



RGNUL Student Research Review Call for Abstracts *for* Volume 11 Issue 2

About RSRR

The RGNUL Student Research Review (RSRR) is an independent, biannual, student-run, blind peer-reviewed flagship journal based at the Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab (RGNUL). Since its establishment in 2013, the objective of RSRR has been to publish comprehensive and interdisciplinary pieces, written by law students, academics, and professionals, on subjects relating to law and social sciences. RSRR publishes longer pieces biannually in its themed journal issues, and shorter pieces on a rolling basis on its online blog. The blog features student submissions, Excerpts from the Experts Series, and the Editorial Column.

The recently published volume of RSRR includes Volume 10 Issue 2 on 'From Margins to the Centre: Exploring Third World Approaches to International Law' and Volume 11, Issue 1 on 'Comparative Law in a Changing World' which is approaching its publication. RSRR has collaborated with IndusLaw, Saikrishna & Associates, The Dialogue, Ikigai Law, Nishith Desai Associates, Centre for Trade and Investment Law, and other law firms and organisations for its journal issues and blog series. RSRR has also had the pleasure of publishing contributions by luminaries such as Prof. (Dr) Upendra Baxi, Dr Sairam Bhat, Mr Ajar Rab, Ms Shalaka Patil, Mr Naresh Thacker, Mr Ketan Mukhija, Mr Abir Lal Dey, and Mr Safir Anand, among others.

RSRR is now open for abstract submissions for its Volume 11 Issue 2.

About the Theme

Law in Practice and Principle: Reimagining the Legal Profession and the Justice System

From hardbound stacks of law reports to AI-powered case law search engines, the legal profession has seen a massive transformation. Changes brought about by the evolution of society and the blurring of national and geopolitical boundaries have pervasive implications for all professions, including that of Law. In the context of how quickly the field has been evolving and adapting with time, studying the legal system and the legal profession has become more significant than ever.

Authorship on the legal system and the legal profession entails critical engagement with questions of ethics, accountability and the ever-changing challenges shaping the law of today. It also offers perspectives into the organisation, governance, and infrastructure of the legal profession, reflecting its increasing accountability to the public and government.

In light of limited scholarship on the Indian legal system and profession, the upcoming issue of RSRR 'Law in Practice and Principle: Reimagining the Legal Profession and the Justice System'

seeks to foster discourse on the work practices, skills and ethics of the legal profession as well as the internal management of law firms, chambers and the Indian legal landscape at large. The objective is to analyse, comment on, and critique a rapidly globalising legal profession and the role it plays in the political, social and economic development of the Indian legal architecture.

Perspectives on the Indian legal system and the legal profession are of interest to academicians, lawyers, and policymakers looking to analyse the impact of globalisation on the Indian legal profession and other aspects of the legal profession, such as legal education. We invite scholarship that incorporates elements from the professions of history, sociology, philosophy, and other interdisciplinary perspectives to explore the state of the legal profession in India. Illustrative sub-themes may be found at the end of this Call for Abstracts.

Submission Guidelines

RSRR invites submissions from students, academics, career researchers, legal practitioners, and judges, amongst others. Authors do not need to have, or be pursuing, a degree in law to submit. There are no stipulations as to the number of authors, but they must reasonably comport with the length of the submission.

Submissions should be original, should not have been published elsewhere, or be under consideration elsewhere for publication. The abstract itself should not contain the name(s) of the author(s), their institutional affiliations, or any other identity markers.

All submitted abstracts shall be subject to a preliminary review, upon which select invitations to submit manuscripts shall be sent out. Upon submission, every manuscript will undergo an internal review by the Editorial Board. If approved by the Board, the manuscript shall be subject to peer review. RSRR reserves the right to reject submissions without review if found to be plagiarised. The Editorial Board reserves the right to solicit a compliant version before review.

The RSRR accepts manuscripts for the following categories:

1. **Articles** (5,000 words onwards) undertake a comprehensive and thorough analysis of issues related to the theme of the Journal
2. **Case Comments** (2,000 words onwards) analyse or critique a recent case law.
3. **Legislative Comments** (2,000 words onwards) analyse or critique an ideated, proposed, drafted, or enacted piece of legislation, including its impact and normative value.
4. **Book Reviews** (3,000 words onwards) critically examine books for their content and impact on legal scholarship.

All abstracts must be from 200 to 300 words, and submitted in [doc] or [docx] format, with the file entitled 'Name of Author(s) – RSRR Abstract Submission'. Abstracts may be submitted via this [form](#). The deadline for submission is **15 December 2025** by 11:59 PM (IST). Select abstracts shall

be invited to submit their final manuscripts. The deadline for submitting final manuscripts shall tentatively be **31 January 2026** by 11:59 PM (IST).

The RSRR shall retain all the copyrights arising out of the publication. All the moral rights shall vest with the author(s). For further details, refer to our [copyright policy](#).

Illustrative Sub-Themes

1. *Regulation and Reform in the Legal Profession*
 - 1.1 Governance of Foreign Law Firms and Cross-Border Practice
 - 1.2 Administrative Burden on Courts
 - 1.3 Overlap between the Advocates Act and the Bar Council of India Rules
 - 1.4 Mutual Recognition Agreements and Global Mobility of Lawyers
 - 1.5 Recognition and Regulation for Non-Advocates under Indian Law
2. *Technology, AI and the Legal Practice*
 - 2.1 Redefining the Role of Lawyers and Courts in the Age of AI and Automation
 - 2.2 Evidentiary Challenges in e-Courts
 - 2.3 Online Dispute Resolution as an Extension of Courtrooms
 - 2.4 Lawyer Advertising and Digital Self-Promotion
 - 2.5 Data Privacy and Confidentiality in Digital Legal Practice
3. *Inclusivity and Access to Justice*
 - 3.1 Gender, Diversity and Inclusion in the Legal Profession
 - 3.2 Linguistic Barriers in the Legal System
 - 3.3 Cross-Professional Mobility and Multi-Disciplinary Partnerships
 - 3.4 Institutionalising Pro Bono Work within the Indian Legal Profession
 - 3.5 Workplace Accommodations for Neurodivergent and Disabled Legal Professionals
4. *Ethics and Accountability in the Legal Profession*
 - 4.1 Ethical Standards and Misconduct in the Indian Legal Profession
 - 4.2 Professional Negligence and Responsibility in the Legal Practice
 - 4.3 Judicial Overview of Legal Misconduct
 - 4.4 Revisiting the Scope and Limits of Legal Confidentiality in India
 - 4.5 Investigative Powers and the Summoning of Lawyers by Enforcement Agencies
5. *Modernising Legal Education and Training in India*
 - 5.1 Clinical Methods in Legal Instruction
 - 5.2 Decolonisation of Legal Education
 - 5.3 Accreditation and Quality Assurance in Law Schools

- 5.4 Innovating Legal Education through Digital Pedagogy
- 5.5 Comparative approaches to reimagining Legal Curriculum

6. *Structural Reforms and Challenges in the Indian Judiciary*

- 6.1 Rethinking the Collegium System
- 6.2 Administrative Justice and Quasi-Judicial Institutions
- 6.3 Culture of Adjournments in the Indian Judiciary
- 6.4 Populist Pressure and its Effects on Judicial Decision-Making
- 6.5 Judicial Immunity and the Limits of Accountability

7. *Democratising Legal Punishments*

- 7.1 Restorative Justice and Victim Participation
- 7.2 Sentencing Disparities and Judicial Discretion
- 7.3 Prison Reforms and the Right to Dignity
- 7.4 Role of Public Opinion in Criminal Justice Policy
- 7.5 Algorithmic Bias in Sentencing

Note: *These sub-themes are merely illustrative and not exhaustive. We welcome contributions on any other relevant issues or questions, provided they focus on the institutional, procedural, and systemic dimensions of law and justice rather than on normative arguments concerning the substance of the law.*

Contact

For any queries, please reach out to us at submissionsrsrr@rgnul.ac.in.

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