1.2. Act of Supremacy 1558; and Shipping and Trading Interests (Protection) Act 1995.

4.2. EU legislation:

4.2.1. Elements: legislation title | [year] | OJ series | issue/first page

4.2.2. Protocol to the Agreement on the Member States that do not fully apply the Schengen acquis—Joint Declarations [2007] OJ L129/35.

4.3. India or Foreign Legislation:

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

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

5. Abbreviations:

part/parts	pt/pts
section/sections	s/ss
subsection/subsections	sub-s/sub-ss
paragraph/paragraphs	para/paras
subparagraph/subparagraphs	subpara/subparas
schedule/schedules	sch/schs
regulation/regulations	regulation/regulations
rule/rules	r/rr
article/articles	art/arts

6. Other Secondary Sources:

6.1. Command Papers: Home Office, *Report of the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment* (Cmd 8932, 1953) para 53.

6.2. Law Commission Reports: Law Commission, *Reforming Bribery* (Law Com No 313, 2008) paras 3.12–3.17.

- 6.3. Conference Papers: Ben McFarlane and Donal Nolan, 'Remedying Reliance: The Future Development of Promissory and Proprietary Estoppel in English Law' (Obligations III conference, Brisbane, July 2006).
- 6.4. Theses: Javan Herberg, 'Injunctive Relief for Wrongful Termination of Employment' (DPhil thesis, University of Oxford 1989).
- 6.5. Websites and blogs (Internet of Things): Sarah Cole, 'Virtual Friend Fires Employee' (Naked Law, 1 May 2009) <www.nakedlaw.com/2009/05/index.html> accessed 19 November 2009.
- 6.6. Personal communications & Interviews: Letter from Gordon Brown to Lady Ashton (20 November 2009); Interview with Irene Kull, Assistant Dean, Faculty of Law, Tartu University (Tartu, Estonia, 4 August 2003).

7. Report:

The Report prepared by a commission should be referred to by name of the commission followed by the title of the Report in single quotes and year in parenthesis.

Example: The Law Commission of India, One Hundred and Eighteen Report on 'Article 20(3) of the Constitution of India and the Right to Silence (2002).

8. International Material:

8.1. Multilateral Treaties:

- 8.1.1. Elements: Give Name of Agreement (adopted, came into force) treaty source. When citing treaties, provide reference to the source is the United Nations Treaty Series (UNTS) or the League of Nations Treaty Series (LNTS), or the European Treaty Series (ETS), where the treaty is cited in any of them. The name of the treaty should be italicized. The date on which the treaty was adopted and the date it came into force should be included in parentheses and separated by a comma. Otherwise, the date on which all the parties signed the treaty is to be mentioned.
- 8.1.2. *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (adopted 16 December 1966, entered into force 23 March 1976) 999 UNTS 171.

8.2. Bilateral Treaties:

- 8.2.1. Elements: Give the name of the bilateral treaty in italics, the names of the parties in parentheses. The names of the parties should be separated by an en-dash. This is followed by the date signing, coming into force and citation.

- 8.3. Other International Material: For citing to other UN documents, refer to 'Documents Symbols: United Nations Documentation', available at <<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/symbol.htm>>.

8.4. Decisions of International Tribunals:

8.4.1. Elements: Citations to decisions of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) or the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCI) should consist of the following components:

8.4.1.1. Name of the case in italics, Names of the parties in parentheses the volume and the name of the publication and the page. This is followed by the citation to a report.

8.4.1.2. If it is an advisory opinion than no parties are required to be listed. Interpretation of Peace Treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, Advisory Opinion, 1950 ICJ 65 (Mar 30).

8.4.1.3. Indicate series in citation to PCIJ documents.

8.4.1.4. Use pinpoint cites to refer to specific page at the end and is preceded by a comma and a space.

8.4.2. 1986 ICJ 14, 15.

1930 PCIJ (Ser C) No. 62 at 12.