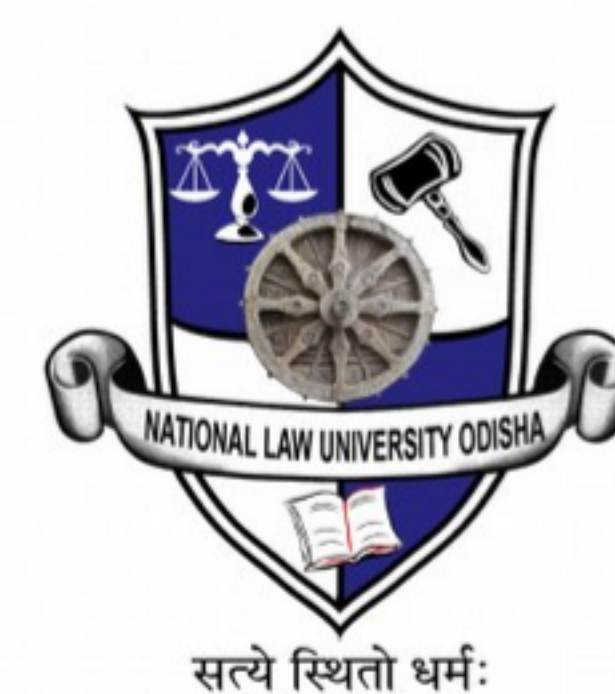


# NLUO STUDENT LAW JOURNAL



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## NLUO-SLJ: INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS

### I. SUBMISSIONS

#### *A. Contributors, Themes*

The NLUO Student Law Journal (NLUO-SLJ) welcomes submissions from undergraduate and postgraduate students of law and other disciplines. In exceptional cases, contributions from full-time doctoral students may be considered at the discretion of the editorial board. Submissions may pertain to any area of law, or any social science issue featuring a significant legal component. Co-authorship is permitted subject to maximum of three authors for articles, and two for notes. Comments and book reviews must be by single authors only.

#### *B. Submission Types, Lengths*

Submissions may be in the form of articles, short notes, case/legislation comments, or book reviews. Articles constitute detailed exegeses of about 6000-8000 words long. Notes are more focussed in character, and typically address only a single key issue. They tend to be shorter, of course, usually about 3000-4000 words. Case/legislative comments are specific to a single judgment or legislation, and should not exceed 3000 words. Book reviews should be about 2000 words in length.

#### *C. Plagiarism*

**PLEASE NOTE THAT NLUO-SLJ FOLLOWS A ZERO TOLERANCE POLICY REGARDING PLAGIARISM. SUBMISSIONS RECORDING A TEXT MATCH OF MORE THAN 25% ON TURNITIN ARE LIABLE TO BE SUMMARILY REJECTED.**

### II. FORMATTING

NLUO-SLJ accepts only electronic submissions, and exclusively in .doc, .docx, or .odf formats. Other formats, particularly PDF, are not acceptable, and may lead to summary rejection. Submissions should be in Times New Roman font, *single spaced* throughout, 12 point for the main body (barring abstract and specified subject information – see Section V below) and 10 point for footnotes. The page size should be set to A4 format, with margins of 1 inch or 2.5 cm on all four sides.

**BEFORE SUBMITTING ANY MANUSCRIPT, PLEASE ENSURE THAT THE CHECKLIST AT THE END OF THE INSTRUCTIONS IS COMPLIED WITH.**

**DO NOT USE ANY KIND OF PAGE BORDER OR OTHER SUPERFLUOUS DECORATION. PLEASE ENSURE THAT THESE ARE REMOVED FROM**



**SUBMISSIONS ARE TO BE UNIFORMLY SINGLE-SPACED THROUGHOUT. DO NOT USE PARAGRAPH FORMATTING FEATURES SUCH AS SPACING ABOVE PARAGRAPH OR BELOW PARAGRAPH. SET THEM TO ZERO, AND USE THE ENTER KEY TO ADD SPACES BETWEEN PARAGRAPHS.**

### III. LAYOUT

#### *A. Title Page*

The first page of the submitted manuscript is the title page. All personal data, including the name and affiliations of contributors; contact information of corresponding authors and otherwise; and acknowledgments, should be specified in the title page only. In the interests of anonymous refereeing, other pages should not contain any such information.

To clarify further, the title page should contain the following information:

- Title of the submission
- Short title (to be used in headers)
- Names and affiliations of authors (with corresponding author indicated)
- Contact information of author or corresponding author
- Acknowledgments

#### *B. Inner Pages*

The second page should begin with the title in the prescribed format, followed by the abstract or, in case of comments and book reviews, specified subject data (see Section V below). There should be a gap of one line between two paragraphs. Do not indent the first line of paragraphs.

### IV. HEADINGS

#### *A. General*

The formatting guidelines specified here have been incorporated into this stylesheet as well. Hence in case of any doubt one may use the stylesheet for reference. Do not use bold or underlined text, or special effects like small caps, in headings.

**The use of headings in book reviews is strongly deprecated, and may be permitted only in exceptional cases with the prior permission of the editorial board.**

You may use up to three levels of headings, apart from the title of the submission. Their respective formatting parameters have been specified in the text box in the next page.

NB: For help on title case, you may refer to: <https://capitalizemytitle.com/>



## SUBMISSION TITLE

(centred; 14 point; capitalised throughout; no italics except for case names and non-English words)

### I. FIRST LEVEL HEADING

(centred; 12 point; capitalised throughout; no italics except for case names and non-English words; preceded by Roman ordinals (eg I, II, III) followed by period)

#### A. Second Level Heading

(centred, 12 point font, italicised throughout except for case names and non-English words; title case (important words capitalised); preceded by italicised capital letters as ordinals (eg A, B, C) followed by period)

#### 1. Third level heading

(flush left; 12 point font, italicised throughout except for case names and non-English words; first word and proper nouns capitalised; preceded by italicised Arabic ordinals (eg 1, 2, 3) followed by period)

### B. Comments, Reviews

#### 1. Case and legislative comments

The titles of case and legislative comments should be of the format 'COMMENT' followed by particulars of the work being reviewed. For case comments, an abbreviated form may be used in the title if the full name of the case is inconveniently lengthy. The name of the case should be italicised, and followed in brackets by the year of judgment. The following format is to be adhered to: <COMMENT: {NAME OF CASE} {(YEAR OF JUDGMENT)}>.

The title of legislative comments should specify the name of the statute followed by the year of enactment (the year should not be enclosed in brackets, or preceded by any comma). The following format is to be adhered to: <COMMENT: {NAME OF STATUTE} {YEAR OF ENACTMENT}>

If the reviewed case or legislation is not from India, then its parent jurisdiction should be indicated in brackets. A few examples are provided below:

COMMENT: *KESAVANANDA BHARATI* (1973)

COMMENT: *RIDGE V. BALDWIN* (1942) (UK)

COMMENT: PATENTS ACT 1970

COMMENT: COPYRIGHT, DESIGNS AND PATENTS ACT 1988 (UK)



2. *Book reviews*

Titles of book reviews should be in the following format: <REVIEW: {SURNAME OF AUTHOR(S)}, {*TITLE OF BOOK* (YEAR)}>. An abbreviated form may be used in the title if the full name of the book is inconveniently lengthy. If a book features more than three authors, then only one surname followed by ‘*ET AL*’ (italics, no periods) is to be provided. For edited works, add the term ‘*ED*’ for single editors, or ‘*EDS*’ in case of multiple editors (italics, no periods) after the name of the editor or editors. The book title should be italicised, and followed by the year of publication in brackets. A few examples are provided below:

REVIEW: MULLINER, *COMMON LAW* (2005)

REVIEW: POPGOOD, GROOLY (*EDS*), *WTO DISPUTE SETTLEMENT* (2010).

REVIEW: THREEPWOOD *ET AL* (*EDS*), *THE LAW OF TERRORISM* (2016)

V. ABSTRACT

A. *Articles, Notes*

Articles and notes shall include an abstract of around 250-300 words. The abstract should follow the title, and should be in 10 point single space italicised font. At the end of the abstract, six keywords or terms should be included for indexing purposes. The text of the article is to follow the keywords after a one-line gap.

B. *Comments, Reviews*

1. *Case and legislative comments*

Case and legislative comments do not require abstracts. However, some basic information about the case or statute should be provided in the line following the title. For cases the information is to be in the following format: <{*Name of Case* (in italics)} | {citation} {(name of court | year) (jurisdiction if non-Indian)}>. Provide the full names of law report names and other acronyms. Use 10 point single spaced font. A few examples are provided below:

*Shahulameedu v. Subaida Beevi* 1970 Kerala Law Times 4 (Kerala High Court 1970)

*Lily Thomas v. Union of India* All India Reporter 2000 Supreme Court 1650 (Supreme Court 2000)

*Liversidge v. Anderson* (1941) 3 All England Law Reports 338 (House of Lords 1941) (UK)

2. *Book reviews*

Book reviews do not require abstracts. However, the citation of the work under review, according to the OSCOLA format, should be provided in the line following the title. Use 10 point single spaced font.



*A. General*

British spelling conventions should be adhered to throughout: this includes the use of ‘-ise’ as opposed to ‘-ize; and ‘judgment’ instead of ‘judgement’. Quotations or references to other works may, of course, retain their original spellings, with the proviso that instances of Americanised spelling within a quotation are to be followed by the term ‘[sic]’ (without quotes) to indicate the spelling is as per the original work.

Dates should be in the date/month/year format, with the name of the month spelled out in full: hence ‘20 January 2015’, and *not* ‘20/01/2015’ or ‘January 20, 2015’, or ‘20 Jan. 2015’. Numbers less than 100 should be spelled out (*i.e.* ‘eighty-seven’ instead of ‘87’).

Use capital letters only when making a specific references. Hence ‘the Supreme Court’ is acceptable, but not ‘Indian Courts’ (use ‘Indian courts’ instead). Likewise, ‘the British Parliament’ but ‘other nations’ parliaments’.

*B. Quotations*

Quotations should be enclosed in single quotes. Double quotes are reserved for quotations within quotations. When quoting from another work, this convention is to be adhered to even if that other work does not correspond to it. Quotations of more than fifty words should be set off from the main text into separate paragraphs. These paragraphs should not be encased in quotation marks, and should be indented on the left. This does not apply to quotations enclosed in footnotes.

If the quoted excerpt constitutes an independent sentence, but has been taken from the middle of a sentence, then capitalise the first letter of the first word and enclose it in square brackets. This shall not apply if the excerpt does not comprise an independent sentence; in such cases you need not capitalise the first letter of the first word. When the quotation omits certain portions from the original, these portions should be indicated by ellipses or three dots. If the quotation ends in the middle of a sentence, then indicate this by an ellipsis followed by a period (*i.e.* four dots in succession). A few examples are provided below:

Original (from Lord Atkin’s judgment in *Liversidge v. Anderson* [1942] AC 206):

It has always been one of the pillars of freedom, one of the principles of liberty for which on recent authority we are now fighting, that the judges are no respecters of persons, and stand between the subject and any attempted encroachments on his liberty by the executive, alert to see that any coercive action is justified in law.

Examples:

- According to Lord Atkin, ‘[J]udges ... stand between the subject and any attempted encroachments on his liberty by the executive ....’
- According to Lord Atkin, judges ‘stand between the subject and any attempted encroachments on his liberty by the executive ....’
- According to Lord Atkin, ‘It has always been one of the pillars of freedom ... that the judges ... stand between the subject and any attempted encroachments on his liberty by the executive ....’



Use footnotes rather than endnotes. In general, references should conform to OSCOLA 4<sup>th</sup> Edition (2012) standards. The full guide may be downloaded from the link provided below:

[https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/sites/files/oxlaw/oscola\\_4th\\_edn\\_hart\\_2012.pdf](https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/sites/files/oxlaw/oscola_4th_edn_hart_2012.pdf)

The above is subject to some exceptions.

- **MOST IMPORTANT: While citing academic journal articles, use the full names of journals and not their shortened or abbreviated names.**
- For commonly-used Indian and foreign law reports, use the abbreviations by which they are usually referred to, eg AIR for All India Reporter, SCC for Supreme Court Cases, SCR for Supreme Court Reports, All ER for All England Law Reports, AC for Law Reports (Appeals Cases), and so forth.
- For non-Indian or comparatively unfamiliar law reports, use the full name of the reporter the first time you refer to it, followed by the abbreviated name in brackets.
- Use each reporter's own citation style. Keep in mind subtle differences across them. For example, while citing from SCR, the volume number and not the year is enclosed in brackets: SCC and All ER), on the other hand, follow the inverse convention.
- In line with OSCOLA recommendations, do not use periods when citing law reports.

A few examples are provided below:

<sup>53</sup> *Abdurahiman v. Khairunneesa* 2010 (1) Kerala Law Times (KLT) 891.

<sup>54</sup> *Lily Thomas v. Union of India* AIR 2000 SC 1650.

<sup>55</sup> *Shahulameedu v. Subaida Beevi* 1970 KLT 4.

<sup>56</sup> *Golaknath v. State of Punjab* 1967 (2) SCR 762.

<sup>57</sup> *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973) 4 SCC 225.

<sup>58</sup> *Liversidge v. Anderson* (1941) 3 All ER 338.

## VII. CHECKLIST FOR SUBMISSIONS

Finally, we at NLUO-SLJ strongly recommend that prior to submission, authors take utmost care to ensure that the following are complied with.

1. **Please ensure that references correspond strictly to prescribed guidelines.**
2. **Please refrain from using unnecessary decorations, specifically page borders.**
3. **Please ensure submissions are single spaced throughout, and with no paragraph formatting features such as spacing above paragraph or spacing below paragraph.**
4. **When referring to journals, ensure that the full name is used and not abbreviations.**
5. **Submissions plagiarised beyond acceptable standards are liable to be summarily rejected.**