

Guidelines for Author



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Instructions for Author

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Law Journals publishes research papers, review papers, case law, book reviews and synopsis (thesis).

Research Paper:

It is original research manuscript that reports new evidence or new conclusions.

Review Paper:

It is an attempt to summarize the current state of understanding on a topic, which has been previously published by others, provides latest progress made in a given area of research.

Case Law:

It is a research method involving an in-depth examination of a subject of study (the case), as well as its related contextual conditions. Case studies are analyses of persons, events, decisions, *periods, projects, policies, institutions, or other systems that are studied holistically by one or more method.*

Book Review:

It is a form of literary criticism in which a book is analyzed based on content, style, and merit. A book review can be a primary source opinion piece, summary review or scholarly review.

Synopsis:

It is a brief summary of the major points of a subject or written work or story, either as prose or as a table; an abridgment or condensation of a work.

A. Preparation of a Manuscript

A manuscript should have *front matter* (title, author list, affiliations, abstract, keywords), *manuscript sections* (introduction, results, discussion, methods, conclusions), and *back matter* (acknowledgments, conflicts of interest, references). These sections should appear in all manuscript types.

Title Page: The title of your manuscript should be concise, specific and relevant.

Author List and Affiliations:

Name of all authors, affiliations with complete address including city, state/province, country, and all emails should be provided. At least one author should be designated as corresponding author, and his or her emails and other details should be included.

Abstract:

The abstract should be a total of about 150 to 200 words.

Keywords:

Three to five keywords need to be added after the abstract. The keywords should be specific to the article.

Introduction:

The introduction clearly states the background and objectives of your work, its scope and the main advances you are reporting. It gives reference to relevant results of previously published work. A theoretical and experimental methods section gives sufficient information about the research carried out by the researcher.

Methods:

This section may be divided into headings and subheadings and describe the methods used depending on the type of subject of analysis that frames your case study.

Results:

This section may be divided into headings and subheadings and should provide a concise and precise description of the results and their interpretation.

Discussion:

This section may be divided into headings and subheadings. This section discusses and interpreted the results as well as state the impact of your results compared with recent work.

Conclusions:

This section summarizes your manuscript in clear, simple language; provides key findings in the paper that addresses the research problem; needs for further research and may include any plans for relevant future work.

Acknowledgments:

All sources of funding of the study and anyone who has assisted in the work should be acknowledged.

Conflicts of Interest:

Authors must declare conflicts of interest that may inappropriately influence the

representation or interpretation research results. If there is no conflict of interest, please state “The authors declare no conflict of interest.”

References:

A reference list should be provided at the end of the manuscript. All the references mentioned in the text should be cited in the “Author–Number” system (Vancouver style). There should be at least 10 references in the article.

Headings

There are five **heading levels**, always use the headings in order, beginning with level 1. The format of each level is illustrated below:

Level 1	BOLDFACE, UPPERCASE HEADINGS
Level 2	Boldface, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading
Level 3	Boldface, Italicized, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading
Level 4	Boldface, italicized, lowercase heading with a period.
Level 5	Begin body text after the period.
Level 6	Italicized, lowercase heading with a period. Begin body text after the period.

Figures & Tables

Tables and Figures should be numbered

(with Arabic numerals as Table 1, Table 2, Figure 1, Figure 2, etc.) and referred to by number in the text.

Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end.

The captions for the Tables and Legend to Figures should be separated from the text and collated in a separate section.

All Tables and Figures are to be numbered in one consecutive series in the order in which they are cited in the text.

For all Tables, use the following symbols in order as footnotes: * (asterisk), † (dagger), ‡ (double dagger), ¶ (paragraph mark), § (section mark), || (parallels), **, ††, ‡‡, etc.

Authors should submit Figures, such as illustrations, pictures and graphs, with the highest quality that enables publishers to prepare your artwork for the printed as well as the online issue of article.

Figures should have sufficiently high resolution (minimum 1000 pixels width/height, or a resolution of 300 dpi or higher).

Common formats are accepted however, TIFF, JPEG, EPS and PDF are preferred.

Tables and Figures should be self-explanatory.

References

Law Journals follows the author–number system also known as Vancouver reference style. The referencing style has two parts: citing, and the reference list. Citation is a reference of another person’s work in your own work, either by referring to his or her ideas, or by including a direct quotation. Each reference which is cited in your text should have a unique number. if you cite a piece of work more than once, the same citation number should be used. You can write the number in square brackets.

Examples

Recent research [1] indicates that the number of duplicate papers being published is increasing.

Simons et al. [3] state that the principle of effective stress is ‘imperfectly known and understood by many practicing engineers’

Several studies [6–9, 13, 15] have examined the effect of congestion charging in urban areas.

Journal Articles

Print Journal

Template :

Name/s of author/s of the article. Title of article. *Title of Journal*. Year of Publication; Volume (Issue): Pages.

Examples:

Article with less than three Authors

Skalsky K, Yahav D, Bishara J. Treatment of human brucellosis: Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *BMJ*. 2008; 336 (7646): 701–4p.

Article with more than six Authors

Hanna JN, McBride WJ, Brookes DL, et al. Hendra virus infection in a veterinarian. *Med J Aust*. 2006; 185 (10): 562–4p.

Article with DOI Number

Fletcher D, Wagstaff CRD. Organizational psychology in elite sport: its emergence, application and future. *Psychol Sport Exerc*. 2009; 10 (4): 427–34p.
doi:10.1016/j.psychsport.2009.03.009.

Article Published ahead of Print

O’Leary C. Vitamin C does little to prevent winter cold. *The West Australian*. Forthcoming 2005.

Online Journal

Template:

Name/s of author/s of the article. Title of article. *Title of Journal* [Internet]. Year of Publication; Volume (Issue): Pages. Available from: URL.

Example:

Abood S. Quality improvement initiative in nursing homes: the ANA acts in an advisory role. *Am J Nurs* [Internet]. 2002 Jun [cited 2002 Aug 12];102(6):966–9. Available from: <http://www.nursingworld.org/AJN/2002/june/Wawatch.htm>

Book

Template:

Name/s of author/s. *Title of Book*. Edition of book. Place of Publication: Name of Publisher; Year of Publication.

Examples

Book with one author

Bull M. *Sound moves: iPod culture and urban experience*. London: Routledge; 2007.

Book with more than six authors

Hofmeyr GJ, Neilson JP, Alfirevic Z, et al. *A Cochrane Pocketbook: Pregnancy and Childbirth*. Chichester, West Sussex, England: John Wiley & Sons Ltd; 2008.

Electronic Book

Bartlett A. *Breastwork: Rethinking Breastfeeding* [monograph online]. Sydney, NSW: University of New South Wales Press; 2005 [cited 2009 Nov 10]. Available from: NetLibrary

Book with the Editors

Template:

Name/s of Editor/s, editors. *Title of Book*. Place of publication: Name of Publisher; Year of publication.

Example:

Whisnant R, DesAutels P, editors. *Global Feminist Ethics*. Plymouth: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers; 2008.

Chapter in an Edited Book

Template:

Name/s of Author/s. Title of chapter. In: Name of Editor/s, editors. *Title of Book*. Place of publication: Name of Publisher; Year of publication.

Example

Rowlands TE, Haine LS. Acute limb ischaemia. In: Donnelly R, London NJM, editors. *ABC of Arterial and Venous Disease*. 2nd Edn. West Sussex: Blackwell Publishing; 2009.

Newspaper and Magazine Articles

Template

Name/s of Author/s. Title of Article. Name of Newspaper. Date of publication: Section: Pagination (Column).

Examples

Newspaper Article

Robertson J. Not married to the art. *The Courier Mail* (Weekend Edition). 2010 Mar 6– 7: Sect. ETC: 15.

Magazine Article

Marano HE. Making of a perfectionist. *Psychol Today*. 2008 Mar–Apr; 41: 80–86

Electronic Newspaper or Magazine Article

Bajak F. Why Chile dodged Haiti-style ruin. *Toronto Star* (Canada) [serial online]. 2010 Feb 28 [cited 2010 Mar 14]; Sect. News: A14; Available from: Australia/New Zealand Reference Centre

Electronic Newspaper Article on the Internet

17. Drivers told: Don't use Clem7 tunnel. *The Courier Mail* [Internet]. 2010 Mar 16 [cited 2010 Mar 16]; Available from: <http://www.couriermail.com.au/news/car-with-flat-tyre-the-first-to-cause-problems-in-clem7-tunnel/story-e6freon6-1225841179464>

Reports and other Government Publications

Template

Name/s of Author/s. Title of report. Place of publication: Publisher; Date of publication. Total number of pages. Report No.

Examples

Australia. Parliament. Senate. Select Committee on Climate Policy. *Climate Policy Report*. Canberra: The Senate; 2009.

Page E, Harney JM. *Health Hazard Evaluation Report*. Cincinnati (OH): National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (US); 2001 Feb. 24 p. Report No.:HETA2000-0139-2824.

Thesis

Printed Thesis

Template:

Name/s of Author/s. Title of Thesis [type of thesis]. Place of publication: Name of Publisher; Year.

Examples:

Printed Thesis

20. Kay JG. Intracellular cytokine trafficking and phagocytosis in macrophages [*PhD thesis*]. St Lucia, Qld: University of Queensland; 2007.

Online Thesis

Template:

Name/s of Author/s. Title of Thesis [type of thesis]. Place of publication: Name of Publisher; Year [cited date – year month day]. Available from: Name of database/web address

Examples:

Online Thesis

Pahl KM. Preventing anxiety and promoting social and emotional strength in early childhood: an investigation of etiological risk factors [*PhD thesis*]. St Lucia, Qld: University of Queensland; 2009 [cited 2010 Mar 24]. Available from: University of Queensland Library E-Reserve

Cases

Template:

Case name | (year of decision) | [year of reporter] | volume | reporter | page

Examples:

Corr v IBC Vehicles Ltd (2008) UKHL 13, [2008] 1 AC 884.

Maruti Suzuki Ltd v. CCE [2009] 9 SCC 193

Bills

Template:

title | HC Bill | (session) | [number] OR title | HL Bill | (session) | number

Examples

Consolidated Fund HC Bill (2008–09) [5]

Academies HL Bill (2010-11) 1, cl 8(2)

SP Bill 4 Abolition of Feudal Tenure etc. (Scotland) Bill [as introduced] Session 1 (1999)

B. Manuscript Submission Checklist

The final checking of an article prior to sending it to the journal for review. Please consult this Guidelines for Authors for further details of any item.

Ensure that the following items are present:

Type of Manuscript

- Authors' affiliation addresses (including department/school, university/institution/college, country, etc.)
- Corresponding author with contact details (E-mail address, Full postal address and telephone number)
- All necessary files have been uploaded
 - Manuscript (.doc, .docx, .rtf) files
 - Keywords
 - Figures and their captions
 - Tables (including title, description, footnotes)
 - References
- Manuscript has been 'spell-checked' and 'grammar-checked'
- All references mentioned in the Reference list are cited in the text, and vice versa
- Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources

C. Manuscript Submission Process

Manuscripts for Law Journals may be submitted through

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Steps for Submitting a Paper

- Select the journal by clicking on the title of the journal
- Register as an author
- Create username and password
- Login with the same username and password
- Submit your paper by filling the details

D. What we do at Law Journals

We at Law Journals will do whatever we can to get your manuscript published correctly and as quickly as possible, without making the publication process problematic and would ensure that we demand less time from you so that you can focus more on your research and leave the publication process to us.

Registration

- As soon as you submit your manuscript to us we provide you with a unique reference Id that will help you to communicate better with us and will also help you to track your manuscript.

- We check your article that has reached us is complete and also see if the artwork or illustrations are of good quality and clarity.
- Send corresponding author an acknowledgement e-mail stating the Reference Id
- At acceptance we send the corresponding author a Journal Publishing Agreement

Proofreading

- Here we make sure that your artwork is properly added and is at the right place.
- When the completed article is ready, it is copy edited in the format of our journal and structured for the online publication. Here the artwork, tables and graphs are sized according to the requirement of the format and proof is generated for your final review.
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Publication

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- Give the corresponding author intimation of the publication
- Send the final copy to printer
- Distribute the journal to our subscribers

Author's access to the journal articles

- Journal allows free access to it's corresponding author for the period of three months in which the author can view and download all the published articles in that particular Journal.
- Hard copy compilation of all the Journals is also available at the end of the year to all the authors at nominal prices.

E. Peer review

All articles submitted to us are subjected to stringent reviewing process for considering a manuscript for publication. These submitted manuscripts are edited by acknowledged experts in their respective fields the reviewer is assigned by the journal editor. Editor can decide whether to not to send a manuscript for review and handle the review process by themselves

Key points:

- To ensure that only good quality research is published, reviewer determines the originality, and significance of work.
- If appropriate reviewers sometimes suggest minor alterations in the manuscript or research, and if the article fails in the terms of originality and validity reviewer have the right to reject the articles.

What do reviewers do?

Reviewers are generally legal practitioners or academicians who have colossal experience in their fields and have acknowledged themselves as experts of the subject. The reviewer recommends the editor of the journal to accept the manuscript, accept with modification or reject the manuscript. For their assessment, they have stringent guidelines that make certain that only a good quality manuscript is published, they also have an editorial form and a checklist to help them evaluate the content for its authenticity and closely look at the methodology that you have adopted, they also check for the structure of the manuscript and if you have referenced the articles correctly. Based on these stringent guidelines they recommend the editor to publish the manuscript.

Type of reviews

Type of review process Details

Single Blind review Identity of the author is not disclosed to the reviewer.

Double Blind review Identity of reviewer and author are undisclosed to each other

Open review Both author and reviewer are known

F. Word of caution

By publishing your article with us, you enter into a legal agreement with Journal's Pub Law Journals and accept the terms and agreement of publishing with us and it's the responsibility of an author to act ethically and in a sound manner. We at Journal's Pub Law Journals are dedicated to protect the rights of an author; we make it certain that your work is solely credited to your name. We would suggest you to go through and understand the terms and conditions carefully.

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Ethical issues

The value of publishing relies on everyone involved in behaving ethically and at Journal's

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Authorship

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Handling Cases of Misconduct

- ❖ No journal is competent to police such cases. We at Law Journals believe it the primary responsibility of the employer to check and train the researchers for the code of conduct
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F. Other important information

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