A NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS: Papers that are not written according to the instructions for writing notes will not be considered for publication!

AUTHOR INSTRUCTIONS

a) The Journal for Culture, Society and Politics "Obnova" publishes conversations, articles, book reviews, poetry, prose...

b) All papers are subject to a reviewing process. The review can be positive, negative and conditional, with the review itself carried out on a previously defined form in accordance to the recommendations of the Ministry of Science and Education. In case the authors don't include the instructions of the reviewer the paper will not be published. Before the paper is forwarded to the reviewers, it is inspected and confirmed by the editorial board and sent to the evaluation process. It is possible to submit the paper for a check before the reviewing process. With the alterations requested by the editorial board or the reviewers it is necessary to use the track changes option so as to accentuate the alterations with a different colour. The reviewers receive the paper without the name of the author included and the editorial board is not obligated to publicly reveal the names of the reviewers. In case of the authors' disagreement with the reviewers, they can request the opinion of the editorial board. The decision of the board is final.

c) The papers are categorized in the category of scientific papers (original scientific paper and review paper) and technical papers. The categorization is stated in the header. Along with the categorization the date of the receipt and the date of acceptance for publication is stated.

d) Papers are submitted in digital form, using the MS Word processor. Enclosed in the submission must be the category of the paper, whether it is a paper connected to the topic of the issue, unrelated to the issue topic, art or literature. The papers must be written with 1.5 line spacing in the main body of the text with the maximum of 10 standard pages and 1 line spacing in the notes. It is necessary to include a list of
sources and literature at the end of the paper. This list is not published but is stored permanently in the journal's database.

e) Information about the author is appended to the article (under the first note) in the following form: name and surname, occupation/degree, name of the host institution and address (if the affiliations of the author are congruent with the topic of the paper), email address.

1. Types of papers published in "Obnova” journal

Papers are written in the form of a scientific-professional paper, essay, art review or presentation.

- The scientific-professional papers are written according to the guidelines found in the item 2. of the instructions.

- The essay is written according to the instructions for writing an essay (item 3. of the instructions), while the manner of using sources and literature as reference corresponds to the methodology of writing a scientific paper (item 2.4. of the instructions).

- Book reviews and presentations are written in the form of a prose work that corresponds to an essay. Before writing the book presentation it is necessary to read some of the relevant presentations that can be found in various scientific magazines (we recommend searching for them using the portal of scientific journals "Hrčak") or to read some of the already published presentations found in the journal "Obnova" to familiarize with the fundamental elements of the review or the presentation.

2. Instructions for writing papers (scientific/professional form)

2.2. General instructions

The paper must contain a title page (1 standard page) containing the name, surname, the summary, written in Croatian and not longer than 150 words, and key words. Every paper must include the necessary elements consisting of an introduction, conclusion, list of sources and literature as well as a summary written in English or another foreign language (up to 150 words). The list of sources and literature is written in alphabet order in accordance to the instructions. There should be at least three and at most five key words which are written in italic form.
e.g.

Key words: history of the Catholic Church, Josip Juraj Strossmayer, the diocese of Đakovo

The paper must not exceed 15 standard pages of text including any graphical supplement.

The titles are written in bold and numbered by Arabic numerals (e.g. 2.), while the subtitles are written with standard letters and numbers with the number of the title and the number of the subtitle (e.g. 2.1.)

All contributions (articles, presentations, responses and other material) must be written on a computer, using one of the versions of Microsoft Office word processor. The use of the Times New Roman font is required. The font size must be 12, with the line spacing of 1.5. With the notes, the font size should be 10, with the line spacing of 1.

2.3. Summary, introduction and conclusion

The summary, introduction and conclusion are not identical! The summary serves the purpose of informing the reader about the goal, the scientific contribution and the methodology of the paper. The introduction is used to provide general guidelines, objectives, to elaborate goals and define hypothesis. The conclusion is there to justify your goals, review the hypothesis, provide concluding remarks and state the possible applications of the paper.

The summary needs to be under 150 words and must contain general thematic and methodological instructions keeping in mind the defined object and the goal of the paper. The translation of the summary from Croatian to one of the foreign languages must not be done using some of the translation services like Google Translate.

E.g.

Operational activities were carried out on previously defined battlegrounds, with one of the most significant encompassing the wider area of the capital of the Republic of Serbian Krajina. The battleground itself, meaning the space of operations, includes the area of responsibility assigned to a command, the surrounding terrain which can have an influence on the operations, and the aerial space right above. The battleground of Knin and its wider area includes the mountain of Dinara with its karst features and highly vertical partitioning. The specific configuration of the ravine of Knin makes possible the application of digital military-geographic analyses which includes the analysis of the slope, i.e. the ability of moving the manpower and the operational equipment. The military geographic analysis will be carried out using the ESRI ArcGis10.1. program and its extensions in the framework of the military methodological standard. The objective of the paper is to provide a digital model of the operational area, with the goal of depicting the military-geographical features of Knin and its surrounding on the basis of DMR.
The introduction is used to define the basic principles of the paper. It offers the possibility to provide an expanded overview of the objectives and the goals of the paper with the addition of the current scientific contributions connected to the topic, the research already carried out, their conclusions and general principles, to provide a hypothesis that will be proven or disproven through the course of the research process.

E.g.

A condition for accomplishing military tasks is having access to reliable, complete and timely information which is simple to use. A key "weapon" of modern warfare is the possession of precise and timely geographical information and their application on the battlefield. One of the most important features of the modern way of war is the operational preparation of the battlefield. This preparation is based on a variety of parameters which are made possible by precise information on geographic features of the battlefield as well as the possibilities and the limitations provided by the operational area. The goal of this paper is to demonstrate the features of the operational area of Knin's wider surroundings during the Operation "Storm" basing them on modern military-geographic analyses and using tools without which the modern way of war would be hard to imagine. The reference points needed for the spatial analysis were chosen to coincide with the reference points of the Operation "Storm", in accordance with the choice of basic parameters, areas and events. With the knowledge and insights about the type of terrain, various spatial analyses were chosen within the framework of the standardized military procedure, such as: observation of the fields of activity, horizontal visibility for direct fire, analysis and evaluation of the ground and the terrain, the potential for terrain cover, covering from horizontal observation, exposure, passability – movement analysis and key terrain, slope gradient and analysis of approach, key features and characteristics of the operational area of the wider environs of Knin during the Operation "Storm".

The conclusion consists of concluding remarks formed by the scientific or professional discussion, proving or disproving the hypothesis, the validation of the goals of the paper, a report of the scientific or professional contribution, the application of the scientific problem and its contribution.
By observing the results of the spatial analyses from the geographical standpoint, several conclusions arise connected to accomplishing maximum efficiency on any type of terrain, with the condition that a spatial analysis on the best possible digital model of the terrain precedes the carrying out of the military operation. What comes first is the fact that the ground and terrain analysis points to the fact that this is an unfavourable area to pass through for all movable elements of the military force. The combination of the karst terrain, highly vertical partitioning and the slope gradient, as well as the immensely complex structure configuration all of which negatively impact on the speed of incursion using any course that isn't specifically adapted to handle any type of traffic, including pedestrian. If one looks independently at the high values of the vertical partitioning, the possibility of using it to observe the fields of action (horizontal visibility for direct fire) and the potential for terrain cover (covering from horizontal observations) is obvious, which is one of the hallmarks of the operational area of the wider environs of Knin due to the orientation of Dinara and its slopes regarding Knin. With the movement of men and the operational equipment dependent on communication, analyses of the slopes and the movement on the roads were carried out. They pointed to a relatively advantageous passability. The main benefit of using the digital terrain model and the spatial analyses for the purpose of military-geographical analysis and the military-geographical understanding of a given area is the possibility of carrying out all the necessary analyses before the implementation of a military operation. It is important to emphasise that the goal is not to print a map containing the data given by the analyses, but to digitally use the most important data and overlap all the layers of data so that the operational preparation of the battlefield in real time is more timely and relevant.

2.4. Instructions for references in the elaboration

IMPORTANT – use exclusively this method of making notes!

Books should be quoted so that the titles are in italics. When quoting articles the title should be under quotes and the titles of journals, publication or compendiums in which it is published should be in italics!

It is necessary to list the page number from which the quote or opinion is taken. The basic elements of the note are divided with a comma while after noting the year of publication no full stop follows.
2.4.1. Quoting journals and books

Quoting journals:
Erik Fugedi*, „Lik i značaj Ivana Kapistranskog“, *Croatica Cristiana periodica* XI/19 (1987), 131-139.*

Quoting books:

When referring later to works already quoted, a shortened note is used.

Quoting journals:
Fugedi, „Lik“, 135.

Quoting books:
Herkov, *Grada*, 33-44.

Books and papers published on the Internet are quoted in the same way as books published in printed form!

If there are multiple authors, they are placed one after the other and separated by commas.


Spehnjak, Cipek, „Disidenti“, 259.

* In case the author is not known, the note should start with the title of the publication

* When writing page numbers no abbreviations after the numbers are necessary, just write the number of the page. Page numbers are not ordinal numbers so they are written without a full stop, but the note counts as a sentence so it is completed by a full stop!

2.4.2. Manners of quoting other publications

Quoting from the World Wide Web:

Quoting from TV shows:
*TV interview. Misli 21. stoljeća* (Suočavanje s istinom, gest: Franjo Šanjek), editor Branimir Bilić, Hrvatska televizija, Zagreb 29. 9. 1999
Quoting from official state publications:


Quoting of interviews:


*If the author of the interview is known, then before the title of the newspaper we put the name of interviewer, e.g. Davor Dijanović, Obnova, Interview..., or we put only initials, e.g. DD, Obnova, Interview.... If the author's name is not known, then it is not cited!

If the WWW is used as a source the note must contain the link with the date of the retrieval in brackets (http://hrcak.srce.hr/upute/upute, accessed 22.12.2015).

*the date must me noted down numerically without a full stop following the year (20.10.2016)

3. **Instructions for writing a scientific essay**

A scientific essay is a shorter research paper on a given topic which allows the use of a prose style of a classical literary essay, but at the same time holds the criteria of a scientific paper.

For a scientific essay it is necessary to investigate the literature and the sources, find the best references and write an analysis in the form of an argumentative discourse. With the essay, a topic is set forth, it serves as the basis of the argument and the argument should be led to the conclusion.

The basic elements of the scientific essay are the introduction, elaboration and the conclusion. The introduction and the conclusion contain the same elements as those in a scientific paper (point 2.2. of the instructions), with the elaboration written in a prose style that usually does not include subtitles and partitioning of the text. The body of the essay should be a whole, with the introduction, elaboration and conclusion separated by the indented first line.

As with the scientific paper, the essay includes references, and in cases of using whole ideas, quotes or scientific conclusions.

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Board of editors of the journal "Obnova"