



REFERENCES AND CITATION



Research and writing require more than just presentation of ideas and experience of any author. It also requires the use and adaptation of ideas and research of other authors or other sources. These sources help the author by supporting his idea and also assist in analyzing or criticizing the ideas of other authors.

Referencing helps the readers to find the source of information cited by crediting the original author and aids in increasing the reliability of the work. It is pertinent to mention that citation is also essential to avoid plagiarism in one’s research work.

4.1 Difference between Referencing & Citation

Referencing refers to the entire list of sources which the author has referred in his work and has used to back and validate his idea and expression. It helps the readers to identify and differentiate between the work of the author and the ideas and theories of the other authors which has been referred. References are to be mentioned at the end of the document or the article in alphabetical order. It must be noted that the author must always use genuine and reliable sources of information to ensure credibility and reliability of the work.

One can give references of any book, articles, legal documents, internet sources, blogs or government reports, newspaper article, documentary, videos etc, which is authentic and reliable.

On the other hand, Citation refers to the sources which author cites in the text to showcase the information which has been derived from other sources and mentions the source in brief. It generally refers to the abbreviated reference which is found in the body of the text and therefore is also referred to as ‘In-Text Citation’. The general format of the in-text citation is that the author mentions the last name of the author whose work is cited and the year of publication of the work

Key Differences between Citation and Reference

Citation	Reference
It refers to original data collected by the researcher himself to undertake the research work.	Reference is a list of all sources which are referred by the author in his work
Citation helps the readers about the source from where the information is extracted	In case of referencing, the readers gets to know the complete source of information
Citation is bracketed piece of information found in the main body of the text	Reference is found at the end of the main body of the text

4.2 Different types of Referencing & Citation

There are multiple terminologies regarding the way information is cited or referenced in any work. These terms are often wrongly used interchangeably but all are different in terms of their format, placement and purpose. Four of the prominent terms in this regard are briefly discussed below -

4.2.1 Footnotes

A footnote is a type of in-text citation, in which the information which is to be cited is marked with a superscript number (Example: Footnote¹), and the related source is mentioned on the foot/end of the page on which the superscript number is marked.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Easy to locate the source, as a reader can quickly have a glance down to the end of the page	Footnotes can sometimes clutter the pages and impact the look of the presentation
A reader can immediately link the footnote with the subject/information cited without having to note it and locate it later	Speaking footnotes can generally be lengthy and therefore tend to dominate the page
Footnotes are automatically shifted to different pages when the location of superscripted number is changed in the text	



4.2.2 Endnotes

Endnote refers to citing of a particular source, in which the information to be cited is marked with a superscripted number and the related source is mentioned at the end of the research and arranged sequentially in the manner in which it is referenced in the body of the text.

Advantages	Disadvantages
They are less distracting to the reader and allow for a better flow of the narrative	In case of endnote, the reader will have to refer to the end of the research to find the source of information
Does not clutter up the page	If the research provides endnotes for each chapter separately, the reader will also have to remember the chapter number of the endnote, which can be tedious at times
Allows to read all the citations at once and in a sequential manner	Endnotes which contains negative connotations and disclaimers can mislead the reader or the reader may believe that the author is trying to mislead or hiding actual information

4.2.3 Bibliography

Bibliography is added at the end of the research, which contains the list of books, journals, internet sources or other publications which are relevant to the research undertaken by the author. It comprises of all the references in form of footnotes and also other important sources which the author has studied. It must be noted that bibliography also includes those information which the author may not have directly referred to in his work.

Bibliography helps in gaining information regarding the work available on the research topic and all the information which has influenced the author. For the convenience of reader and presentation, bibliography is often divided in multiple parts such as – Cases referred Statutes, Books, Reports, and Internet Sources etc.

4.3 Examples of Different Referencing Formats

Different referencing styles are preferred in different disciplines of work and also different referencing styles are chosen which work better with the kind of text and presentation that the author would like to work with. Here are a few most commonly used styles of referencing that are used in legal research in India and globally.

Harvard	Also known as 'Author-Date' style, it is an in-text citation method. It is a style rather than a system or set of rules and therefore preferred punctuation and formatting of the text may differ and your School/Department might have their own preferred version.
APA	American Psychological Association (APA) is a variant of the Harvard style of referencing. Many of the conventions of this style are similar to Harvard. A key feature of APA style is that it concludes a list of references rather than a bibliography.
Bluebook	Bluebook: A Uniform style of Citation is a style of manual citing to legal documents within the United States. It is widely accepted and followed in Indian law schools and journal publications. Currently the 21st edition of the book is in use.
ILI	Indian Law Institute Rules of Footnoting is a formulated set of patterns of footnoting which is followed in The Journal of Indian Law Institute, Annual Survey of Indian law and various tiger publications and law schools.