

Centre for Law,
Justice & Policy

LEGAL HANDBOOK



**A PRACTICAL HANDBOOK FOR
SCHOLARS: FROM RESEARCH
TO PUBLICATION**

PREFACE

It is with great pleasure that the *Centre for Law, Justice and Policy* (“**CLJP**”) present this comprehensive guidebook, delving into the intricate realms of legal research, writing, and publications. Our mission at CLJP is to cultivate academic excellence and champion the principles of justice, and this guidebook stands as a testament to that commitment. Legal scholarship is a dynamic field that necessitates a nuanced understanding of research methodologies and effective communication through writing. This guidebook serves as a holistic resource, providing insights into the entire spectrum of legal research, offering practical guidance on navigating the complexities of legal writing, and emphasizing the crucial role of publications in the legal landscape.

An integral facet of this guidebook is its exploration of diverse legal article types, unraveling their unique characteristics and elucidating their significance within the broader legal discourse. From analytical treatises to opinion pieces, the guidebook offers practical advice on crafting various forms of legal content, catering to the multifaceted nature of legal expression. Recognizing the transformative power of well-crafted legal articles, this guidebook transcends theoretical frameworks to underscore the practical implications of effective writing in professional contexts. It sheds light on the role of legal articles not only as academic exercises but also as strategic tools for career development, underlining their impact on establishing credibility and influence within the legal community. As we navigate through the intricacies of legal research, writing, and publications, it is our fervent hope that this guidebook becomes an indispensable companion for legal scholars, practitioners, and students. It aims to equip individuals with the skills necessary to navigate the complexities of the legal profession with confidence and proficiency.

Upon concluding this guidebook, we envision a landscape where ignorance finds no refuge, particularly in the realm of English literature. This guidebook is a beacon of knowledge, illuminating the path towards a more informed and adept legal community. We extend our gratitude to all contributors, researchers, and authors who have made this guidebook a collaborative effort reflective of CLJP’s commitment to advancing legal scholarship and fostering excellence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This guidebook was prepared for the Centre for Law, Justice and Policy by:

➤ **Muhammad Abbas**

LL.B. Graduate, Patron of Centre for Law, Justice and Policy, Faculty member Denning Law School, University of London

➤ **Hamd Ahmad**

Third-Year LL.B., Chief Operating Officer and Executive Board Advisor at Centre for Law, Justice and Policy, Denning Law School, University of London

➤ **Noorulain Shaikh**

Third-Year LL.B., Executive Board Member and Editor at Centre for Law, Justice and Policy, Denning Law School, University of London

➤ **Hareem Aftab**

Second-Year LL.B., Executive Board Member and Editor at Centre for Law, Justice and Policy, Denning Law School, University of London

➤ **Asfa Saeed**

Second-Year LL.B., Marketing Head at Centre for Law, Justice and Policy, Denning Law School, University of London

We extend our heartfelt appreciation to the researchers whose pioneering work has profoundly influenced the content of this research guidebook. Their diligent scholarship and dedication to advancing knowledge have provided the critical insights that underpin this compilation. By drawing upon their diverse perspectives and rigorous studies, we strive to honor their intellectual contributions. Their work not only informs this guidebook but also elevates the academic discourse, contributing to a richer understanding of the subject matter. We express our sincere gratitude for invaluable contributions of Denning Law School, which have been instrumental in shaping the comprehensiveness and publication of this research guide.

Abdul Qadir Naeem,
Director,
Denning Law School

Huzaifa Muqadam,
Director (Academics),
Denning Law School

CENTRE FOR LAW, JUSTICE & POLICY

The *Centre for Law, Justice, and Policy* (“**CLJP**”) is an esteemed think tank affiliated with Denning Law School. Our mission is to advance the realms of legal writing, foster academic excellence, and promote the principles of justice through rigorous research, writing, and publication initiatives. As a hub for legal academia, we are committed to nurturing a vibrant intellectual community where scholars, practitioners, and students collaborate to explore cutting-edge legal issues, delve into profound questions of justice, and contribute to the development of legal thought.

Through our dedication to fostering innovative research methodologies, enhancing academic legal writing skills, and facilitating scholarly publications, we aim to shape the future of legal discourse and empower individuals to make meaningful contributions to the field of law. Join us in our journey to uphold the values of justice, equity, and intellectual inquiry as we strive to make a lasting impact on the legal landscape.

Centre for Law, Justice and Policy
Publication Office
33-F, Jaffer Street. Shahrah-e-Faisal Rd, Block-6
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Pakistan

cljp.denning.edu.pk

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LEGAL RESEARCH

1.1. WHAT IS LEGAL RESEARCH?

Legal research involves locating information within the available spectrum of law to bolster a legal decision or argument. When presenting a statement in court, attorneys are required to substantiate it with relevant laws or precedents. If a specific law is already in place or a previous case has been decided in a particular manner, subsequent cases must adhere to that precedent. In layman terms, it involves the process of identifying the facts and problem of a particular case and therefore extracting the necessary legal knowledge available and applying in order to polish it into a legal conclusion.

Various Jurisdictions have varying process of initiating thorough legal research which involves the extra step of understanding the intricacies of local statutes, regulations, and case law pertinent to the specific legal matter at hand however it is important to understand that these aspects are categorized. These are usually known as primary (i.e; *the original and authoritative documents that establish the law*), secondary (i.e; *the commentary, analysis, or interpretation of the law but do not establish the law itself*) and tertiary (i.e; *the compilation and organizing of information from primary and secondary sources for easy reference*) sources of law.

1.1.1. Primary Sources of Law:

- a) **Constitution** (either federal or state) [*The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan (1973)*]
- b) **Statutes** (laws enacted by legislatures) [i.e; *bare acts such as The Limitation Act (1908), The Transfer of Property Act (1882), Companies Act (2017), The Control of Narcotics Substances Act (1997) etc.*]
- c) **Municipal Codes** (enacted by local councils) [i.e; *Code of Civil Procedure (1908), Criminal Procedure Code, Qanoon-e-Shahadat, Pakistan Penal Code (1860)*]



- d) **Case Precedents** (opinions handed down by courts) [i.e; *Pakistan has two classes of courts: the superior (or higher) judiciary and the subordinate (or lower) judiciary, including the Supreme Court of Pakistan, Federal Shariat Court and five High Courts of Pakistan*]
- e) **Rules and Regulations** (established by administrative government agencies) [i.e; *Election Commission of Pakistan, National Database & Registration Authority etc.*]
- f) **Treaties** [*Geneva Convention, Tashkent Declaration, United Nations Charter etc.*]

1.1.2. Secondary Sources of Law:

- a) **Legal Dictionaries** [i.e; *Black's Law Dictionary, Nolo's Plain English Law Dictionary etc.*]
- b) **Legal Encyclopedias and Digests** [i.e; *Gale Encyclopedia of American law, American Jurisprudence, Washington Digest etc.*]
- c) **Law Reviews, Journals and Commentaries** [i.e; *CLJP Law Review, Research Society of International Law's Law Review, Pakistan Law Journal, LawyHER.pk Law Review and Commentaries, Harvard Law Review, Oxford University Commonwealth Law Journal etc.*]
- d) **Manuals and Guides** [i.e; *Manual of Services Laws in Pakistan, Manual for Capital Defense Lawyers in Pakistan etc.*]

1.1.3. Tertiary Sources of Law:

- a) **Blogs** [i.e; *Courting The Law, RSIL Blog, AskWakeel Blog, Oxford University Press's Academic Insights for the Thinking World etc.*]
- b) **Websites** [i.e; *PAKISTANLAWSITE, Manupatra, Cambridge Core etc.*]
- c) **Newspapers** [i.e; *Dawn Newspaper, The Wall Street Journal, New York Law Journal etc.*]
- d) **Legal Channels** [i.e; *Bloomberg Law, LegalEagle, Law & Crime etc.*]
- e) **Directories** [i.e; *The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory, Findlaw etc.*]



1.2. HOW LEGAL RESEARCH IS COMMENCED?

Upon attaining a thorough comprehension of the diverse sources of law, it is imperative to address the subsequent inquiry: How does one embark on legal research, and what foundational principles should be firmly grasped from the outset? To navigate this process effectively, aspiring researchers should consider the following guidelines;

1.2.1 Topic Selection and Definition:

The significance of this stage cannot be overstated, as the selection of a research topic represents a pivotal decision with enduring consequences. Whether the objective is publication or general legal research, the utmost care should be taken in choosing a topic that resonates with the researcher's intellectual pursuits.

The irreversible nature of this decision underscores the need for a thoughtful and deliberate approach. It is imperative to opt for a subject of genuine interest, one where the researcher envisions applying a judicious array of legal sources and conducting a thorough critical analysis. This conscientious selection process ensures not only sustained engagement with the research but also facilitates the synthesis of a comprehensive and insightful exploration of the chosen legal theme.

Choosing globally trending topics related socio, economic and political sphere that requires a legal analogy would eventually intrigue the reader as well.

1.2.2. Contextual Understanding of Problem and Controversies:

Acknowledge and thoroughly understand any controversies surrounding the chosen topic. Identify key debates, conflicting viewpoints, or legal ambiguities associated with the subject matter. A comprehensive grasp of the controversies will guide the researcher in navigating diverse perspectives during the research process i.e; in the context of an ongoing political trial within a specific state, crafting a legal commentary on the ensuing judgment, while considering both the factual intricacies of the case and public sentiment, holds the potential to garner heightened attention and acclaim for the subject matter.

Such a judicious approach not only aligns with the public's interest in current and significant legal proceedings but also contributes to the scholarly discourse by providing a



nuanced analysis grounded in both legal precedent and the prevailing societal perspective. The resultant synthesis of legal commentary under these considerations is poised to elevate the topic's visibility, fostering increased appreciation and recognition within both legal and broader intellectual circles.

1.2.3. Formulating Research Questions:

As a legal researcher, it is crucial to anticipate both the legal questions and fundamental queries that may arise while investigating a specific topic. Therefore, it is essential to document these questions separately, as they will ultimately form the basis for the inquiry.

These questions should aim to address specific aspects of the topic, prompting a detailed examination of relevant legal principles, statutes, and case law. Clear and well-formulated questions lay the groundwork for targeted research.

1.2.4. Mind Mapping for Conceptual Organization:

Employing mind mapping techniques to visually organize concepts, legal principles, and relationships relevant to the research topic. Mind maps serve as effective tools for structuring ideas, identifying key themes, and establishing connections between various elements of the research. This visual representation aids in maintaining a coherent and organized approach throughout the research process.

It is essential to make a choice between employing primary or secondary data and opting for qualitative or quantitative research methods. Additionally, you must specify the tools, procedures, and materials that will be utilized for data collection and analysis. Furthermore, establishing clear criteria for participant or source selection is crucial.

IMPORTANT TIP: Use of ChatGPT and other Artificial Intelligence Chatbots should be avoided as due to the generic answer nature as well as internet knowledge being limited till September 2021. Language models like ChatGPT, though powerful, face limitations in legal research due to their lack of legal expertise, potential for misinterpretation, ethical concerns, inability to ask clarifying questions, and absence of legal advice disclaimers.



1.3. HOW TO ACCESS THE AFOREMENTIONED SOURCES?

The most important thing is to learn and educate yourself in research methodology. Research methodology includes understanding the different type of research that can be the derivation of a title from a topic, ethical consideration and art of citation and to know the importance of primary, secondary and tertiary sources.

1.3.1. Accessibility of Primary Legal Sources:

Primary legal sources are readily accessible on the internet, but it is advisable to procure them from official websites for utmost reliability. For example, the Constitution of Pakistan is accessible through various law firm websites, yet it is recommended to obtain it directly from the National Assembly's website. Similarly, i.e; *Human Organ and Tissues Transplantation Act* may be found on different platforms, but accessing it from state governing websites like the Senate or National Assembly is preferred.

Although primary sources are generally available **free of charge**, in adherence to the rule of law's doctrine of accessibility, caution is warranted when researching confidential topics, as reliance on online resources may be restricted on grounds of public security. It is imperative to exercise prudence and choose official channels for primary legal materials to ensure accuracy and integrity in legal research. Therefore, finding proper case judgements may also require additional payment i.e; PAKISTANLAWSITE is a subscription-based platform in Pakistan having judgements from various jurisdictional courts from all over Pakistan but requires a court license and yearly fee to get access.

1.3.2. Accessibility of Secondary Legal Sources:

- i. **Google Scholar:** Contains vast number of authentic articles along with plethora of case laws.

Turn to next page for the visual representation for Google Scholar (iPhone)



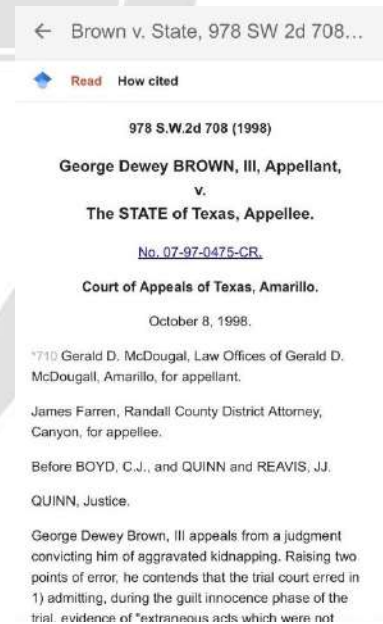
1. Search Google Scholar on Google and wait till this page loads. You will have two option to search from i.e; articles and case law.



2. Search a particular topic, case law or a convicted personality on whom you can find multiple articles.



3. You can find relevant case laws as well with the option to select multiple jurisdictions as well.



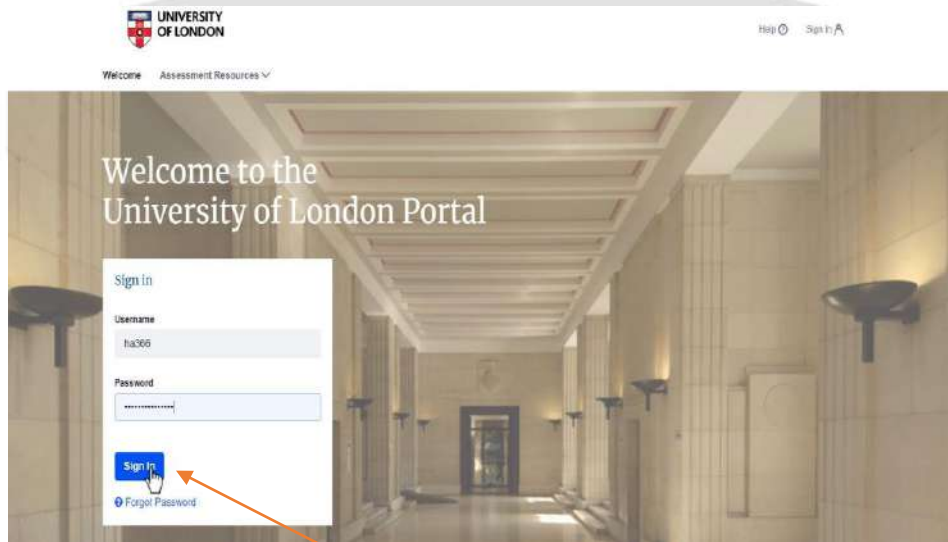
4. Once you search your relevant case on the search engine, then you shall find multiple case laws related to the keyword which then you can locate to your relevant case and clicking the link would then open up the case judgment.



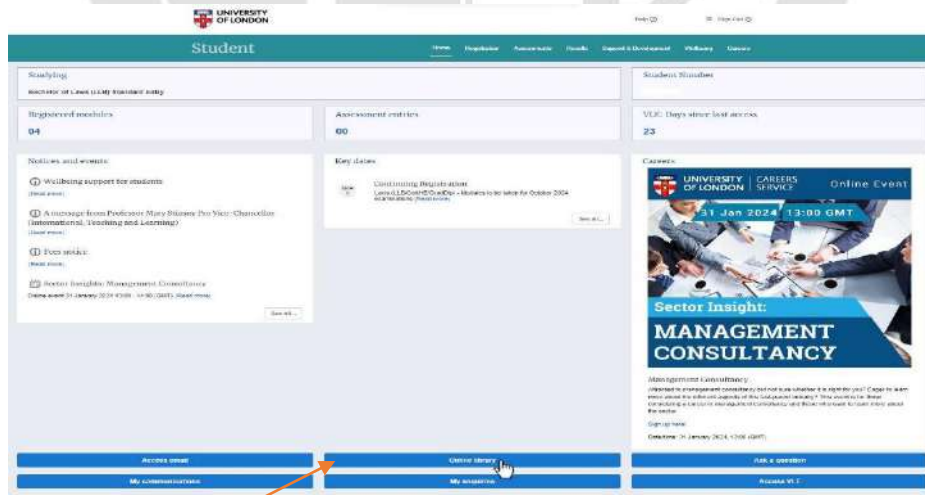
ii. University of London's database:

(a) provides their students access to multiple subscription-based libraries once enrolled in their programme without any additional fees

Down below is the visual representation of using University of London Portal (PC)



Step 1: Search <my.london.ac.uk> and wait for the page to load. Then the page would require you to in via your UOL username and password.



Step 2: Once logged in, scroll down to find the "Online Library" tab and then click on it.



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Student Portal [if](#) Register for Athens [if](#)

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Welcome to the Online Library
A service dedicated to students of the University of London's Distance learning community. We provide online resources, professional support and guidance to all our students whenever, and from wherever they have chosen to study.

Search Summon, our state-of-the-art search engine
Search for books, e-books, journal articles and more... [Search](#)

Advanced search [if](#)

You can also browse our [databases](#), [resources](#) and the [A-Z journals list](#) [if](#). If you need help, read our [Summon Quick Start Guide](#).

If you're new to the Online Library, take a look at [Getting Started with the Online Library](#).

Log into [RefWorks](#) [if](#), the Online Library's reference management tool. To set up your [RefWorks](#) account and learn how to use it, see our [reference management guide](#).

The Online Library must be used within copyright law. Do not share your password or any materials in the library with other people. This could lead to the removal of your access to the library.

New to the Online Library?
Watch this webinar we had with students

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Global Environment and Sustainability
Global MBA
Global Media and Digital Cultures
History
Human Rights
Humanitarian Action
Information Security
International Development
International Foundation Programme
International Management
LSHTM
Laws (UG)
Management
Marketing (BSc)
Marketing (MSc)
Masters in Educational and Social Research
Modern Languages
Open Distance and Flexible Learning
- Select your study programme -

Currently showing: None
Select any filter and click on Apply to see results

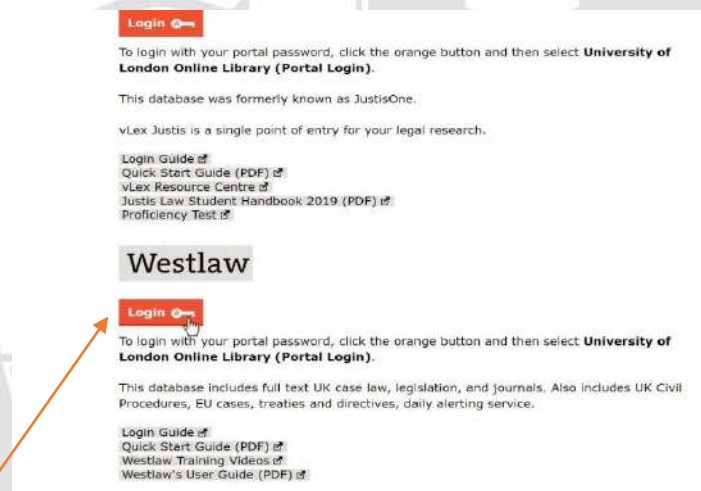
Apply

Step 3: A new tab will open which would direct you to the library section, scroll down until you find the “Resources” section where in order to get quick access, you must click on “Databases”.

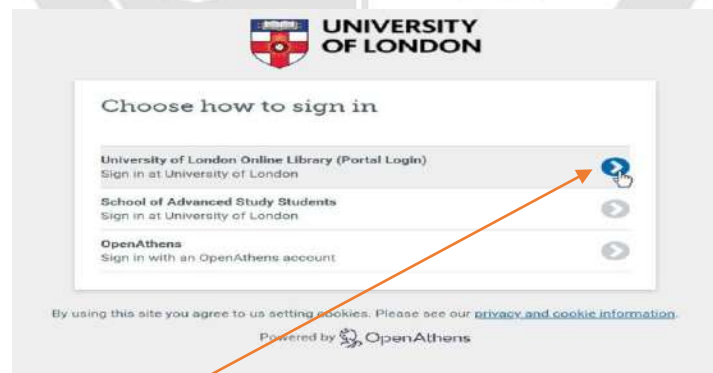
Step 4: Then select your study programme i.e; Laws (UG) and click Apply.

(b) Once you select and apply your study programme thereafter you will gain access to multiple websites and databases including BAILII, LEXIS+, WESTLAW etc. which would then further require either sign in through University of London Online Library (Portal Login) *or* School of Advanced Study Students *or* Open Athens account.

Down below is the visual representation to log into WESTLAW through University of London Portal (PC)



Step 1: Scroll down to find Westlaw and then click on Login.



Step 2: Select the first option if you are student currently studying with the University of London.



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Online Library Login

Please enter your University of London username and password below to access your Online Library resources.

Username:

Password:

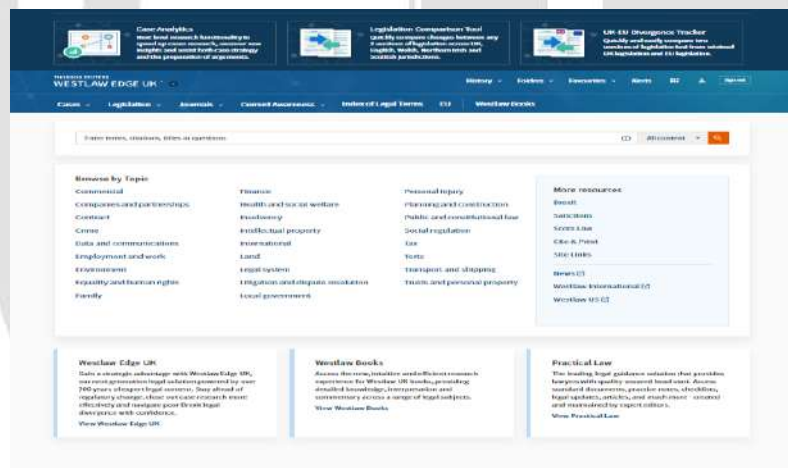
Login

Contact Information:

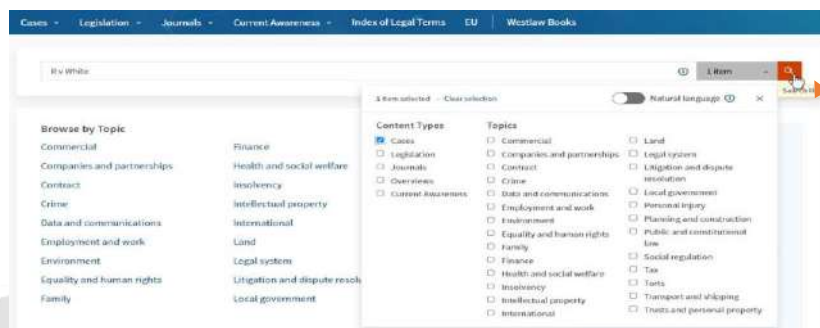
- If you cannot remember your password please use the appropriate 'Forgot Password?' link on the Student Portal.
- If you have any specific Online Library related questions then please check the Online Library (please include your Student Registration Number)
- For all other queries, please use the 'Ask a question' section in the Student Portal (login required).

University of London | Student Portal | Online Library

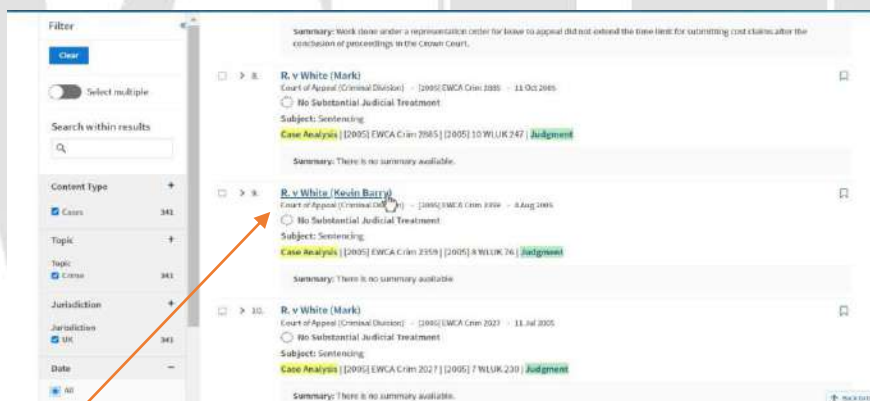
Step 3: After that you would once again be required to put in your UOL username and password and Login to gain access to the protected database.



Step 4: Here you will get access to Westlaw where you can find various sources of law by searching any particular key word in the search bar.



Step 5: Search any particular legal content i.e; R v White and select cases in the filter tab and then click the magnify glass button to search.



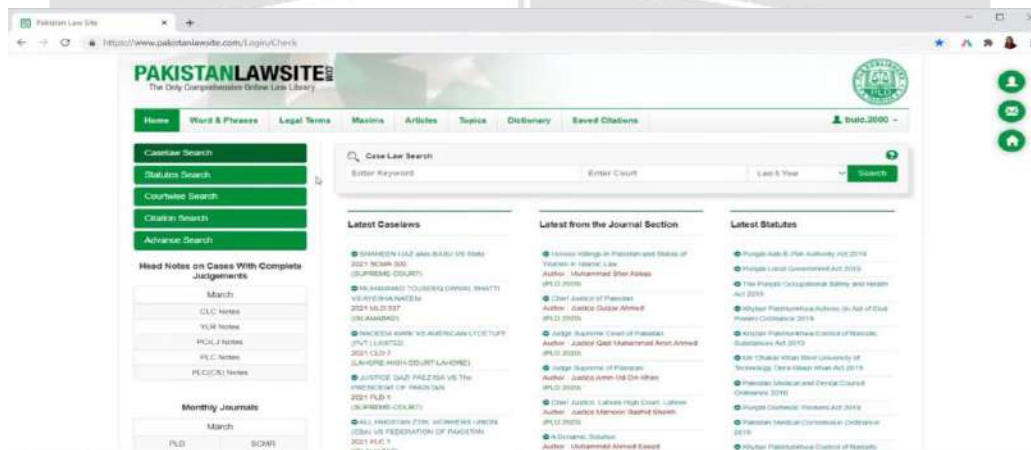
Step 6: Thereafter you can narrow down your search filter to content type, topic, jurisdiction and date in order to find your desired case judgement.

- iii. **PAKISTANLAWSITE:** A comprehensive legal hub for statutes, rules, and cases in Pakistan. It consolidates federal and provincial laws, covering taxation, copyright, labor, and more. With 1200+ essays and journals, it's a unique resource by PLD Publishers, this website serves as the only extensive source of accessing the latest and the oldest judgements as well as various parliamentary statutes available from the judicial system of Pakistan. The website is usually available in most of the court libraries of Pakistan however to access it for personal use, one must consider paying a substantial annual fee.

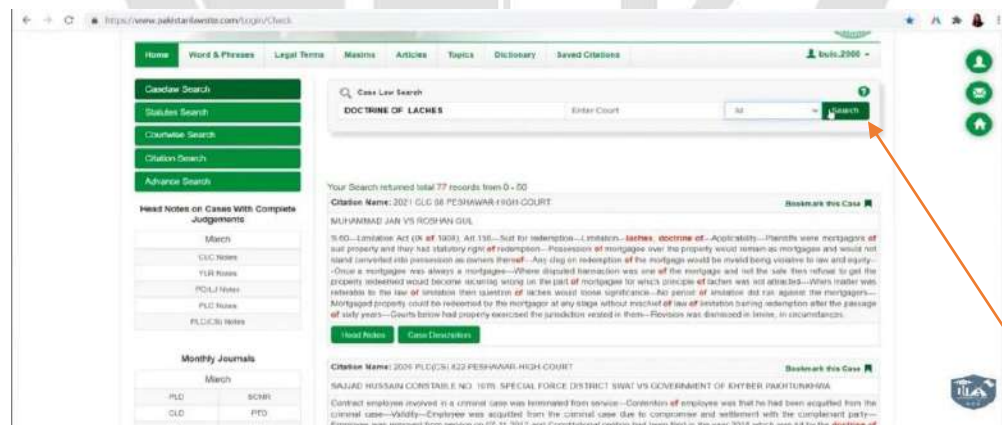


IMPORTANT TIP: PAKISTANLAWSITE is a subscription-based platform which requires an annual subscription fee of PKR 36,000 /- and is subject to limitations of fair usage and a single subscription to the website authorizes **ONLY ONE** user to access at one time. Before registering, please read the [Terms and Conditions](#) of Acceptable Use.

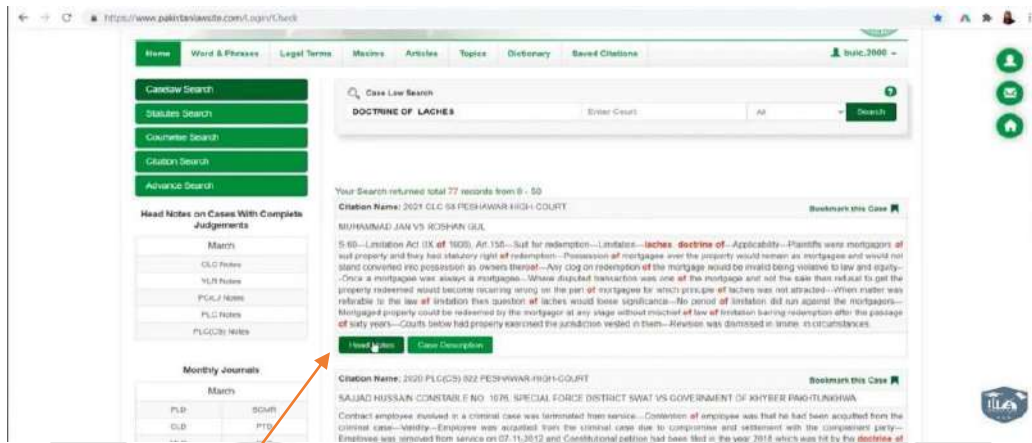
Down below is the visual representation of using PAKISTANLAWSITE (PC)



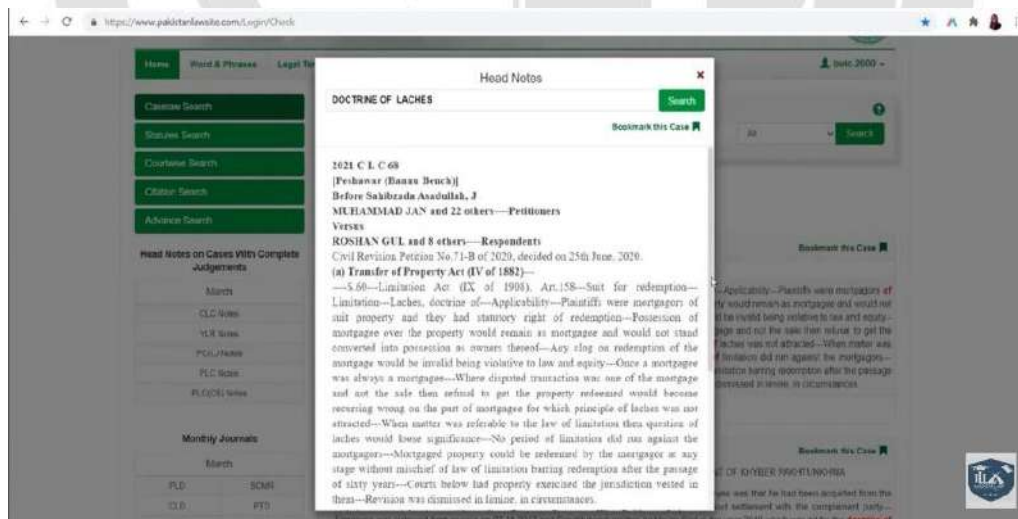
Step 1: Search www.pakistanlawsite.com on your browser; click search after which you will be redirected to the homepage of PAKISTANLAWSITE.



Step 2: You will see multiple tabs out of which each catering to specific search requirements i.e; “Case law Search”, “Advance Search”, “Statute Search”, “Court wise Search”, “Citation Search” and “Article Search”. Choose the pertinent tab aligning with your specific research needs. Choose a keyword i.e; Doctrine of Laches, select the specific court jurisdiction and date and click “Search”.



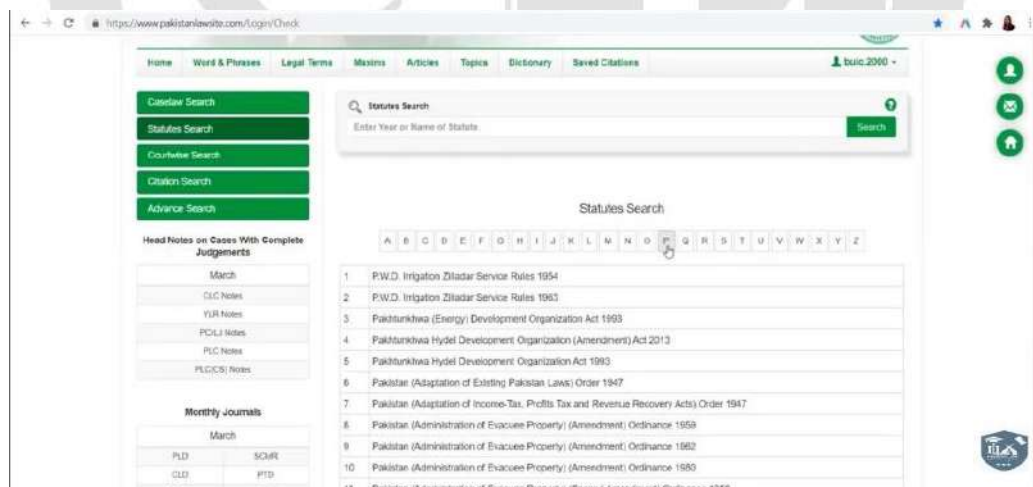
Step 3: Upon locating the pertinent case law, two options will be presented below it: the first option is Head Notes, and the second is Case Description.



Step 4: Upon clicking Head Notes, you will see the comments/summary of the issues of the case law written by court clerks. Do not quote this anywhere as usually it can give you a brief understanding of the case but are not actually part of the opinion.



Step 5: Clicking on Case Description will open the detailed narrative document which could be quoted as well by using a Allow and Copy extension from Google browser.



Step 6: Selecting Statutes Search will give you access to all of the bare acts and codes of Pakistan with an alphabetical order.



325	Pakistan Ordinance Factories Board Ordinance 1961
326	Pakistan Ordinance Factories Board (Amendment) Ordinance 2001
327	Pakistan Origin Card Rules 2002
328	Pakistan P.W.D. Contractors (Classification, Categorisation, Enlistment and Evaluation of Performance) Rules 2009
329	Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Act 1988
330	Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Act 1992
331	Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2010
332	PAKISTAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE 2007
333	Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance 2010
334	PAKISTAN PENAL CODE (THIRD AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE 2007
335	Pakistan Penal Code 1860
336	Pakistan Petroleum (Refining, Blending and Marketing) Rules 1971
337	Pakistan Petroleum (Refining, Blending and Marketing) Rules 1977
338	Pakistan Petroleum Production Rules 1949
339	Pakistan Petroleum Refining Rules 1949
340	Pakistan Petroleum Rules 1971
341	Pakistan Plant Quarantine Act 1976
342	Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules 1967
343	Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules 1976
344	Pakistan Post Office Employees (Further Usefulness in Public Service) Rules 1962
345	Pakistan Post Office Rules 1961

Step 7: Select the alphabet your statute starts with, scroll down to find the relevant statute i.e; Pakistan Penal Code (1860) and click on it.

new	186	Pakistan Penal Code 1860	Using false statements	CaseLaw
Read	192	Pakistan Penal Code 1860	Fabricating false evidence	CaseLaw
Read	193	Pakistan Penal Code 1860	Punishment for false evidence	CaseLaw
Read	194	Pakistan Penal Code 1860	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to produce conviction of capital offences	CaseLaw
Read	195	Pakistan Penal Code 1860	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to produce conviction of offence punishable with imprisonment for life or for a term of seven years upwards	CaseLaw
Read	196	Pakistan Penal Code 1860	Using evidence known to be false	CaseLaw
Read	197	Pakistan Penal Code 1860	Issuing or signing false certificate	CaseLaw
Read	198	Pakistan Penal Code 1860	Using a true certificate known to be false	CaseLaw
Read	199	Pakistan Penal Code 1860	False statement made in declaration which is by law receivable	CaseLaw
Read	200	Pakistan Penal Code 1860	Using as true such declaration knowing it to be false	CaseLaw
Read	201	Pakistan Penal Code 1860	Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, giving false information to screen defenders	CaseLaw
Read	202	Pakistan Penal Code 1860	Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, giving false information to screen defenders if a capital offence	CaseLaw
Read	203	Pakistan Penal Code 1860	Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, giving false information to screen defenders if punishable with life imprisonment	CaseLaw
Read	204	Pakistan Penal Code 1860	Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, giving false information to screen defenders if punishable with less than ten year imprisonment	CaseLaw
Read	205	Pakistan Penal	False personation for purpose of act or proceeding in suit prosecution	CaseLaw

Step 8: After that you will be able to find Caselaw pertinent to all the sections of that particular statute.

Further you can filter out and find the relevant data according to your search requirements such as finding sources of law through word/phrases, legal terms, maxims i.e expressed in Latin, embody fundamental legal concepts, guide interpretations, and support arguments in contemporary practice "*ignorantia legis neminem excusat*" (ignorance of the law



excuses no one) and “*audi alteram partem*” (no person should be judged without a fair hearing), articles, topics and dictionary.

While alternative avenues for accessing secondary legal sources may exist online, it is recommended that, given their widespread availability and user-friendly access, the aforementioned exemplars be accorded primary consideration. These sources not only boast a comprehensive online repository but also enjoy a reputation for trustworthiness and authenticity, making them preferred choices among researchers worldwide.

1.4. EVALUATING CREDIBILITY OF SOURCES IN LEGAL RESEARCH?

As much as finding and applying the sources of law is important, it is also essential to note the validity and reliability of the sources available for accurate information, robust legal arguments, and adherence to high professional standards. Reliable sources underpin legal reasoning, contribute to the establishment of legal authority, and reduce the risk of misinterpretation. Upholding ethical obligations, building a strong legal foundation, and enhancing effective communication are key benefits. Furthermore, reliance on credible sources mitigates legal risks, fostering public trust in the integrity of legal processes and decisions.

1.4.1. Authorship and Expertise:

When evaluating a legal source published online, it is important to assess the qualifications, expertise, and reputation of the author or organization responsible for its production. A critical examination should include verifying the author's legal credentials and determining their experience in the specific subject matter under consideration. This scrutiny ensures that the information is sourced from individuals or entities with the requisite legal expertise, enhancing the reliability and trustworthiness of the legal material being reviewed i.e; Muhammad Abbas (LL.B. Hons graduate from University of London, currently serving as a faculty teacher at Denning Law School, Patron for Centre for Law Justice and Policy with a written article on “*Impact of artificial intelligence on the field of law*” in CLJP Annual Law Review 2023.



1.4.2. Legal Citations and References:

Evaluating legal citations involves ensuring adherence to established authorities, scrutinizing accuracy, and cross-referencing with primary legal materials. Meticulous verification enhances precision, reliability, credibility, and overall legal discourse integrity. Make sure that the citations have redirecting links as well.

1.4.3. Bias and Objectivity:

Look for potential bias in the source and engage in a critical evaluation of its objectivity. Deliberate on the author's standpoint, taking into account possible conflicts of interest that may influence the content. This discerning approach ensures a thorough and balanced assessment of the information at hand i.e; you will encounter such biasness usually in tertiary sources that are affected from media narratives rather than derived from the court verdict therefore avoid tertiary sources for neutral analysis as much as possible.

1.4.4. Currency of Information:

Verify the publication date of the source to confirm its currency and relevance to the legal context. Exercise caution when dealing with outdated materials as there might be possibility that a new source would have been available and overruled the previous existing source, especially in legal domains characterized by frequent amendments. This ensures the information utilized remains pertinent and aligned with contemporary legal standards.



LEGAL WRITING

2.1. WHAT IS LEGAL WRITING?

Legal writing is often done by legal professionals, scholars, or individuals with expertise in the field of law. These articles can be published in legal journals, magazines, online platforms, or other media outlets to contribute to legal knowledge, facilitate discussion, and keep the legal community and the public informed about legal matters. The style and tone of legal article writing are typically formal and precise, reflecting the need for accuracy and clarity in conveying legal information.

This mode of writing refers to the content that explores and discusses various legal topics, issues, or developments. This type of writing is typically informative and analytical, aiming to provide insights, interpretations, and explanations of legal concepts, cases, statutes, or trends. Legal articles can cover a wide range of subjects, including updates in the law, legal analysis, case studies, commentary on legal issues, and scholarly discussions.

2.2. TYPES OF LEGAL WRITINGS?

2.2.1. Case Comment/ Case Note:

A case comment is an extended commentary on a particular court case. The purpose of a case comment is to give a writer the opportunity to assess not only how a specific case was disposed of but the legal implications and broader significance of it as well. Whereby when giving your own analysis thus it must include that;

- The case was decided incorrectly,
- The court is correct but for wrong reasons,
- The court is correct,
- The court missed this point,
- The whole area of law is a mess and you can do better,
- Your own legal pyrotechnics.



How Do You Start?

Before writing a case note, remember that it focuses on specific issues. You must support your statements with the help of logic and authority. You must know the law and while citing a case, have the knowledge of where the proposition or rule stands. The point of writing a case comment is to critique the decision in a specific case and provide an analysis on it.

Steps to Writing a Case Note;

a) Introduction:

Begin with a short paragraph identifying the subject of the case, court's jurisdiction and date of the decision to give a clear idea regarding the issues you will be addressing as you proceed. Firstly, you must introduce the law, legal issue and what was decided. You should then move on to indicate your line of argument and see if the decision creates legal precedent or upholds an old one. Lastly, explain the significance of the case.

b) Identify the Case Facts:

After reading through the case thoroughly, you should note down the relevant case facts as well as the background that impacts the outcome of the case. There is no need to mention every fact since not all facts are taken into consideration by the Court when deciding a case. Try to keep it as short as possible considering it is a case note.

c) Analysis:

The next step is to write an analysis where you have to consider whether the court's decision was correct, is it in line with the existing law as well as the legal precedents and the argument presented by the court behind the decision.

d) Conclusion:

The conclusion to the case comment should embody the principle embodiment of the creator's discoveries and contention.



e) Use Foot-notes:

While it is not necessary to include a footnote, but if you choose to, you can give the party names, followed by the neutral citation, followed by the law report's citation (e.g. AC, Ch, QB).

2.2.2. Legal Article:

A legal article is a written piece that discusses a specific aspect of law, legal theory, case law, legislation, or legal practice. These articles are typically published in academic journals, law reviews, or other legal publications. Legal articles often analyze and interpret legal concepts, provide commentary on recent legal developments, offer insights into legal controversies, propose solutions to legal issues, or contribute to legal scholarship. They may be authored by legal scholars, practitioners, judges, or experts in the field and are subject to rigorous review processes to ensure accuracy and academic integrity.

How do you start?

Before writing a legal article, choose an area of law that interests you, and delve into sub-topics.

Steps to Writing a Legal Article;

a) Decide upon a relevant research question:

Start with a general area, and conduct research on the topic you have chosen to write about.

b) Research:

You can begin your research using popular online databases such as Westlaw, LexisNexis and HeinOnline. These platforms will allow you to gather the data as required where the information will be authentic. You can review the relevant law journals which can help you in the process of writing your own piece.



c) Make a list of headings and subheadings:

Determine which small questions must be answered before you address the larger question. For example, to answer the larger issue of how to file a consumer lawsuit, you must first answer the following questions (simply make a list of all the questions that spring to mind):

- Who is entitled to launch a consumer case, and who is not?
- Is it possible for a company to register a consumer complaint?
- What academic papers do you need to file a consumer complaint?
- What reasons does the court have to deny my application?
- How long will it take for the case to be decided?
- What kind of remuneration may be expected?

And so forth. Of course, there may be more inquiries. Come up with a few more questions on your own. These questions will form the headings and subheadings in the end.

d) Create the basic framework:

The next step is to write down all the headings and subheadings. This will give you a clearer idea of what the writing process should look like. Once you have your plan out lined in front of you, it will be easier to move forward with it.

e) Fill out the Outline

Once you are done writing down the plan, you should start including the information as necessary. The possibilities are endless, but to keep it relevant to the topic you chose for your article. Your article should be written in an organized manner, and it should follow the structure you mapped out earlier, rather than a disheveled mess of law and information.

f) Review and modify

As soon as you are done with the writing part, do not forget to read it and make sure there are no spelling and grammar mistakes. Edit the parts which are not



important and try to improve the quality of the article, so it can appeal to the readers.

2.2.3. Book Review:

A book review is a written evaluation and analysis of a legal book usually submitted within law reviews which are academic publications produced by law schools or legal societies, and they often include various types of legal scholarship, including book reviews.

How do you start?

In the introduction, briefly introduce the book, highlighting the title, author, and publication details. Provide contextual information on the book's significance in legal discussions, considering its relevance to current legal issues and the broader legal landscape. Present the thesis statement to convey the author's main argument and outline the book's scope, organization, and key themes for a comprehensive overview.

Steps to Writing a Legal Article;

a) Summary of Contents:

Provide a concise summary of the book's contents. Highlight key themes, arguments, and any notable examples or case studies discussed by the author. Be careful not to give away major spoilers if the book has a narrative component.

b) Analysis of Legal Concepts:

Delve into an analysis of the legal concepts presented in the book. Discuss how well the author develops these concepts, supports arguments, and contributes to legal scholarship. Consider the book's methodology and any unique approaches taken.



c) Compare and Contrast:

Compare the book with other works in the same field. Discuss similarities or differences in perspectives, methodologies, or conclusions. This comparative analysis adds depth to the review.

d) Author's Perspective:

Analyze the author's perspective, expertise, or approach to the subject matter. Consider how the author's background contributes to the book's unique insights. Discuss any biases or limitations that may be present.

e) Evaluation of Style and Clarity:

Evaluate the author's writing style and the clarity of their presentation. Consider how well the book communicates complex legal concepts to the intended audience. Discuss any areas where the writing could be improved.

f) Conclusion:

Summarize your main points and provide a conclusion. Revisit the thesis statement and discuss whether the author successfully achieves their goals. Offer your overall evaluation of the book.

2.2.4. Legal Briefs:

A legal brief is a written document utilized in diverse legal adversarial systems, submitted to a court to advocate why a specific party in a case should succeed.

How Do You Start?

Start with the caption, detailing parties, court, and case number. Add a title summarizing the legal issue. Introduce the brief with a concise preliminary statement highlighting key facts. Follow with a detailed statement of the case, outlining facts and procedural history. Clearly state the legal issues to guide readers. Optionally,



provide short answers, indicating the party's position on each issue. Whereby when giving your own analysis thus it must be structured in such a way that;

- i. **Caption:** Identifies the parties, court, and case number,
- i. **Table of Contents:** Lists the main sections and subsections of the brief,
- iii. **Table of Authorities:** Lists cases, statutes, and other legal authorities cited in the brief,
- iv. **Statement of the Case:** Summarizes the relevant facts and procedural history,
- v. **Issues Presented:** Clearly outlines the legal issues for the court's consideration,
- vi. **Argument:** Presents the legal arguments, analysis, and supporting authorities,
- vii. **Conclusion:** Summarizes the key points and requests the court's action,
- viii. **Appendix:** Includes relevant documents or exhibits referred to in the brief.

Steps to Writing a Legal Brief;

a) Argument Section:

Present the legal arguments in a structured manner. Each argument should be a separate section with a heading. Start with the strongest and most crucial points.

b) Legal Authorities:

Cite relevant legal authorities, such as statutes, regulations, case law, or legal precedents, to support each argument. Provide clear and accurate citations.

c) Analysis:

For each legal issue, conduct a thorough analysis. Discuss how the law applies to the facts of the case, and anticipate counter arguments. Use logical reasoning to support your position.



d) Factual Support:

Integrate your arguments around the facts of the case rather than personal opinion. Reference specific facts from the case record or evidence that bolster your legal contentions. Acknowledge the counter arguments that may arise by distinguishing the relevant cases that do not support your argument on their facts.

e) Conclusion:

Evaluate the brief by summarizing the key arguments and reiterating the desired outcome. Request a specific remedy or action from the court.

f) Table of Authorities:

Include a table of authorities that lists all the legal sources cited in the brief. This provides a quick reference for the court.

2.3. GUIDELINES FOR LEGAL WRITING?

2.3.1. Plagiarism:

The Centre for Law, Justice & Policy takes the issue of plagiarism very seriously! It is a grave matter and any author found to have partaken in it will result in a permanent ban on future submissions. Please note that any work that is plagiarized will be immediately nullified. Copying a paragraph from a well-known legal scholar's book without using quotation marks or providing proper citation and if presented as your own original work thus would constitute as plagiarism.

2.3.2. Style:

a) Font and Spacing:

The Font of all text should be 12-point Times New Roman. The abstract and footnotes should be 10- point Times New Roman. Please use double-spaced, 12-point Times New Roman for the text and single-spaced, 10-point Times New Roman for the footnotes.



b) Titles:

Manuscripts should have a title which is both concise and descriptive. Titles to articles should be centered in bold.

c) Abstract:

All manuscripts should be accompanied by an abstract form 200- 400 words in 10-point Times New Roman; not italicized; and indented both left and right by 0.5. The abstract will not be counted in your word limit. It should be concise and should summarize the main arguments. For example:

‘Workplace struggles for a woman in Pakistan’ by Ahmed

“This article describes the features of workplaces in Pakistan and the barriers women break to achieve their goals. The author discusses the difficulties in the employment field for women and how it hinders their progress. In particular, the author focuses on the lack of measures that ought to be there and how it will be inevitable, if this problem persists, for the women to give up their jobs.”

d) Author’s Information:

Autobiographical details should appear as the first footnote of each manuscript and must include name, affiliation (institution, dept., etc.)

e) Footnotes and Citation Style:

Footnotes may be used for further elaboration or any description, where required. The purpose of footnotes is to provide reference to the principal sources that the author relies upon in the argument. It is imperative that significant points should be used in the argument and not in footnotes. Please ensure they are numbered accurately and should not consist of tables or figures.



The article should conform to [OSCOLA \(Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities\)](#) standard.

f) Quotations:

It is highly recommended that quotations are used accurately.

- Where the quotation exceeds more than fifty words, it should be typed as a separate paragraph left indented and right-indented by 0.5”.
- Single quotation marks should be used at the beginning and end of every quotation within quotations enclosed by double quotation marks.
- When words or phrases are excluded from a quotation, the omission should be indicated by ellipses “...”. No indication of punctuation before or after the ellipses is required.

g) Abbreviations:

Please abstain from using abbreviations that have not been defined in the first mention. Once defined in the first mention, abbreviations can be used consistently thereafter. The abbreviation for public limited company is “plc” which should be written in brackets with the abbreviation being highlighted in bold i.e; (“**plc**”). Please also note it’s “per cent” and not %.

h) Capital Letters:

Use capitals when a specific reference is intended: The Act, the Parliament, the Government. Unless the author is referring to a specific court by name, “court” should not have a capital. Where a title includes hyphenated words, the first word is always capitalized. The second word is capitalized only when it is a proper noun or adjective, or if the words have equal weight. Hence, “Anti-Islamic” but “Co-ownership”.

2.3.3. Abstract:

A well-crafted abstract serve to provide readers with a comprehensive understanding of a study's purpose, methodology, results, and



implications, devoid of any superfluous details. Here's what to include and what to avoid in an abstract:

a) Inclusion Criteria:

- *Background Information*: Begin with a brief overview contextualizing the study within the broader field, highlighting any existing gaps the study aims to address and clearly stating its primary objective.
- *Methods*: Succinctly outline the key methodologies employed to pursue the study's objective, focusing on essential techniques rather than exhaustive details.
- *Results*: The main body of the abstract should succinctly summarize each significant finding of the study, typically aligning with figures or tables in the paper.
- *Discussion*: Conclude the abstract by summarizing the overarching conclusions drawn from the study's key findings, emphasizing their significance within the field.

b) Exclusion Criteria:

- *Content not Present in the Paper*: Avoid including any information not covered in the main paper, ensuring consistency between the abstract and the paper's content.
- *Inaccurate Representation*: Ensure that the abstract aligns with the aims outlined in the Introduction, avoiding discrepancies that could mislead readers.
- *Unexplored Applications*: Refrain from mentioning potential applications of the results in the abstract if they are not elaborated upon in the Discussion section, to prevent unintentional misinterpretation.

2.4. USE OF REFERENCING METHODS?

Prior to commencing your writing, it is crucial to select a referencing method in accordance with the stipulated submission guidelines. It is imperative to recognize that multiple referencing styles exist online,



each with distinct variations based on personal preferences. Once a referencing style is adopted, it is essential to maintain consistency throughout the writing process, ensuring it remains unchanged and is not inadvertently overlooked when providing citations in endnotes.

It is generally considered as an escape to plagiarism. However, the main intent of this notion is to give credit to the writers from whom you have borrowed ideas and words to support your stance. There are multiple styles one can opt to cite the sources which can be accessed via <https://library-guides.ucl.ac.uk/referencing-plagiarism/referencing-styles>.

Down below are two of the well-acknowledged styles of referencing

2.4.1. OSCOLA Quick Referencing Guide:

i. Primary Sources;

Do not use full stops in abbreviations. Separate citations with a semi-colon.

a) Cases:

Give the party names, followed by the neutral citation, followed by the Law Reports citation (eg AC, Ch, QB). If there is no neutral citation, give the *Law Reports* citation followed by the court in brackets. If the case is not reported in the Law Reports, cite the All ER or the WLR, or failing that a specialist report.

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

R (Roberts) v Parole Board [2004] EWCA Civ 1031, [2005] QB 410

Page v Smith [1996] AC 155 (HL)

When pinpointing, give paragraph numbers in square brackets at the end of the citation. If the judgment has no paragraph numbers, provide the page number pinpoint after the court.

Callery v Gray [2001] EWCA Civ 1117, [2001] 1 WLR 2112 [42], [45]

Bunt v Tilley [2006] EWHC 407 (QB), [2006] 3 All ER 336 [1]–[37]

R v Leeds County Court, ex p Morris [1990] QB 523 (QB) 530–31

If citing a particular judge:

Arscott v The Coal Authority [2004] EWCA Civ 892, [2005] Env LR 6 [27] (Laws LJ)

b) Statutes and Statutory Instruments:

Act of Supremacy 1558



Human Rights Act 1998, s 15(1)(b)
Penalties for Disorderly Behaviour
(Amendment of Minimum Age) Order
2004, SI 2004/3166

c) EU Legislation and Cases:

Consolidated Version of the Treaty on
European Union [2008] OJ C115/13

Council Regulation (EC) 139/2004 on
the control of concentrations between
undertakings (EC Merger Regulation)
[2004] OJ L24/1, art 5

Case C-176/03 *Commission v Council*
[2005] ECR I-7879, paras 47-48

d) European Court of Human Rights:

Omojudi v UK (2009) 51 EHRR 10

Osman v UK ECHR 1998-VIII 3124

Balogh v Hungary App no 47940/99
(ECHR, 20 July 2004)

Simpson v UK (1989) 64 DR 188

ii. Secondary Sources;

a) Books:

Give the author's name in the same form
as in the publication, except in
bibliographies, where you should give
only the surname followed by the
initial(s). Give relevant information
about editions, translators and so forth
before the publisher, and give page
numbers at the end of the citation, after

the brackets.

Thomas Hobbes, *Leviathan* (first
published 1651, Penguin 1985) 268

Gareth Jones, *Goff and Jones: The Law
of Restitution* (1st supp, 7th edn, Sweet &
Maxwell 2009)

K Zweigert and H Kötz, *An Introduction
to Comparative Law* (Tony Weir tr, 3rd
edn, OUP 1998)

b) Contributions to Edited Books:

Francis Rose, 'The Evolution of the
Species' in Andrew Burrows and Alan
Rodger (eds),
*Mapping the Law: Essays in Memory of
Peter Birks*
(OUP 2006)

c) Encyclopedias:

Halsbury's Laws (5th edn, 2010) vol 57,
para 53

d) Journal Articles:

Paul Craig, 'Theory, "Pure Theory" and
Values in Public Law' [2005] PL 440

When pinpointing, put a comma between
the first

page of the article and the page pinpoint.

JAG Griffith, 'The Common Law and
the Political Constitution' (2001) 117
LQR 42, 64

e) Online Journals:

Graham Greenleaf, 'The Global
Development of Free Access to Legal
Information' (2010) 1(1) EJLT <



<http://ejlt.org//article/view/17> >
accessed 27 July 2010

f) Command papers and Law Commission reports:

Department for International Development, *Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future* (White Paper, Cm 7656, 2009) ch 5

Law Commission, *Reforming Bribery* (Law Com No 313, 2008) paras 3.12–3.17

g) Websites and Blogs: Sarah Cole, ‘Virtual Friend Fires Employee’ (*Naked Law*, 1 May 2009) <www.nakedlaw.com/2009/05/index.html> accessed 19 November 2009

h) Newspaper Articles:

Jane Croft, ‘Supreme Court Warns on Quality’ *Financial Times* (London, 1 July 2010) 3

2.4.2. Cambridge Quick Reference Guide:

Book- Single author

Format: PETTY, G (1998) *Teaching Today*. 2nd Ed. Cheltenham: Nelson Thornes.

Examples:

- Petty (1998) argues that ...
- “Motivation is regarded by experienced and inexperienced teachers alike as a prerequisite for effective learning, and the greatest challenge that many teachers face is to make their students want to learn.” (Petty, 1998, p35)

Book – 2 to 3 authors

Format: BURKILL, B. and EATON, R. (2011). *Developing Teaching and Learning*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press. Examples:

- Burkill and Eaton (2011) argue that
- As noted by Burkill and Eaton (2011) ...

- “Piaget’s research formed the basis of constructivist learning theory.” (Burkill and Eaton, 2011, p21)

Books – 4 or more authors

Format: ARMITAGE, A. et al. (2003) *Teaching and Training in Post-Compulsory Education*. 2nd Ed. Maidenhead: Open University Press.

Examples:

- Armitage et al. (2003) note that ...
- “Just as many of us, consciously or unconsciously, tend to use those teaching strategies, we experienced as learners, so our own experience of being assessed plays a key role in the development of our repertoire as a teacher.” (Armitage et al., 2003, p154)

Book – Editor(s)

Format: BEEDLE, P. and BURKILL, B. (ed.) (2008) *Reflections on Teaching Today and*



Tomorrow. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Examples:

- Beedle and Burkill (2008) note that ...
- “A simple step such as keeping a regular professional journal can record the successes and difficulties, ideas and possible developments which spring from teaching and learning sessions.” (Beedle and Burkill, 2008, p8)

Chapter in an edited book

Format: WADEKAR, S (2008) *Identification of learners' needs in teaching and learning*. In BEEDLE, P. and BURKILL, B. (ed.) (2008) *Reflections on Teaching Today and Tomorrow*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Examples:

- As noted by Wadekar (2008) ...
- “Being a teacher, i.e. facilitating learning to meet the individual and unique needs of learners, is an exciting but challenging role.” (Wadekar, 2008, p62)

Website

Format: ATHERTON, J. (2013) *Learning and Teaching; Constructivism in learning* [On-line] Available from: <http://www.learningandteaching.info/learning/constructivism.htm> [Accessed: 21 December 2014]

Examples:

- As noted by Atherton (2013) ...
- “Constructivism — particularly in its "social" forms — suggests that the learner is much more

actively involved in a joint enterprise with the teacher of creating ("constructing") new meanings.” (Atherton, 2013)

Journal article (online)

Format: RYAN, R. and DECI, E. (2000) *Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivations: Classic Definitions and New Directions*: [On-line] Contemporary Educational Psychology 25, 54–67 (2000).

Available from:
<http://www.selfdeterminationtheory.org/SDT/documents/> [Accessed: 21 December 2014]

Examples:

- Ryan and Deci (2000) think that ...
- “People have not only different amounts, but also different kinds of motivation.” (Ryan and Deci, 2000)

Journal article (printed)

Format: POWELL, K. and KALINA, K. (2009) *Cognitive and Social Constructivism: Developing Tools for an Effective Classroom*. Education Resources Information Center (ERIC). Education, v130 n2 p241- 250. **Examples:**

- Powell and Kalina (2000) explain that ...
- “An effective classroom, where teachers and students are communicating optimally, is dependent on using constructivist strategies, tools and practices.” (Powell and Kalina, 2000)

Newspaper (online)

Format: BEADLE, P. (2005) Red all over: Thorough marking of a child's work can cement a special creative relationship. The Guardian. [Online] Tuesday 10 May 2005.



Available from:
<http://www.theguardian.com/education/2005/may/10/teaching.schools> [Accessed: 21 December 2014]

Films, DVD, etc.

Format: *Requiem for a Dream*. (2000) Film. Directed by Darren Aronofsky. [DVD] UK: Momentum Pictures.

Example:

- ... this is highlighted by Harry's character in the film *Requiem for a Dream* (2000).

2.4.3. Bibliography:

A bibliography is a list of all of the sources you have used (whether referenced or not) in the process of researching your work. In general, a bibliography should include all the information as mentioned in OSCOLA and Cambridge but is referred at the end of articles and not in footnotes or endnotes. For example: recent tort law article '*Modernizing the tort of Wilkinson v Downton*', contains bibliography and not footnotes.

Here's an example of a bibliography entry for a book, an article, and a website in APA (American Psychological Association) format:

- Book:** Author Last Name, Author First Initial. (Year of Publication). *Title of the Book*. Publisher.
Example: *Smith, J. (2005). The Art of Writing. ABC Publishing.*
- Journal Article:** Author Last Name, Author First Initial. (Year of Publication). Title of the Article. *Title of the Journal*, volume number (issue number), page range. DOI or URL
Example: *Johnson, M. A. (2018). The Impact of Technology on Education. Journal of Educational Technology, 42(3), 123-145. doi:10.1234/jet.2018.001*
- Website:** Author Last Name, Author First Initial. (Year, Month Day of Publication). Title of the Page or Document. Website Name. URL



Example: *Davis, R. (2021, June 15). Sustainable Living Tips. EcoFriendlyLiving.com.*

Make sure to adapt the format according to the specific citation style (APA, MLA, Chicago, OSCOLA etc.) required for your assignment or publication.

2.5. KEYBOARD SHORTCUTS TO ACCESS MICROSOFT WORD EFFECIENTLY?

2.5.1. Document Shortcuts:

Ctrl + N	Create new document
Ctrl + S	Save document
Ctrl + Z	Undo last action
Ctrl + A	Select all
F7	Start Spellchecker
Ctrl + F4	Close current document
Ctrl + P	Open Print dialogue box
Ctrl + Y	Redo last action
F4	Repeat last action
F9	Update field
Ctrl + Alt + T	Insert TM
Ctrl + Alt + C	Insert ©

2.5.2. Navigation Shortcuts:

Home	Go to start of line
Ctrl + Home	Go to start of document



Page Down	Go to next page
Ctrl + Page Down	Go to next page (top)
Ctrl + F	Find (Navigation Pane)
Tab	Go to next table cell
End	Go to end of line
Ctrl + End	Go to end of document
Page Up	Go to previous page
Ctrl + Page Up	Go to previous page (top)
Ctrl + G	Go to a specific page
Shift + Tab	Go to previous table cell

2.5.3. Clipboard Shortcuts:

Ctrl + X	Cut
Ctrl + V	Paste
Ctrl + C	Copy
Alt + Ctrl + V	Paste Special

2.5.4. Paragraph and Pagination:

Enter	New paragraph
Ctrl + Enter	Insert Page Break
Shift + Enter	New line (in paragraph)
Ctrl + Shift + Enter	Insert Section Break
Ctrl + Q	Switch off formatting



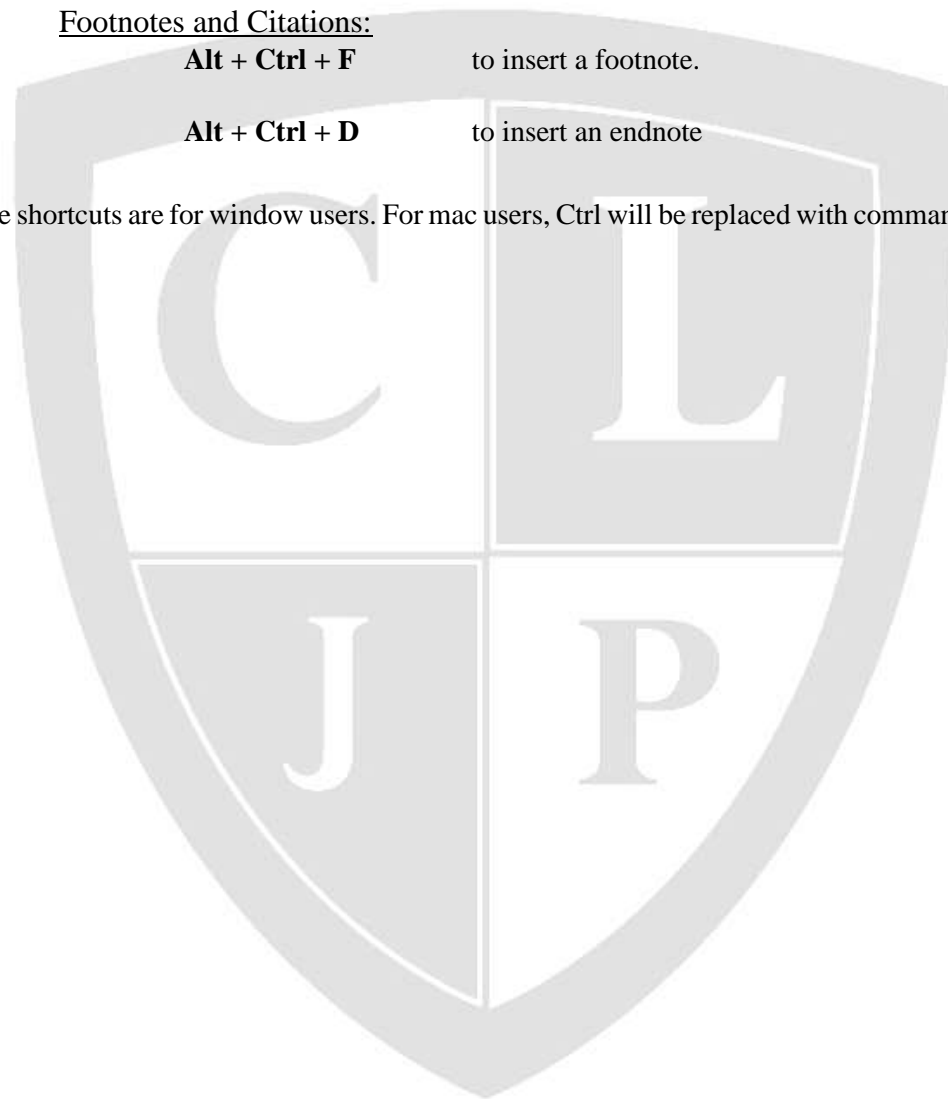
Ctrl + M	Increase Indent
Ctrl + Shift +M	Decrease Indent
Ctrl + E	Center Alignment

2.5.5. Footnotes and Citations:

Alt + Ctrl + F to insert a footnote.

Alt + Ctrl + D to insert an endnote

Note: These shortcuts are for window users. For mac users, Ctrl will be replaced with command (⌘) option.





PUBLICATIONS

3.1. WHAT IS LEGAL PUBLICATION?

Publication encompasses various interpretations. Broadly, it pertains to any material disseminated publicly through print media, including newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, letters, telegrams, computer modems or programs, posters, brochures, oral communication, or broadcast via radio or television. In the legal context, publishing one's written work signifies active engagement in shaping and elucidating legal issues, offering personal analysis to foster growth and enhancement within the legal domain.

3.2. TYPES OF LEGAL PUBLICATIONS?

3.2.1. Book:

The use of books in legal publications is driven by their capacity to offer a comprehensive, in-depth, and authoritative exploration of legal topics, making them indispensable resources for legal education, research, and practice.

The audience for such a source of publication includes law students, legal practitioners, judges, judicial officers, policy makers and legislative bodies as well as academic researchers who require in-depth knowledge of legal principles and precedents.

With regards to the credibility of books published in the legal world, multiple factors are involved such as the expertise of the author, publishers' reputation, editorial process, citations and references along with the endorsements and positive feedbacks received by the book itself.

Examples: *A Comprehensive and Exhaustive Commentary on the Customs Laws in Pakistan* by Mian Muhib Ullah Kakahel, *Legal System of Pakistan* by Imran Ahsan.

3.2.2. Law Review:

The purpose of a law review or a law journal is to facilitate the scholarly research by providing a proper platform to legal scholars where they can publish their findings as well as engage in intellectual discussions. This could also lead to policy reforms, based on the debates between lawyers, judges and practitioners.



With regards to the audience for a law journal, the focus remains on law students, faculty, lawyers, and scholars who can facilitate from the analysis and research included in the journal.

The credibility of an academic law journal depends on the peer review process which ensures the accuracy as well as merit of the research. Its affiliation with esteemed institutes as well as legal scholars and law practitioners further adds to the reliability of an academic law journal. Proper citations as well as a high standard of ethics and transparency will boost the credibility of the journal, where it can also be considered a trustworthy source of information in the legal world. received by the book itself.

Examples: *CLJP Law Review*, *Pakistan Journal of Law*, *Harvard Law Review*, *Cambridge Law Journal*, *RSIL Law Review* etc.

3.2.3. Legal Magazines:

The purpose of legal magazines is to publish articles, case analysis and scholarly papers in order to highlight the new developments as well as research in the field of law. It is one of the platforms which is used by lawyers to hone their professional skills and knowledge. Such magazines may also include featured profiles of renowned personalities in the legal world, interviews and articles which further helps the future lawyers with the networking aspect.

Legal magazines are generally read by a large number of people, whether they are interested in the field of law or not to stay updated with the latest developments in the legal world. Law students peruse such magazines for the same reason, as well as to further their career in their chosen profession.

The legal magazines can be considered reliable depending on the focus of the magazine itself, feedback and reviews received by it. Accuracy is also important, along with the credibility of contributors and authors associated with the magazine. The magazine's history and standing in the field of law will further prove the reliability as well as the quality of the content.

Examples: *The Counsel Magazine*, *Pakistan's Women in Law*.



3.3. SELECTION OF APPROPRIATE PUBLICATIONS?

3.3.1. Submission Requirements to Publish at Centre for Law, Justice and Policy:

- **Submission:**

Articles, Case Notes, Legislative Reviews, Book Reviews should be submitted in Microsoft Word (.docx) via email to cljp@denning.edu.pk. Please ensure that your submission fulfils the guidelines of the C.L.J.P prior to submitting.

Please note that your submission implies that your manuscripts are solely your own work, have not been published before or is under consideration for publication anywhere else.

- **Length:**

Articles should not exceed 3000-4000 words (including footnotes).

- **Categories:**

Submissions falling within one of the following categories would be preferred:

- i. *Social and Humanitarian*: concerns a range of social, humanitarian, and human rights issues that impact people domestically and internationally. For instance, topics involving refugees, rape, child labor etc.
 - ii. *Politics & Public Policy*: concerns topics that involve policy issues and political actions. For instance, protests, gun control etc.
 - iii. *National and International Security*: concerns global challenges that pose a threat to peace and affect Pakistan and international community. For instance, Kashmir issue, Russia-Ukraine conflict etc.
 - iv. *Economics and Commerce*: concerns topics involving financial and economic matters such as IMF, World Bank etc.
 - v. *Environmental Law*: concerns the issues that pose a threat to environmental protection and sustainability. For instance, forestation measures, drastic rise in temperature all over the globe and its impact, policies on curbing carbon emissions etc.
 - vi. *Artificial Intelligence and Law*: concerns the issues regarding impact of technology specifically artificial intelligence in the field of law.
- **Website:** www.cljp.denning.edu.pk
 - **Email:** cljp@denning.edu.pk



3.3.2. Submission Requirements to the Oxford University Undergraduate Law Journal ("OUULJ"):

- **Subject Line for Email:** "Submission to the Edition"
- **Eligible Contributors:**
 - Current undergraduate students
 - Recent graduates (if the work was written as an undergraduate)
- **University Eligibility:** Open to students from any university
- **Topic Scope:**
 - Any specific element of law (including jurisprudence)
 - Notes on recent cases, legislation, or legal developments
 - Must be more in-depth than a tutorial essay
 - Related to subjects in Oxford Moderations Syllabus or Final Honors School syllabus
- **Focus on English Law:**
 - Should primarily focus on English law
 - Comparative pieces with substantial English law content are acceptable
 - Exemption for jurisprudence, EU, or international law topics
- **Word Count:**
 - Minimum: 3,000 words
 - Maximum: 6,000 words (excluding footnotes)
 - Contact for longer pieces: ouulj@law.ox.ac.uk
- **Referencing Style:** OSCOLA
- **Multiple Submissions:**
 - Submit one piece at a time
 - Wait for response on first before submitting another
- **Review Process:**
 - All submissions reviewed after closing date (31st December)



- Blind review by Senior Editorial Team in early-January

- **Website:** [Submissions to the Journal | Faculty of Law \(ox.ac.uk\)](https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/submissions)
- **Email:** ouulj@law.ox.ac.uk

3.3.3. Submission Requirements for Harvard Law Review:

- **Submission Opening:** Review process for Volume 138 commences on January 28 of every year.
- **Submission Types:**
 - Articles (Print): Max 25,000 words (over 30,000 words discouraged, rarely accept over 37,500).
 - Book Reviews (Print): Proposals should be a few pages.
 - Essays (Print/Forum): 12,000-17,500 words.
 - Responses (Forum): 8,000 words (mostly solicited but open to proposals).
 - Commentaries (Forum): 6,000 words (mostly solicited but open to proposals).
- **Electronic Submission:** Preferred through electronic system or mail to: Articles Office, Harvard Law Review, 1511 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138.
- **Anonymization:**
 - Include personal details on a separate cover page.
 - Title on the first text page.
 - Remove or anonymize self-citations.
- **Citations:** Must conform to the 21st edition of the Bluebook.
- **Expedited Review:** Request via unique link in confirmation email.
- **Blog Submissions:**
 - Contact: blog@harvardlawreview.org
 - For scholars or practitioners, not current law students.
 - Word Count: 750-1500 words, using hyperlinks instead of footnotes.
- **Submission Notes:**
 - Seven-Day Offer Window for publication decisions.



- Preference for Exclusivity: Consider submitting exclusively to Harvard Law Review for thorough review.
- Review Process & Timing: Manuscripts undergo a detailed review process, including anonymous review, editor review, committee vote, and more.
- **Website:**
 - [Submissions - Harvard Law Review \(www.harvardlawreview.org\)](http://www.harvardlawreview.org)

3.3.4. Submission Requirements for Pakistan Journal of Law, Analysis and Wisdom (“PJLAW”):

- **Formatting:**
 - Single-spaced, 12-point font.
 - Italics for emphasis, URLs underlined.
 - Include illustrations and tables in text, not at the end.
 - File format: OpenOffice, MS Word, or RTF.
 - Unpublished and not under consideration elsewhere.
- **Word Count:**
 - Length: 2,500 - 10,000 words.
- **Structure:**
 - Title: Clear and reflects theme.
 - Author Information: Name, institution, email, address, phone on a separate page.
 - Abstract: 200-300 words, English, with 4-6 keywords.
 - Sections: Introduction, Results and Discussion, Conclusion/Findings/Recommendations.
 - Acknowledgement: Contributors with contact details.
- **References:**
 - Use APA style for footnotes.
 - Include full citation details.
 - Transliteration for non-English words.



- **Internet Sources:**
 - Provide complete URL for web references.
- **Ethical Considerations:**
 - Avoid multiple submissions and publications.
 - Cite stages of published work if part of a series.
 - Permission required for third-party information.
- **Post-Submission:**
 - Inform immediately of any major errors found.
 - All co-authors should agree on the final draft.
- **Submission Process:**
 - Check PJLAW website for submission details.
- **Publication Fee (After Acceptance):**
 - Local Author: PKR 40,000 (Normal, 8 weeks), PKR 60,000 (Fast Track, 2 weeks).
 - Foreign Authors: 200 USD.
- **Website:** [Submissions | Pakistan Journal of Law, Analysis and Wisdom \(pjlaws.com.pk\)](http://pjlaws.com.pk)

3.4. HOW DOES PUBLISHING LEGAL WORK AFFECT CAREER PROSPECTS?

3.4.1. Building a Professional Portfolio:

Building a professional portfolio through the composition of legal articles is vital for law students, serving as tangible proof of their research and writing proficiency. The act of engaging in legal writing not only hones these skills but also deepens your comprehension of legal issues. Such a portfolio stands as a visible testament to your academic and professional journey, setting you apart for potential employers, clients, and peers. Additionally, active participation in contributing to law reviews and journals provides students with the opportunity to play a dynamic role in legal discussions, earning recognition and refining their expertise. To sum up, the creation of a portfolio through legal writing becomes a foundational step for



undergraduate law students to refine their abilities, establish credibility, and make meaningful contributions to the field of law.

Regarding the mindset that focuses on getting published in a law journal or review primarily to enhance public speaking skills, it may be somewhat unrealistic. If the goal is to develop oral advocacy skills, participating in moot court competitions or debates would be more effective. However, for aspiring lawyers aiming to improve their writing abilities, the key lies in mastering proper legal research and acquiring factual knowledge of the law before crafting a piece. One can choose to contribute externally by submitting articles to reputable law journals and reviews for publication. Alternatively, there's the option to contribute internally, where work can be published by educational research centers like the Centre for Law, Justice, and Policy affiliated with Denning Law School.

3.4.2. Academic Recognition and Professional Development:

a) **Muhammad Abbas;**

Muhammad Abbas, a University of London law alumnus, seamlessly blends academia and legal practice. As a research associate, he transitioned to the prestigious role of Patron at the Centre for Law, Justice, and Policy. With a stellar litigation background at AQ and M&S Law Firms. He also enriches legal discourse through insightful publications on AI's impact and 'Vicarious Liability,' showcasing his dedication to advancing legal understanding. Muhammad Abbas's ability to polish his writing skills has helped him in his career which should be taken as inspiration for the future lawyers of Pakistan.

[CLJP-Law-Review-Volume-I-of-2023 \(1\).pdf](#)

b) **Rida Tahir;**

Rida Tahir is a renowned Barrister at law, and an advocate of the High Court of Pakistan is known for her stance regarding the gender and child rights. She has been successful in drafting legislative and policy recommendations to the Parliament of Pakistan. Her academic contributions are far and wide, where



Rida's work has been published by Oxford, Cambridge, and some of the most esteemed law journals in the world. Rida Tahir's journey exemplifies the impact that thoughtful academic writing can have on a legal career, making her a source of inspiration for the next generation of legal scholars.

[Special Protection Measures during Arrests of Juvenile Offenders \(rsilpak.org\)](https://rsilpak.org)

[Supreme Court of Pakistan Holds that 'Harassment' at the Workplace Includes \(Non-Sexual\) Discrimination on Basis of Gender | OHRH \(ox.ac.uk\)](https://ox.ac.uk)

c) **Barack Obama;**

Barack Obama, the first black President of the United States of America, who was not only a lawyer but also a creative writer with numerous published law articles. Obama's academic writing played a crucial role in shaping his career, showcasing his methodical competence and legal expertise. For law students, engaging in academic writing offers a valuable opportunity to hone research skills and refine their ability to write pieces, be it about the developments in law, foreign affairs or politics. Crafting pieces for publication in law reviews and journals not only enhances writing skills but also contributes to building a good professional portfolio. By following Obama's dedication to legal writing, students can develop a unique voice, navigate complex legal issues, and establish themselves as contributors to the field of law. This commitment not only refines their understanding of the law but also strengthens their academic and professional standing.

[The President's Role in Advancing Criminal Justice Reform - Harvard Law Review](https://harvardlawreview.org)

For further information, please visit our website or contact us at:

Centre for Law, Justice and Policy
Publication Office
33-F, Jaffer Street
Shahrah-e-Faisal Rd
Block-6
Karachi, 75400
Pakistan

cljp.denning.edu.pk

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