



Structure of papers published in the Special Journal of Laws, Ethics and Religion [SJ-LER], by the Special Journals Publisher [SJP]

Scientific and Technical Advisory Council (STAC), of the Special Journals Publisher (SJP)

Citation:

Scientific and Technical Advisory Council (STAC) of the Special Journals Publisher (SJP): Structure of manuscripts published in the Special Journal of Laws, Ethics and Religion [SJ- LER], by the Special Journals Publisher (SJP). Special Journal of Laws, Ethics and Religion, [SJ- LER], 2020; 1 (1):1-10

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Introduction

There are as many publishing guidelines as there are many journals that publishes for defined audience. Guidelines are used to harmonize the flow of research data published in various journals and the work of editors include but not limited to supervise the consistency of all papers to be published a journal or group of journals. It therefore becomes necessary that each publishing

setting define their own pattern to suit their interest and to add diversity to existent publishing pattern. Special Journals Publisher together with the Scientific and Technical Advisory Council (STAC) decided to publish this position paper to define how we do what we do the way we want to do it. We know it will answer questions which authors and reviewers may have not clearly outlined in the instructions to authors. Thus, it may be seen as the unified guidelines to

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help authors during the preparation of manuscripts to be submitted for publication by all journals published by Special Journals Publisher (SJP). This is one way we hope

Title page

In this page, Special Journals Publisher wants the full title (not more than 20 words) of the paper should be clearly stated. Special Journals Publisher expect the title to give insight on the entire work so that by looking at it, our readers will understand or be able to predict the objective and rational of the paper (1).

Authors names: These are names of those who played major role in developing the manuscript from inception till the day it is published either online or in print. Those listed as authors significantly participated in: the beginning, planning generation and analysis of data; drafting, review of manuscripts, and approval of the manuscripts before it is published (2). They must take full responsibility of the public implication of the manuscripts when it is published

The authors addresses must be clearly indicated showing institutional affiliation and full names and location of that institutions (3). This is needed to know how universally distributed are Special Journals Publisher papers published and as indirect indication of the impacts of our papers to various local communities harboring such institutions (4).

Abstract (structured) (5)

Background

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move forward in our endeavor to publish the best and the 1st database for sustainable development

The background of the abstract should contain two or three sentences depicting the problem and the knowledge gap for which the study is based

Objectives

The objective should be a sentence or a phrase that defines concisely but clearly what the manuscript intends to achieve as can be seen in the gap defined by the background above

Brief Materials and Methods

Summary statement(s) about the major methods applied to achieve the above stated objective including a mention of the name of the analytical methods used and the underpinning reasons for choice of analysis

Results

Major findings here are briefly outlined to indicate the novelty of the work so that our readers will become educated on the outcome of the topic even before going down to the main methods section of the study. The quality of abstracts published by Special Journals Publisher is defined by its stand-alone characteristics. Standalone means its ability to convey the messages carried by the article to our readers without reference to the main text. This is important to Special Journals Publisher because abstracts may be published in some instances without the main text and many readers wants the result they can quote.

Conclusion/Recommendations

The authors are in the best position to make a one statement or two regarding the take home message of the study and a concluding statement on the overriding recommended for future studies.

Key words

Two or three key words are needed that mirrors what the study is about

Introduction

Three major expectation of the introduction of manuscripts include the question or issue under investigation, the what is already known about the topic and the gap or what is not yet known about the research topic (6). The subject must be outlined in a clear and concise language devoid of any ambiguity so as to encourage readers to advance to the next paragraph or section of the study.

The rational and the importance of the subject must be established in the context of what others have done carefully making a case for which the study is justified conducting now (7). At this point the problem must be clearly identified and clearly elucidated in a simple language that easy to read and understand (8).

Objectives/Hypothesis

The Hypothesis must be clearly and briefly stated and the research questions defined to help readers understand the basis for which the objectives were formulated (9). The objectives for paper sent to Special Journals Publisher must be specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound

(SMART) (10). The research questions must flow from the hypothesis to define the basis for the objective (11)

Material and Methods

Research design, sampling criteria (area, size, and inclusion), data collection and analysis, and any other tool or information used in the methods preliminaries

Research design (12) is expected to be the framework of research methods and selected by a researcher that allows researchers to improve on research methods that are good with the following fundamental elements: mission statement, principles of data sampling and analysis, strength, weakness, opportunities and threats (SWOT)(13). We expect a sample to be consistent, diverse and transparent. The area, size and inclusion criteria

Authors of Special Journals Publisher papers are advised to provide the detailed information about the conduct of the research to allow the work to be repeated elsewhere (14). Such details should include the setting, the type of participants involved, and the type of analysis used. Data collection tools for both quantitative and qualitative studies must be defined (15). Qualitative data collection tools may include: online forum, group interviews, and web survey (16). Quantitative data collection tools include, online software, phone, mail and face to face (17).

Special Journals Publisher support the concept of FINER (Feasible, Interesting, novel, ethical and relevant) criteria in the development of a good research question as good standard to follow (18). The FINER criteria highlight useful points that may increase the chances of developing a successful research project (19). Special Journals Publisher recommends that a good

research question should specify the population of interest, be of interest to the scientific community and potentially to the public, have clinical relevance and further current knowledge in the field of study.

Whereas the FINER criteria outline the important aspects of the question in general, Special Journals Publisher recommends that a useful format to use in the development of a specific research question should include the PICOT (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome, and timing) format (20). The PICOT approach helps generate a question that aids in constructing the framework of the study and subsequently in protocol development by alluding to the inclusion and exclusion criteria and identifying the groups of patients to be included.

The methods used in Special Journals Publisher papers should define the bases for

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Kruskal Wallis test. Wilcoxon signed rank sum test,

McNemar test, One-way ANOVA with repeated measures, Repeated measures logistic regression, Factorial ANOVA, Friedman test, Ordered logistic regression, Factorial logistic regression, Correlation, Simple linear regression, Non-parametric correlation, Simple logistic regression, Multiple regression (27), Analysis of covariance, Multiple logistic regression, Discriminant analysis, One-way MANOVA (multivariate analysis of variance), Multivariate multiple regression, Canonical correlation, Factor analysis and more

Ethical considerations (28) include authorizations sought and obtained as required by law towards responsible and legal conduct of research. Informed consent, of participants must be obtained where necessary before investigations on humans as conducted. Components of informed consent include but not limited to: Liberty, cost, confidentiality, risk, and methods to be adopted in the study.

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institutional research and ethics board so that the paper must have been both researchable and ethically correct

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Contribution to sustainable development global database

This section must be included to show that your article keys into the strategic development agenda of all our journals. You must therefore state clearly how your article may be linked to social, environmental or economic development of our common society. It must be easily be seen as having some impact directly or indirectly to the social, economic or environmental aspects of our society's corporate existence (33).

Development drives the strategic national agenda and interest of all countries. Power, strength, and fame of all countries are defined by the magnitude of development in economic, social, and environmental aspects of the national economy. Therefore, all government business activities guided by policies are tailored towards measurable indices that will define criteria for monitoring and evaluation to ensure quality and accountability.

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The truth about development is that it should take place at deferent levels and no one

should stop developing. The emphasis of Special Journals Publisher is placed on the need to help less represented to attain a minimum development threshold while simultaneously encouraging the developed nations to continue developing

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All papers including those for Special Journals Publisher have limitations whether or not it was outlined by the authors. Acknowledging and discussing the limitation adds to the quality of the paper because readers will understand that the authors are not ambitious and clearly define the impact of the limitation on the outcome of the study. It should show the extent of the study and opens the way for other studies to advance the research to answer more questions in the subject of research.

Limitation depends on the type and place of research and the researcher itself including the research tools making it difficult to define standard limitation for most researches. However, some general examples of are mentioned to drive home our points.

- a. Sample bias” or “selection bias.” occur when a sample, selected by probability does not reflect the general population or appropriate population concerned.
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- f. Cultural, religious and other demographic limitations

Conclusions

Special Journals Publisher do not expect new ideas in the conclusion but future direction can be suggested after the underpinning points made point your manuscript is clearly elucidated. Stepping back to remind the reader the bigger question from the beginning of the research will help the reader to appreciate the answer provided by the study.

This section should not just be matching the results with the objectives to see if objectives have been achieved. However, Special Journals Publisher wants you to spice the cake with some advantage, arising from using some data collection tools or equipment and mentioning some outstanding issues noted in the limitation. This will educate the reader on what the study have achieved, and give insight on possible future direction

Recommendations

Under this section Special Journals Publisher wants you to provide a succinct advice based on your observations and findings of your paper on how future researchers should join the research to achieve the stated future direction in the conclusion section above. No recommendation should be made outside the finding of the investigation as it will undermine the quality and originality of the work

References.

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Checklist for submission

Depending on the type and nature of your research, see these checklists in the links below, which we recommend to form a guide for your manuscript before they are submitted for consideration in our journals

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3. [STARD checklist for reporting of studies of diagnostic accuracy](#)

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Acknowledgements

Acquisition of funding, the collection of data, or general supervision of the research group, by themselves, the in sole charge of the clinic or department in which the article was prepared should be listed as acknowledgements.

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