

PAKISTAN LAW REVIEW (PLR)

Contributions should be sent to:

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Please note that all hard copies must also be accompanied with an electronic copy sent additionally by e-mail to pclrp@outlook.com, as this may speed up the refereeing and editing process. Articles submitted to PLR should in general be between 5,000 and 14,000 words in length. An abstract not exceeding 200 words is required. Contributors should note the PLR's editorial policy, which is as stated inside the front cover.

Articles, Essays, Case Analysis, Notes and Comments

Most issues of the PLR contain an ARTICLE - either an argumentative discussion of a legal topic or a detailed descriptive writing with analysis on a specific area of law or an area which may be directly related to law. Preference will be given to the writings that focus on Pakistani Laws, legal system and its challenges.

Articles submitted without prior consultation with the editor of the PLR will be considered for publication, but in their own interest contributors would be well advised not to prepare an article especially for the PLR without first getting in touch with the Editors.

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Comparatively speaking, the ESSAY for PLR will be a rather shorter piece. Its focus area may be the same as that of an Article, however, in styling, the Essay will confine itself to sections and will not be divided into sub-sections and henceforth.

NOTES and COMMENTS are welcome too. A Note should contain a body of original information, a new interpretation, point of analysis or suggestion for some reformation. It should have a new idea as a speculation, argument, proof, etc. presented in a brief and unadorned form without inessential

commentary. Comments may contain criticisms of articles already published in the PLR and additional thoughts on them. Essays and Comments are generally short and should not exceed 2500 words in most cases.

PLR also solicits CASE ANALYSIS. A typical case analysis will be based upon preferably a Pakistani case decided by the superior courts of Pakistan. It should contain a short brief of the case's facts, legal issues contained therein, decision of the court and the analysis of that decision in the light of previous cases and future jurisprudence of the court.

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Submission

Authors should send an electronic copy of their articles as a Microsoft Word file.

As for hard copies, all contributions must be typed and may be reproduced in any clearly legible form. Because of postage costs, manuscripts not accepted for publication will not be returned to authors unless their return is specifically requested. *At the time of submission, authors should also send an electronic copy of their paper.* It is the responsibility of authors to ensure that the hard copy and the electronic copy match exactly. The hard copy will be treated as the definitive version of the text.

Style

Anyone who is preparing a manuscript for submission to the PLR is urged to follow the PLR's style sheet, reproduced below, which covers a number of detailed points concerning footnotes, punctuation, spelling, etc. It may be noted that PLR follows the Blue Book citation format.

Proofs

First proofs may be read and corrected by contributors provided that they can give the Editors an address through which they can be reached without delay and can guarantee to return the corrected proofs to the Editors, by email where appropriate, within two weeks of receiving them. The master proof will always be sent directly to the Editors by the printer; contributors will receive duplicates.

Offprints

Authors will receive one free offprint of PLR. Additional copies may be bought if they are ordered at proof-stage.

STYLE SHEET

1. Contributions should be clearly typed in 1.5 spacing, preferably on A4 paper, and should have a left-hand margin of at least 1 inch and a right hand margin of at least 1.5 inches. Type size should be 11 point, Times New Roman font.

Paragraph structuring, mainly for articles should be in following order

- I.
- A.
- 1
- a
- *1*
- *1.1*
- *a*

2. *Footnotes* should be numbered consecutively, using type TNR 10 point, lines single-spaced.

3. **For Citation of Footnotes PLR follows *Blue Book – A Uniform System of Citation*. A detailed guide with example of citation format has been attached. Also see explanation of introductory signals below at number 10 and explanation of short forms for internal references and cross reference below at number 11.**

4. *Quotations* of more than 60 words should be indented in the typescript and typed in single line spacing. Use single inverted commas for shorter quotations. Square brackets should be used to enclose interpolations, and three dots to indicate omissions. Make sure there are no errors in the spelling, punctuation and capitalisation of quotations.

5. *Spelling: English spelling, not American*. In general use the spelling –ize (not –ise), connection, judgement, inquiry, dispatch, co-operation, biased, focused.

6. *Capitals*: Use as few as possible and use them consistently.

7. *Italics* should be used for foreign words except proper names. Preferred usage is *coup d'état*, *détente*, *rapprochement*, *vis-à-vis*, but regime, role, elite. Italics for emphasis are discouraged.

8. *Abbreviations*: Omit full stops in abbreviations consisting of capital letters (MP, USA). Use capitals for acronyms such as NATO and UNESCO. *Dates* should be in the form 1 May 1968, 1970s (no apostrophe), the twentieth century.

9. *Numbers* up to 100 should normally be spelt out, except for percentages, exact quantities, or a series of numbers. Use 'per cent' (not %) except in tables. Include a comma in numbers over 999. The second of a pair of numbers should be abbreviated (i.e. 175-6 not 175-176), except for numbers 11-19 which retain the 1.

10. Explanation of Introductory Signals in Foot notes:

No Signal:

No signal at all means: what I'm citing clearly supports or identifies what I just said. Use no signal when citing:

- 1) something that directly supports the text ,,
- 2) the source of a quotation ,,
- 3) something referred to in the text

E.g. (L. exempli gratia)

It means "for example." What you're citing supports what you said, but there are other authorities too. ,,
Can be combined with other signals ("*But see, e.g., ...*") ,,

Note: the comma after E.g. is not italicized. ,,

Washington Law restricts teenagers from many activities.⁴

⁴ *E.g.*, WASH. REV. CODE § 26.04.010(1) (2006) (limiting marriage to people 18 and older); WASH. REV. CODE § 70.155.080 (2006) (limiting purchase of tobacco).

Accord ,,

Accord means "I just cited something that supports my proposition, and now here's another thing that supports it too." ,,

You can also use Accord when you want to cite another jurisdiction. ,,

Many people perceive that rich people don't pay their share of taxes. As Peter De Vries quipped, "The Rich aren't like us -- they pay less taxes."⁵

⁵Mark Shields, Editorial, *Anger About Privilege*, WASH. POST, July 30, 1989 (quoting De Vries). *Accord id.* (quoting Leona Helmsley: 'Only the little people pay taxes.')

See

See means you're citing something that clearly supports what you just said. It's just a hair less direct than [No signal].

The Human Rights Committee was created by the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.⁶

⁶ See THOMAS BUERGENTHAL, DINAH SHELTON & DAVID P. STEWART, *INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN A NUTSHELL* 49 (3d ed. 2002).

See also

Use *see also* when you have already cited something that directly supports you and you want to add more. A parenthetical explaining the source's relevance is encouraged. ,,

If children let others into their home while their parents are gone, crazy things can happen.⁷

⁷ See DR. SEUSS, *THE CAT IN THE HAT* (1957). *See also* *RISKY BUSINESS* (Geffen Film Co. 1983) (teenager bringing others into home while parents away).

***Cf.* ,,**

Cf. is the abbreviation for "confer," Latin for "compare." Use when cited authority doesn't exactly support what you just said, but it's close enough to lend support. An explanatory parenthetical is strongly recommended. ,,

The wolf eats people.⁸

⁸ See JACOB GRIMM & WILHELM GRIMM, *Little Red Riding Hood*, in *GRIMMS' FAIRY TALES* 100 (1812). *Cf.* *THE THREE LITTLE PIGS* (United Artists 1933) (blowing down houses, presumably with intent to eat pigs).

***Compare ... with ...* ,,**

This signal is what it sounds like -- you're comparing one case (or article or statute) with another. To help the reader figure out why you're comparing this and that, include parentheticals. ,,

See generally

Use *see generally* for back ground material. The use of parentheticals is encouraged.

Negative Signals

If the source support your proposition, then use	If the source does not support, then use
[No Signal]	<i>Contra</i>
<i>See</i>	<i>But see</i>
<i>Cf.</i>	<i>But cf.</i>

11. Short Forms for Internal References

Below are the details of the short forms of expressions that are used within the footnotes to note the chain of internal references including all cross references.

Id
<p>Law Review Typeface: <i>Italics</i> (including the period)</p> <p>“<i>Id.</i>” is an all-purpose short form citation that may be used for any cited authority except internal cross references.</p> <p>“<i>Id.</i>” always refers to the immediately proceeding cited authority, either in the same footnote or the previous footnote so long as it is the only authority cited in the proceeding footnote.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>⁷Gul Hasan Khan v. State, PLD 1980 Pesh. 234.</p> <p>⁸<i>Id.</i></p> <p>Any change in what is being cited, such as page numbers, needs to be indicated after “<i>Id.</i>”</p> <p>⁹<i>Id.</i> at 45.</p>

Supra
<p>Bluebook Rule (19th): 4.2(a)</p> <p>Law Review Typeface: <i>Italics</i></p> <p>“<i>Supra</i>” may be used to refer to certain types of previously cited materials as well as internal cross references. Note, however, that in general most forms of primary legal authority (cases, statutes, etc.) should not be referred to using “<i>Supra.</i>”</p> <p>NOTE: This is also true for materials such as restatements, legislative documents (other than hearings),</p>

and model codes which typically have similar citation formats.

“*Supra*” citations are most commonly used for secondary authority, such as books and periodicals. Therefore, the most common format for a *Supra* short form citation consists of the author's last name followed “*supra*,” offset by a comma. Immediately after “*supra*” is the word “note” in ordinary type, followed by the number of the footnote in which the authority was first cited in full:

¹⁵PHILIP D. O'NEILL, JR., VERIFICATION IN AN AGE OF INSECURITY: THE FUTURE OF ARMS CONTROL COMPLIANCE 45 (2010).

²⁵O'NEIL, *supra* note 15.

A pincite offset by a comma should indicate changes in what portion of the authority is being cited. An “at” is typically necessary to avoid confusion:

²⁸O'NEIL, *supra* note 15, at 52.

Hereinafter

Bluebook Rule (19th): 4.2(b)

Law Review Typeface: Varies by source

The term “hereinafter” is used when using another short form would be impractical, cumbersome, or confusing.

Two typical circumstances where a “hereinafter” is appropriate are when an author name or title is long and unwieldy for a normal “*supra*” short form citation and to distinguish between two or more authorities cited originally in the same footnote which could easily be confused with each other.

To use “hereinafter,” at the end of the first full citation and enclosed in square brackets, but before any explanatory parenthetical, and write “hereinafter” followed by a shortened form of the authority, typically a paraphrase of the title or designation of the type of document as long as unambiguous.

NOTE: The shortened hereinafter form should be in the same typeface as the original authority.

Subsequent citations to the authority will function as *supra* citations but will use the hereinafter designation in place of the full author or title.

Internal Cross References

Bluebook Rule (19th): 3.5

Law Review Typeface: *Italics*

Internal cross-references are used to cite to text and notes within the same work. Internal cross references may point the reader to specific pages, designate parts and sections, paragraphs, or footnotes, as well as figures, charts, and graphs. The rules for appropriate citation to this material is discussed in greater detail in elsewhere in this guide at “Pages, paragraphs, and pincites”.

Internal cross-references begin with the signal “*See*.”

“*Supra*” is used to cite to prior material while “*infra*” is used to cite to subsequent material. Exact wording for internal cross references, however, is flexible. Both terms must be written in italics but they may be used either as an introductory signal combined with “*See*” or in a textual phrase directing the reader to specific material.

Some examples of permissible uses of internal cross-reference citations follow:

See supra notes 35-38 and accompanying text.

See cases cited *infra* note 121.

See discussion *supra* Part III.A.

See supra pp. 94-97.

See infra Figure 5.