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The Bluebook

Citation Guide

Academic (Whitepages) Format · 21st Edition

FOR IJLMH CONTRIBUTORS, EDITORS & STUDENTS

A practical, example-led reference for citing Indian and foreign authorities in IJLMH submissions.

Compiled by IJLMH Team led by Tanya Verma

START HERE

Quick-Reference Cheatsheet

The fastest way to get a citation right. Find the pattern that matches your source, swap in your details, and confirm the typography rules in the panel that follows. Every form below is in **academic (Whitepages) format** – the format IJLMH requires. Indian authorities come first, as they will be your most common sources; foreign and international forms follow as secondary reference.

INDIAN AUTHORITIES — MOST-USED FORMS

Supreme Court (SCC)	<i>K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India</i> , (2017) 10 SCC 1, 35.
Supreme Court (AIR)	<i>Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala</i> , AIR 1973 SC 1461.
High Court	<i>Naz Foundation v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi</i> , (2009) 160 DLT 277 (Del.).
Indian statute	The Companies Act, No. 18 of 2013, INDIA CODE (2013), § 149.
Constitution	INDIA CONST. art. 21.
Journal article	Upendra Baxi, <i>The Little Done, the Vast Undone</i> , 9 J. INDIAN L. INST. 323, 330 (1967).
Book	M.P. JAIN, INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 412 (8th ed. 2018).

FOREIGN & INTERNATIONAL (secondary)

U.S. Supreme Court	<i>Brown v. Board of Educ.</i> , 347 U.S. 483, 485 (1954).
U.K. case	<i>Donoghue v. Stevenson</i> [1932] AC 562 (HL) 580.
U.S. journal	Charles A. Reich, <i>The New Property</i> , 73 YALE L.J. 733, 735 (1964).
Treaty	Convention on the Rights of the Child art. 3, Nov. 20, 1989, 1577 U.N.T.S. 3.

SHORT FORMS (after first full citation)

Same source, again	<i>Id.</i> / <i>Id.</i> at 332.
Case short form	<i>Puttaswamy</i> , (2017) 10 SCC at 35.
Book / article	JAIN, <i>supra</i> note 1, at 415.

BEFORE YOU SUBMIT

Six Rules You Must Not Break

1. Italicise the entire case name, including the *v.*
2. Use large & small capitals for book authors and titles, journal names, and the names of constitutions and codes (not italics).
3. Italicise signals and *id.*, *supra*, *infra* — and the punctuation that is part of them.
4. Always give a pinpoint page for a specific proposition — not just the first page.
5. Use en dashes (–) for page ranges: 330–32, not 330-332.
6. Never use *supra* for cases, statutes, or constitutional provisions.

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PART I

Introduction & Structure

Purpose and Scope

The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation, now in its 21st edition (published 2020), is the predominant legal citation manual used by law students, practitioners, courts, and legal scholars. It establishes uniform conventions for citing legal authorities, secondary sources, and non-legal materials. For any work intended for submission to IJLMH, mastery of these conventions ensures your scholarship is read on its merits rather than judged on its formatting.

This guide distils the most frequently invoked rules, sets out the typographic and structural conventions, and provides worked examples for the citation forms encountered most often. It is a working aid, not a substitute for the manual itself; where uncertainty arises, consult the underlying rule directly.

The Four Divisions of the Manual

The Bluebook is organised into four principal parts:

- **Bluepages (BP1–BP21):** A simplified guide for practitioners drafting court documents and memoranda — ordinary roman with italics or underlining, no small capitals.
- **Whitepages (Rules 1–21):** The principal rules, governing both academic and (in many respects) practitioner citation, using the full typographic system including large and small capitals.
- **Tables (T1–T16):** Standardised abbreviations for jurisdictions, courts, reporters, statutory compilations, periodicals, geographic terms, and months.
- **Index:** A detailed subject index keyed to rule numbers and page references.

Whitepages vs. Bluepages — Which Do I Use?

The threshold question is the nature of your document. A *law review article or academic publication* uses the Whitepages; a *court filing or legal memorandum* uses the Bluepages. The substantive rules are largely identical — the difference lies in typography.

Element	Academic (Whitepages)	Practitioner (Bluepages)
Case name	<i>Puttaswamy v. Union of India</i>	<i>Puttaswamy v. Union of India</i>
Book (author + title)	M.P. JAIN, INDIAN CONST. LAW	M.P. Jain, <i>Indian Const. Law</i>
Journal name	9 J. INDIAN L. INST. 323	9 J. Indian L. Inst. 323
Constitution / code	INDIA CONST. art. 21	India Const. art. 21

IJLMH is an academic journal, so every form in this guide is given in the academic (Whitepages) format – which uses LARGE AND SMALL CAPITALS for book authors and titles, journal names, and the names of constitutions and codes. Contributors should use it throughout. The practitioner (Bluepages) format, shown above only for contrast, replaces those small capitals with italics or ordinary roman; you will not need it for an IJLMH submission.

PART II

General Standards (Rules 1–9)

RULE 1: STRUCTURE & USE OF CITATIONS

1.1 Citation Sentences and Citation Clauses

Citations appear in two forms. Citation sentences stand alone, begin with a capital letter, and end with a period. Citation clauses are set off by commas and embedded within a textual sentence to support only the immediately preceding proposition.

CITATION SENTENCE

The right to privacy is protected as intrinsic to life and liberty. *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*, (2017) 10 SCC 1, 35.

CITATION CLAUSE

Several decisions, *e.g.*, *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*, (2017) 10 SCC 1, recognise this principle.

1.2 Introductory Signals

Signals indicate the relationship between the authority and the proposition. They are always italicised. The principal signals, in hierarchical order:

- **[no signal]** – the authority directly states the proposition or is the source of a quotation.
- ***E.g.***, – the authority states the proposition; many others also do.
- ***Accord*** – additional authorities state the same proposition as the first cited.
- ***See*** – the authority clearly supports the proposition; an inferential step is required.
- ***See also*** – additional support, ordinarily after another authority has been cited.
- ***Cf.*** – supports a proposition analogous to the one stated; a parenthetical is strongly encouraged.
- ***Compare ... with ...*** – a comparison that together supports or illustrates the proposition.
- ***Contra*** – the authority directly states the contrary of the proposition.
- ***But see / But cf.*** – supports (directly or by analogy) a proposition contrary to the main one.
- ***See generally*** – helpful background material; a parenthetical is encouraged.

1.3 Parenthetical Information

Parentheticals explain the relevance of an authority, particularly when the connection is not obvious or when *cf.*, *see also*, or *see generally* is used. They typically begin with a present participle (an “-ing” verb).

EXPLANATORY PARENTHETICAL

K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India, (2017) 10 SCC 1, 264 (holding that privacy is a constitutionally protected fundamental right).

RULE 2: TYPEFACES

Academic citation uses three typefaces, and using the right one is the single most important formatting decision. Apply them as follows.

Italics

Case names (including the *v.*); titles of articles and other shorter works; introductory signals (*see, e.g., cf.*); procedural phrases (*in re, ex parte, aff'd, rev'd*); cross-reference words (*supra, infra, id.*); and words of emphasis.

Large & small capitals

This is the typeface most often forgotten. In academic writing, set in large & small capitals: the **author and title of a book** or other nonperiodic work; the **name of a journal or periodical**; and the name of a **constitution or code**. Case names and article titles stay in italics, never small caps.

SMALL CAPS IN PRACTICE

INDIA CONST. art. 21 · M.P. JAIN, INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW · 9 J. INDIAN L. INST. 323

Ordinary roman

Everything else, including reporter abbreviations in case citations (these are NOT small caps), the author's name in a periodical citation, statute section numbers, dates, and parentheticals.

RULE 3 SUBDIVISIONS

3.1 Pages and Pinpoint Citations

Always cite the page on which the opinion or work begins, followed by the specific (pinpoint) page where the cited material appears. Use an en dash for page ranges, retaining the last two digits plus any needed for clarity.

PINPOINT WITH RANGE

(2017) 10 SCC 1, 35–37. (*retain digits: 1100–05, not 1100–1105*)

3.2 Sections (§) and Paragraphs (¶)

Use § for sections and ¶ for paragraphs, with a non-breaking space between the symbol and the number. Use §§ for multiple sections.

MULTIPLE SECTIONS

The Companies Act, No. 18 of 2013, §§ 149–151.

RULE 4: SHORT CITATION FORMS

4.1 “Id.”

Use *id.* (always italicised, including the period) to refer to the immediately preceding authority – but only when that citation was to a single source. Where the pinpoint differs, indicate the new pinpoint.

ID. WITH NEW PINPOINT

K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India, (2017) 10 SCC 1, 35. *Id.* at 37.

4.2 “Supra” and “Hereinafter”

Use *supra* to refer to a previously cited source other than the immediately preceding one. It is permissible for books, periodicals, and other secondary materials, but **never for cases, statutes, constitutions, or regulations** (except in extraordinary circumstances).

SUPRA SHORT FORM

Smith, *supra* note 4, at 220.

RULE 5: QUOTATIONS

Quotations of fifty or more words are set off as a block: indented on both sides, single-spaced, with no surrounding quotation marks; the citation follows the block and is not indented. Shorter quotations run into the text within quotation marks. Use brackets for alterations and a three-period ellipsis (. . .) for omissions.

RULE 6 ABBREVIATIONS, NUMERALS & SYMBOLS

Close up adjacent single capitals (AIR, SCC, ILR) but insert a space when an abbreviation contains a longer one (S. Ct., L. Ed., F. Supp.). Spell out zero to ninety-nine in text; in citations, always use figures.

RULES 7–9 ITALICISATION · CAPITALISATION · TITLES

Italicise foreign words not yet absorbed into common English usage; established Latin terms (*habeas corpus*, *res judicata*) are not italicised. In titles, capitalise the first word, the word after a colon, and all words except short articles, prepositions, and conjunctions of four letters or fewer. Capitalise “the Court” when referring to the U.S. Supreme Court in documents submitted to it.

PART III

Specific Citation Forms

This Part sets out the citation forms you will use most often, organised so that **Indian authorities come first**. Because the great majority of IJLMH contributions draw on Indian primary sources, those forms are treated as the working standard. Foreign and international forms — chiefly United States and United Kingdom — follow each rule as secondary reference for comparative scholarship.

RULE 10: CASES

A full case citation has five components: (1) the case name, italicised; (2) the volume, reporter abbreviation, and first page; (3) the pinpoint page; (4) the court and year in parentheses (where not already clear from the reporter); and (5) any subsequent history. Abbreviate words in case names per the abbreviation tables, and never abbreviate the first word of a party's name.

Supreme Court of India

Cite the Supreme Court of India to **Supreme Court Cases (SCC)**, the most authoritative reporter, in preference to the All India Reporter (AIR) or the Supreme Court Reports (SCR). The SCC form places the year in round brackets before the volume; the AIR form places the year after the abbreviation.

SCC · CASE, (YEAR) VOL. SCC PAGE, PINPOINT

K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India, (2017) 10 SCC 1, 35.

AIR · CASE, AIR YEAR SC PAGE

Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461.

SHORT FORM (AFTER FIRST FULL CITATION)

Puttaswamy, (2017) 10 SCC at 35.

High Courts of India

Cite High Court decisions to the official or most authoritative reporter for that Court — a state law reporter, a regional series, or the relevant AIR volume. Identify the High Court in the citation where it is not obvious from the reporter abbreviation.

STATE / OFFICIAL REPORTER

Naz Foundation v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi, (2009) 160 DLT 277, 290 (Del.).

AIR (REGIONAL)

State v. S. Bangarappa, AIR 2001 Kant 263.

Tribunals & Subordinate Courts

Cite tribunals (NCLT, NCLAT, NGT, ITAT and the like) by case name, the designated reporter or a neutral/database identifier, and the forum in the parenthetical.

TRIBUNAL

Tata Steel Ltd. v. Liberty House Grp., (2019) 152 SCL 459 (NCLAT).

FOREIGN · United States & United Kingdom Cases

For comparative work, cite U.S. Supreme Court decisions to the United States Reports (U.S.); U.S. Courts of Appeals to the Federal Reporter (F.3d) with the circuit; and U.K. decisions in the neutral or law-report form with the court.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Brown v. Board of Educ., 347 U.S. 483, 495 (1954).

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

United States v. Hayes, 555 F.3d 1099, 1102 (11th Cir. 2009).

UNITED KINGDOM

Donoghue v. Stevenson [1932] AC 562 (HL) 580.

RULE 11 CONSTITUTIONS

Cite the Constitution of India by the abbreviated name followed by the subdivision — article (art.), clause (cl.), and where relevant the schedule (sch.). Do not give a date unless citing a provision since amended or repealed; cite an amendment by its number and year where the amendment itself is the point.

ARTICLE

INDIA CONST. art. 21.

ARTICLE WITH CLAUSE

INDIA CONST. art. 19, cl. (1), sub-cl. (a).

AMENDMENT

INDIA CONST. amend. XLII, § 2 (1976).

FOREIGN · **United States Constitution**

U.S. – ARTICLE / AMENDMENT

U.S. CONST. art. I, § 8, cl. 3. / U.S. CONST. amend. XIV, § 1.

RULE 12 STATUTES

Cite an Indian statute by its **short title**, the official act number and year, and the India Code. Give a pinpoint to the section with the § symbol and a non-breaking space. For delegated legislation, cite the rules or notification by title, number, and year.

CENTRAL ACT · SHORT TITLE, NO. __ OF YEAR, INDIA CODE (YEAR)

The Companies Act, No. 18 of 2013, INDIA CODE (2013), § 149.

OLDER / NAMED ACT

The Indian Contract Act, No. 9 of 1872, INDIA CODE (1872).

STATE LEGISLATION

The Maharashtra Rent Control Act, No. 18 of 2000, MAHARASHTRA CODE (2000).

RULES / DELEGATED LEGISLATION

The Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014, GAZETTE OF INDIA, pt. II sec. 3(i) (Mar. 31, 2014).

Short forms

After the first full citation, refer to the Act by a recognised short name and the section, or use *id.* for an immediately repeated section.

STATUTORY SHORT FORM

Companies Act, § 149(4). / *Id.* § 149(6).

FOREIGN · United States Statutes

U.S. FEDERAL STATUTE

42 U.S.C. § 1983 (2018).

RULE 15 BOOKS & NONPERIODIC MATERIALS

A book citation contains the author's full name; the title; a pinpoint page; the editor or translator (if any); the edition (if not the first); and the year. In academic format the author's name and the title are both set in LARGE AND SMALL CAPITALS — not italics.

INDIAN TREATISE

M.P. JAIN, INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 412 (8th ed. 2018).

TWO AUTHORS

M.P. SINGH & NIRAJ KUMAR, V.N. SHUKLA'S CONSTITUTION OF INDIA 220 (13th ed. 2017).

EDITED / CHAPTER IN A COLLECTION

Upendra Baxi, *The Rule of Law in India*, in THE OXFORD HANDBOOK OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION 412, 418 (Sujit Choudhry et al. eds., 2016).

RULE 16 PERIODICAL MATERIALS

A periodical citation contains the author's full name (ordinary roman); the article title (italicised); the volume number; the abbreviated journal name (in LARGE AND SMALL CAPITALS); the first page; the pinpoint page; and the year. Abbreviate journal names per the periodicals table; spell out an Indian journal in full where no standard abbreviation exists.

INDIAN LAW JOURNAL

Upendra Baxi, *The Little Done, the Vast Undone*, 9 J. INDIAN L. INST. 323, 330 (1967).

IJLMH (SELF-REFERENCE)

Author Name, *Title of the Article*, 8 INT'L J.L. MGMT. & HUMAN. 1142, 1150 (2025).

FOREIGN · **United States Journal**

U.S. LAW REVIEW

Charles A. Reich, *The New Property*, 73 YALE L.J. 733, 735 (1964).

RULE 18 INTERNET & ELECTRONIC SOURCES

Prefer a printed or authenticated source where one exists. Where a source is genuinely online, cite the author (if any), the title of the page, the website or institution, the date, and the URL. Cite cases drawn from databases before formal publication by their neutral or database identifier.

GOVERNMENT / INSTITUTIONAL WEBSITE

LAW COMM'N OF INDIA, *Report No. 277: Wrongful Prosecution* 14 (Aug. 2018), <https://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in>.

DATABASE / NEUTRAL CITATION

XYZ v. State, 2023 SCC OnLine SC 1234, ¶ 7.

RULES 20–21 FOREIGN & INTERNATIONAL MATERIALS

Cite foreign materials in the form used by their own jurisdiction, adjusted to this guide's spacing and typeface; give an English translation in brackets where the source is not in English. Cite treaties by name, the parties (for bilateral treaties), the date of signing, and the treaty source; cite decisions of international tribunals by case name, the tribunal, and the year.

MULTILATERAL TREATY

Convention on the Rights of the Child art. 3, Nov. 20, 1989, 1577 U.N.T.S. 3.

ICJ DECISION

Jadhav (India v. Pak.), Judgment, 2019 I.C.J. 418 (July 17).

U.N. RESOLUTION

S.C. Res. 1373, ¶ 1 (Sept. 28, 2001).

PART IV

Tables & Abbreviations

These tables collect the abbreviations and reporters you will reach for most often. The case-name abbreviations apply to parties in any jurisdiction; the reporter tables lead with Indian series, followed by the principal foreign reporters for comparative work.

Common Case-Name Abbreviations

Use the full word in a case name unless it appears below – and never abbreviate the first word of a party's name.

Full word	Abbreviation	Full word	Abbreviation
Academy	Acad.	Hospital	Hosp.
Administration	Admin.	Industries	Indus.
Agency	Agency	Information	Info.
Alliance	All.	Institute	Inst.
America(n)	Am.	Insurance	Ins.
Association	Ass'n	International	Int'l
Authority	Auth.	Investment	Inv.
Bankruptcy	Bankr.	Limited	Ltd.
Board	Bd.	Manufacturing	Mfg.
Brothers	Bros.	Medical	Med.
Building	Bldg.	Memorial	Mem'l
Bureau	Bureau	Mortgage	Mortg.
Business	Bus.	Municipal	Mun.
Casualty	Cas.	National	Nat'l
Center / Centre	Ctr.	Northern	N.
Central	Cent.	Number	No.
College	Coll.	Organization	Org.
Commission	Comm'n	Pacific	Pac.
Commissioner	Comm'r	Partnership	P'ship
Committee	Comm.	Pharmaceutical	Pharm.
Communication(s)	Commc'n(s)	Protection	Prot.
Company	Co.	Public	Pub.
Construction	Constr.	Railroad	R.R.
Continental	Cont'l	Railway	Ry.
Cooperative	Coop.	Real Estate	Real Est.
Corporation	Corp.	Resource(s)	Res.
Department	Dep't	Restaurant	Rest.
Development	Dev.	Savings	Sav.
Eastern	E.	Securities	Sec.

Full word	Abbreviation	Full word	Abbreviation
Economic	Econ.	Service	Serv.
Education(al)	Educ.	Society	Soc'y
Electric	Elec.	Southern	S.
Engineering	Eng'g	System	Sys.
Enterprise	Enter.	Technology	Tech.
Environmental	Env't	Telephone	Tel.
Equipment	Equip.	Trustee	Tr.
Federal	Fed.	University	Univ.
Federation	Fed'n	Utility	Util.
Financial	Fin.	Western	W.
Government	Gov't	United States	U.S. (adj.)

Indian Reporters & Citators

Reporter	Abbreviation	Coverage
Supreme Court Cases	SCC	Supreme Court of India (preferred)
All India Reporter	AIR	Supreme Court & High Courts
Supreme Court Reports	SCR	Supreme Court (official)
SCC OnLine	SCC OnLine	Online — neutral / database
Indian Law Reports	ILR	High Courts (official series)
Delhi Law Times	DLT	Delhi High Court
Bombay Cases Reporter	BCR	Bombay High Court
Company Law Cases	SCL / Comp Cas	Company & commercial matters
Gazette of India	Gazette of India	Statutes & delegated legislation

Foreign Reporters

Reporter	Abbreviation	Coverage
United States Reports	U.S.	U.S. Supreme Court (official)
Supreme Court Reporter	S. Ct.	U.S. Supreme Court (West)
Federal Reporter	F.2d / F.3d / F.4th	U.S. Courts of Appeals
Federal Supplement	F. Supp. (2d/3d)	U.S. District Courts
Appeal Cases	AC	U.K. — House of Lords / Supreme Court
Weekly Law Reports	WLR	U.K. — general
All England Reports	All ER	U.K. — general

PART V

Quick Reference & Common Pitfalls

Punctuation & Spacing

- Single space after periods and other terminal punctuation.
- Close up single capitals (AIR, SCC, ILR); add a space when an abbreviation contains a longer one (S. Ct., F. Supp.).
- Non-breaking space between § and its number, ¶ and its number, volume and reporter, and reporter and page.
- En dashes (–) for page and section ranges — not hyphens.
- Comma before a signal inside a citation sentence; period at the end of every citation sentence.

The Errors We See Most Often

✗ Using supra for primary authority

supra is limited to books, articles, and other secondary sources — never cases, statutes, or constitutional provisions.

✗ Using id. after a multi-source citation

id. may only follow a citation to a single source.

✗ Forgetting to italicise trailing punctuation

The period after id. or e.g., is part of the italicised unit.

✗ Abbreviating the first word of a party name

Abbreviate words inside a case name, but never the first word of a party's name.

✗ Omitting the pinpoint

Every reference to a specific proposition needs a pinpoint page or paragraph, not just the opening page.

✗ Choosing a weaker reporter

Prefer SCC for the Supreme Court of India over AIR or SCR where all are available.

✗ Mixing up the year brackets

SCC places the year in round brackets before the volume — (2017) 10 SCC 1 — while AIR places it after: AIR 1973 SC 1461.

✗ Inconsistent abbreviation

Once you abbreviate a journal or institution, use the same form throughout.

PART VI

Worked Examples

Complete patterns for the categories you will meet most often, Indian sources first and foreign sources after. Full and short forms are paired so you can see exactly how a citation contracts after its first appearance.

1 · Supreme Court of India (SCC)

K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India, (2017) 10 SCC 1, 35.

Short: *Puttaswamy*, (2017) 10 SCC at 37. / *Id.* at 39.

2 · Supreme Court of India (AIR)

Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461.

Short: *Kesavananda Bharati*, AIR 1973 SC at 1510.

3 · High Court

Naz Foundation v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi, (2009) 160 DLT 277, 290 (Del.).

Short: *Naz Foundation*, (2009) 160 DLT at 292.

4 · Tribunal

Tata Steel Ltd. v. Liberty House Grp., (2019) 152 SCL 459 (NCLAT).

5 · Neutral / database citation

XYZ v. State, 2023 SCC OnLine SC 1234, ¶ 7.

6 · Central statute

The Companies Act, No. 18 of 2013, INDIA CODE (2013), § 149.

Short: Companies Act, § 149(4).

7 · State statute

The Maharashtra Rent Control Act, No. 18 of 2000, MAHARASHTRA CODE (2000).

8 · Delegated legislation

The Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014, GAZETTE OF INDIA, pt. II sec. 3(i) (Mar. 31, 2014).

9 · Constitution of India

INDIA CONST. art. 21. / INDIA CONST. art. 19, cl. (1), sub-cl. (a).

10 · Constitutional amendment

INDIA CONST. amend. XLII, § 2 (1976).

11 · Book (single author)

M.P. JAIN, INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 412 (8th ed. 2018).

Short: JAIN, *supra* note 4, at 415.

12 • Book (chapter in a collection)

Upendra Baxi, *The Rule of Law in India*, in THE OXFORD HANDBOOK OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION 412, 418 (Sujit Choudhry et al. eds., 2016).

13 • Indian law journal

Upendra Baxi, *The Little Done, the Vast Undone*, 9 J. INDIAN L. INST. 323, 330 (1967).

Short: BAXI, *supra* note 7, at 332.

14 • IJLMH article (self-reference)

Author Name, *Title of the Article*, 8 INT'L J.L. MGMT. & HUMAN. 1142, 1150 (2025).

15 • Government / institutional report

LAW COMM'N OF INDIA, *Report No. 277: Wrongful Prosecution* 14 (Aug. 2018), <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ca0daec69b5adc880fb464895726dbdf/uploads/2022/08/2022081613.pdf>.

16 • News / online source

Krishnadas Rajagopal, *Supreme Court Upholds Privacy as a Fundamental Right*, THE HINDU (Aug. 24, 2017), <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/privacy-is-a-fundamental-right-under-article-21-rules-supreme-court/article62042245.ece>

17 • Treaty

Convention on the Rights of the Child art. 3, Nov. 20, 1989, 1577 U.N.T.S. 3.

18 • International court (ICJ)

Jadhav (India v. Pak.), Judgment, 2019 I.C.J. 418 (July 17).

19 • U.N. resolution

S.C. Res. 1373, ¶ 1 (Sept. 28, 2001).

20 • U.S. Supreme Court (foreign)

Brown v. Board of Educ., 347 U.S. 483, 495 (1954).

Short: *Brown*, 347 U.S. at 495.

21 • U.K. case (foreign)

Donoghue v. Stevenson [1932] AC 562 (HL) 580.

22 • U.S. law review (foreign)

Charles A. Reich, *The New Property*, 73 YALE L.J. 733, 735 (1964).

Short: REICH, *supra* note 9, at 740.

CLOSING NOTE

Using This Guide Well

This guide is a working aid, not a replacement for the printed manual. Where any uncertainty arises, consult the underlying rule directly. The Bluebook is also available in a searchable online edition, useful for confirming Table entries and less common rules.

Citation practice in particular courts may be governed by local rules that override these conventions, and a journal's house style may further modify them. For IJLMH submissions, follow this guide together with the journal's instructions to authors; where they conflict, the journal's instructions control. Where The Bluebook is silent, the ALWD Guide to Legal Citation (7th ed.) is a helpful secondary reference.



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