

## Trends of Law Journal Publishing by Indian Law Schools<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

This article focuses on the trends of law journals published by law schools in India. The article comprises a short overview of the free access to law movement around the world, and it is an attempt to showcase the growing open access to law movement in India. The article visualizes results of the responses received over the publications of legal scholarship in journals by 23 Indian law schools. The article appends recommendations for greater visibility of AW journals published by law schools in India.

### INTRODUCTION

According to Bar Council of India,<sup>5</sup> more than 1500 law education hubs including law schools, law departments in various universities and affiliated law colleges are imparting legal education in India. The Advocates Act empowers Bar Council for playing significant role for promoting and imparting legal education in consultation with universities in India. The first law university imparting legal education as single discipline was established in 1985 at Bangalore. To date around 23 law schools have been established in almost all states of India. Law schools are famous for their quality legal education and critical legal research in legal disciplines. Law schools exercise quality legal scholarship based on thorough research through their specialized research centers. These law schools publish their legal scholarships in the form of law journals directly through editorial board or through its research centers.

The article is an attempt to collate law schools who publish quality law journals. The article emphasizes the problem of non-dissemination or the lack of visibility of scholarships published in such journals as a result of public funds. The article also visualizes important points in the Durham Statement on open access of legal scholarships<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Indian legal education institutions use a variety of names to describe their missions: law school, law college, law university, and so on. For consistency, this article will use the term “law school” as an umbrella term to describe all institutions of higher education in India that focus on legal pedagogy and legal scholarship.

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<sup>5</sup> The Bar Council of India is a statutory body created by the Parliament of India to regulate and represent the Indian bar. The Bar Council performs a regulatory function by prescribing standards of professional conduct and etiquette and by exercising disciplinary jurisdiction over the bar. The Council is responsible for setting standards for legal education and grants recognition to universities whose degree in law would be counted as qualification for enrollment as an advocate. For more about the Bar Council of India visit <http://www.barcouncilofindia.org/>

<sup>6</sup> On November 7, 2008, the directors of the law libraries at the University of Chicago, Columbia University, Cornell University, Duke University, Georgetown University, Harvard University, New York University, Northwestern University,

published in law schools in the United States of America. A collection of journals published by law schools, along with their access mechanism, has been analyzed along with publication format and dissemination method.

### RESEARCH PROBLEM

The article is based on an important issue stating that the information generated by the public funded universities must be available under public domain for fair use. This article is based on the research problems as detailed in the statement that “The rich and quality output of the research and scholarships generated and published in the Journal of Law schools in India supported by government through public fund is not disseminated and available under the fair outreach of the citizens of India.”

### OBJECTIVE

In India, 23 law schools have been established. They are in almost every state. This study is based on the following objectives:

- To establish the quantity of law journals published by Indian law schools.
- To understand the dissemination method adopted by the law schools in circulating law journals.
- To visualize various types of publishing of law journals by Indian law schools.
- To assess the need for policy guidelines for publishing law journals in India as public domain/open access publications.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The article is based on a study of 23 law schools in India engaging legal education and research. The study employs a hybrid method for collection of data including webometric study, telephone interviews, and electronic mailing services. Responses were compiled in tabular formats in the first instance to evaluate and synthesize for better understanding. The percentile method was used to present data in graphical forms. The APA style manual has been used for citation of the literature related to past studies and supporting reference and bibliographies.

### FREE ACCESS TO LAW MOVEMENT AROUND THE WORLD

Wildman, Bulbulia, Sosis, and Schjoedt<sup>7</sup> find that journal publication is a highly profitable business. They find that profits of several giant publication houses have shot up with a very high growth rate. They argue that open access to law journals is the only solution to support the best quality and free flow of legal research and education. They further state that the institutional repositories provide solutions of closed access where pre-prints of articles are stored for institutional access.

Peter Martin<sup>8</sup> and Tom Bruce from Cornell University initiated a public service under the title “Legal Information Institute,” in 1992, providing legal information services disseminating law generated by governmental organizations in the United States. This service was a pioneer in the effort to establish a new style of service through collection and repackaging of information generated by public institutions like parliaments, courts, law commissions, committees, and agencies involved in delivering public regulations, rules, and procedures.

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the University of Pennsylvania, Stanford University, the University of Texas, and Yale University met in Durham, North Carolina at the Duke Law School. That meeting resulted in the “Durham Statement on Open Access to Legal Scholarship,” which calls for all law schools to stop publishing their journals in print format and to rely instead on electronic publication coupled with a commitment to keep the electronic versions available in stable, open, digital formats. For more details visit <https://cyber.harvard.edu/publications/durhamstatement>

<sup>7</sup> Wildman, Wesley J., Joseph Bulbulia, Richard Sosis, and Uffe Schjoedt, “Is the Open Access Movement about to Get Real?,” *Religion, Brain & Behavior* 9, no. 2 (2019): 105. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2153599X.2019.1595073>.

<sup>8</sup> Martin, P., “Legal Information: A Strong Case for Free Content, an Illustration of How Difficult Free may be to Define, Realize, and Sustain,” *Speech at the Conference on Free Information Ecology*, March 31–April 1, 2000. Retrieved from <https://www.law.cornell.edu/working-papers/open/martin/free.html>.

Greenleaf, who himself is famous for supporting the free access to law movement around the world, traces the timeline of historical and developmental aspects of Legal Information Institutes, otherwise known as LIIs. Greenleaf<sup>9</sup> elaborates that two universities: University of Technology, Sydney (UTS) and University of New South Wales, Australia, used the name of Legal Information Institute from Cornell University to support the open access to law movement in Australia. Using the example of Cornell's Legal Information Institute, the Australian Legal Information Institute AusLII was established to facilitate access to cases, statutes, law reforms, reports, and other legal information generated by almost all nine states in Australia. He further explains that on the basis of Cornell's LII and AusLII, LexUM at Montreal University was designed to provide Canadian legal information. He further explains that the British and Irish Legal Information Institute (BAILII) was established in the United Kingdom, followed by the Pacific Islands (PacLII), South African Legal Information Institute (SAFLI) and Hong Kong Legal Information Institute (HKLII) during the period 1994 to 2002.

In 2002, all of the existing and developing LII's representatives met during the Law Via the Internet Conference at Montreal and adopted the "Declaration of Free Access to Law Movement," which was a prime turning point in this direction. Currently, 34 LIIs have been developed on the basis of various geographical divisions.<sup>10</sup> The World Legal Information Institute (WorldLII) indicates that the LIIs currently contain 1743 databases from 123 jurisdictions providing free access to legal information.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) submitted "policy guidelines for the development and promotion of governmental public domain information."<sup>11</sup> The guidelines say that the government has to act as a lead player to develop and disseminate government public domain information over which government has direct control due to the output of its own activities.<sup>12</sup> The government has to design a policy for the use of public domain information and ascertain the scope of the information, mode of access to it, and use of public information as a legal principle. The guidelines enumerate public domain information, which is free under copyright law obligations and the information generated out of government activities, which involves public funds. Further, it gives several benefits of using government public domain information to the general public as it is for the benefit of society, it bridges the gap between digital divide, and it promotes production, preservation, and dissemination of public domain information.<sup>13</sup>

#### **DURHAM STATEMENT ON OA TO LEGAL SCHOLARSHIP: A MODEL FROM US LAW SCHOOLS**

The Durham Statement is a public statement of a number of academic law library directors in the United States of America who are committed to provide legal information and legal scholarship produced by their law schools and to make it accessible publicly. Richard Danner discusses the open access principles maximizing the impact of open access scholarship of individuals without hindrance by commercial players with the improvement of international dialogue among researchers.<sup>14</sup> His article is treated as the pioneering efforts for the Durham Statement.

According to the Durham Statement<sup>15</sup> on Open Access to Legal Scholarship, the directors of 12 academic law libraries in the USA met at Duke Law School in Durham, South California on November 7, 2008. According to the statement, the directors agreed to cease publication of law journals and scholarships in print format and gave their consent to provide such scholarship in digital format through the websites of the libraries of respective law schools/universities. The statement explained that the directors agreed to stop printing law reviews, which would help in

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<sup>9</sup> Greenleaf, G., "Free Access to Legal Information, LIIs, and Free Access to Law Movement," in *International Handbook of Legal Information Management* eds. R. Danner and J. Winterton (IALI, Ashgate, 2011). Retrieved from <http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/journals/UNSWLRS/2011/40.html>.

<sup>10</sup> For more information about Free Access to Law Movement (FALM) and 34 Legal Information Institutes around the world, visit <http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/journals/UNSWLRS/2011/40.html>

<sup>11</sup> Uhlir, P. F., *Policy Guidelines for the Development and Promotion of Governmental Public Domain Information* (Paris: UNESCO, 2004).

<sup>12</sup> Id.

<sup>13</sup> Id.

<sup>14</sup> Danner, R., "Applying the Access Principle in Law: The Responsibility of Legal Scholars," *International Journal of Legal Management* 35(2007): 355.

<sup>15</sup> Supra note 2.

reducing the cost of printing of journals. According to the statement, the directors were responsible for obtaining the consent of their respective deans or other officials who oversaw publishing law reviews and journals.

The statement was adopted and signed by the stakeholders on February 11, 2009, stating its objective, rationale, and call to action which revolves around the strategies that the law schools would provide online access of “stable open, digital formats” preferable in portable data file copies which might be indexed through metadata indexing in catalogue for further use.<sup>16</sup> The statement received a superb response around the United States. Many US law schools stopped printing their law reviews and journals. They started providing stable editions of journals through their websites, which resulted in benefits like expedited delivery of journals, no cost for subscriptions, and greater visibility of articles published through catalogues of the respective law schools. Today, we can access law reviews and journals published by many US law schools through their websites.

### OPEN ACCESS TO LAW MOVEMENT IN INDIA

India adopted open access to law movement through becoming a member of the Legal Information Institute family. The Legal Information Institute of India<sup>17</sup> was designed by AUSTAD, an Australia-based non-governmental organization. It did this with the help of various law schools in India, including National Law University Delhi, NALSAR, Hyderabad, National Law Institute of India University, Bangalore, National University of Juridical Science, Kolkata, Gujarat National Law University, Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai and Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab. LII of India was inaugurated at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi as an initiative taken by National Law University Delhi.<sup>18</sup>

Apart from LII of Indian initiatives, Indian legal information is also available on the websites of respective institutions. Indian court pronouncements are available at [www.indiancourts.nic.in](http://www.indiancourts.nic.in). Parliamentary debates, parliamentary committee reports, legislations, and other allied legislative material may be accessed through [www.loksabha.nic.in](http://www.loksabha.nic.in) and [www.rajyasabha.nic.in](http://www.rajyasabha.nic.in). Commissions and committee reports are also available on their respective websites viz. [www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in](http://www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in), [www.nhrc.nic.in](http://www.nhrc.nic.in), and [www.ncw.nic.in](http://www.ncw.nic.in). A comprehensive list of such open access to law information may be referred on a web-portal <https://publicdomainresources.webs.com/> designed, maintained, and facilitated by the principal author of this article. Non-governmental organizations such as Parliamentary Studies in India (*PRSI*India), LiveLaw, and Bar&Bench are counted rich sources of legal scholarship and the current nature of legal information.

### NATIONAL LAW SCHOOLS: A HUB OF LEGAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Currently, India has 23 law schools enrolling integrated undergraduates, post graduates, and doctoral degree programs.<sup>19</sup> Some universities also provide post graduate diploma courses and online courses. Most of the law schools have established specialized research centers for intensive legal research work. Such research centers are rich sources of quality research outcomes. Most of these centers publish legal scholarships, reviews, and research papers in their allied subject fields. On the basis of data collected, it has been revealed that 82 journals are published by law schools in India. Most of the journals are regular publications. The table below shows the number of journals published by the respective law schools.

The table shows that NALSAR University of Law has an edge in publishing the highest number of journals (11) among Indian law schools. This is 13.41% of the total legal scholarship contributed in the form of law journals in India. National Law University, Jodhpur, and Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab, contribute eight journals each, which is a 9.75% contribution from each institution in law journal numbers. The table shows that five law schools publish only one journal each:

1. Chanakya National Law University, Patna.
2. National University of Advance Legal Studies, Kochi.

<sup>16</sup> Id.

<sup>17</sup> Legal Information Institute of India. <http://liiofindia.org/>

<sup>18</sup> Launch of Legal Information Institute of India at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Retrieved from <https://www.nalsar.ac.in/Conferences/LII-Launch-Del-Hyd.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> Autonomous Law Schools in India. Retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autonomous\\_law\\_schools\\_in\\_India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autonomous_law_schools_in_India)

3. National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi.
4. Tamil Nadu National Law University.
5. Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra Law University, Mumbai.

#### EVALUATION OF JOURNALS PUBLISHED BY NATIONAL LAW SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Table 2 shows that 18 universities out of 23 publish between zero to five journals. However, four universities publish 6 to 10 journals. Only one university publishes more than 10 and up to 15 journals.

Figure 1 shows the frequency of journals published by law schools in India. The graph shows a declining line illustrating that most of the universities publish between zero to five journals and only one university publishes more than or equal to 11 journals.

#### MODE OF PUBLICATION OF JOURNALS IN NATIONAL LAW SCHOOLS IN INDIA

The responses under Table 3 shows that out of 82 journals, 36 journals of law schools are available in both print as well as online. However, 35 journals are published in print only. Only nine journals are available online only and are not available in print. Publication format for two journals are yet to be decided by their respective universities.

If we evaluate Table 3, it seems that 45 journals are already available in digital format. Around 43.9% of journals are available in both print and electronic formats. Almost the same percent (42.68) are available in print only. We note that 10.97% of the journals are available in online format only. This means, naturally, that they are not available in print. In other words, 54.87% of the total journals are available in online formats, which includes print and online and online only.

#### MODE OF AVAILABILITY OF PROCUREMENT OF JOURNALS OF LAW SCHOOLS IN INDIA

Most of India's law university journals are available through time-based subscriptions. Out of 82 journals, 45 journals are available in print (subscription basis). Thirty-five journals are available to access via Open Access through the respective websites of the universities.

The following journals of the respective law schools are available under Open Access and can be accessed through their respective websites:

Table 5 shows that 14 law schools provide access to 35 journals through Open Access. However, some universities provide access to at least three or more of their journals under Open Access mode, which is a positive sign of Open Access of legal scholarships. These are NALSAR, Hyderabad, West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, National Law University Jodhpur, National Law University, and Judicial Academy, Assam and Himachal Pradesh Law University, Shimla.

#### SOURCES OF JOURNALS

Most of the Indian law journals are university publications. Table 5 shows that 75 law journals are published by respective law schools and have not taken assistance from any commercial publishers.

It is a positive sign that Indian law journals are so readily available via Open Access. These are mostly self-published by Indian law schools. Only seven law journals, which represent just 8.53% of the total law journals, are published by commercial publishing houses.

#### FINDINGS

This study emphasizes the publication of law journals by 23 law schools in India. There are four main findings:

1. Most of the law schools in India publish law journals. Out of 23 law schools, 15 publish between 0 to 5 journals.<sup>20</sup> This reveals that law schools in India prioritize publishing legal scholarship in law journals.

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<sup>20</sup> NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad publishes 11 journals, making it an outlier.

TABLE 1:  
Number of Journals Published by Law Schools

S.n.	University	Number of Journals Published	Percentage of Share
1.	National Law University, Delhi	04	4.87
2.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	05	6.09
3.	NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad	11	13.41
4.	National Law Institute University, Bhopal	05	6.09
5.	West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata	07	8.53
6.	National Law University Jodhpur	08	9.75
7.	Hidayatulla National Law University, Raipur	02	2.43
8.	Gujarat National Law University, Gandhi Nagar	06	7.31
9.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow	03	3.65
10.	Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala	08	9.75
11.	Chanakya National Law University, Patna	01	1.21
12.	National University of Advance Legal Studies, Kochi	01	1.21
13.	National Law University, Orissa	04	4.87
14.	National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi	01	1.21
15.	National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam	05	6.09
16.	Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University, Visakhapatnam	02	2.43
17.	Tamil Nadu National Law University, Tamil Nadu	01	1.21
18.	Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai	01	1.21
19.	Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur	02	2.43
20.	Maharashtra National Law University, Aurangabad	02	2.43
21.	Himachal Pradesh National Law University, Shimla	03	3.65
22.	Dharamshashtra National Law University, Jabalpur	00	00
23.	National Law University, Haryana	00	00

TABLE 2:  
Frequency and Number of Universities Publishing Journals

S.n.	Frequency	Number of universities
1.	0-5	18
2.	6-10	4
3.	10-15	1

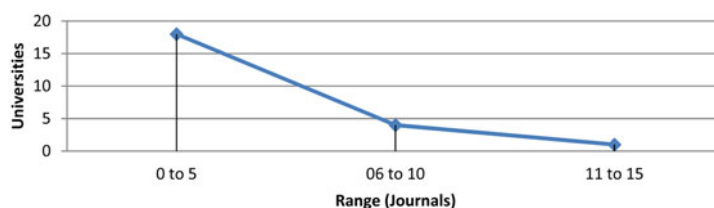


Figure 1: Frequency Chart of Journals

- Publication of most of the journals (45) in an online format is a positive sign. Choosing this format may signal momentum for creating a consortium of Open Access law journals in Indian law schools.
- It is also a positive finding that most of the journals (35) are available via Open Access through websites of the respective law schools. This is another positive sign of momentum toward creating an Open Access depository of Indian academic law journals.
- The study reveals that most of the law journals (75) published by Indian law schools are produced through their own flagship university presses. This shows that the universities have no obligation to follow contractual obligations of commercial publishers.

The findings of the study emphasize that the law schools are ahead of publishing legal scholarship in the form of law journals. Eighty-two law journals published by 23 Indian law schools, is a great contribution by a single discipline.



TABLE 3:  
Mode of Publication of Journals in National Law Schools in India

S.n.	Mode of Publication	Number of Journals	Per cent
1.	Print + Online	36	43.90
2.	Print Only	35	42.68
3.	Online Only	09	10.97
4.	New Journals (Yet to Publish)	02	2.43

TABLE 4:  
Mode of Availability of Journals

S.n.	Mode of Availability	Number of Journals
1.	On the basis of Subscription	45
2.	Available under Open Access	35
3.	Not Decided Yet	02

### SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of findings, we make the following four suggestions and recommendations:

1. Indian law schools, being hubs of quality legal scholarship, must provide access to their research to all law schools, colleges, universities, research institutions, and government entities.
2. We recommend the creation of a framework for policies and guidelines for establishing infrastructure. Stakeholders should design a mechanism for accessing all Indian academic legal scholarship.
3. The study shows that most of the journals of Indian law schools are available in a digital format; however, a good number of journals are available through Open Access platforms. We recommend that law librarians at Indian law schools work to provide greater Open Access to Indian legal scholarship.
4. Law schools in India must either actively participate to contribute their legal scholarship with the Legal Information Institute of India,<sup>21</sup> or must establish their own repositories for greater worldwide visibility of Indian legal scholarship to others around the world.

### CONCLUSION

Technological transformations have deeply influenced research in India. Public institutions provide access to their information generated through their respective websites. The judgments of the Supreme Court of India and almost all high courts are available for free on their respective websites. Legislative materials like statutes, bills, and reports are available on the websites of various public institutions. A number of non-governmental organizations like the Parliamentary Research Studies India,<sup>22</sup> Legally India,<sup>23</sup> LiveLaw,<sup>24</sup> and Bar & Bench<sup>25</sup> provide access to current information about the law and legal developments in India. This article reveals that Indian law schools produce quality legal scholarship. Specialized centers established in law schools furnish a quantum of standard outcomes of legal research, which is revealed in the form of legal publications in law journals. The article recommends framing policy guidelines for greater visibility of Indian legal scholarship in Indian academic law journals.

<sup>21</sup> See [www.liiofindia.org](http://www.liiofindia.org)

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.prsindia.org/>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.legallyindia.com/>

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.livelaw.in/>

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.barandbench.com/>

TABLE 5:  
List of Journals Available Through Open Access

S.n.	University	Name of Journals published	Subscription/ Open Access	Counting
1.	National Law University, Delhi	International Journal of Transparency and Accountability in Governance	Open Access	1.
2.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	National Law School of India Review	Open Access	2.
3.	NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad	NALSAR Law Review	Open Access	3.
		Indian Journal of Intellectual Property Law	Open Access	4.
		Journal of Corporate Affairs and Corporate Crimes	Open Access	5.
		International Journal of Constitutional Law	Open Access	6.
		NALSAR International Law Journal	Open Access	7.
4.	National Law Institute University, Bhopal	NLIU eJournal of International Law	Open Access	8.
		NLIU eJournal of Media Law	Open Access	9.
5.	West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata	NUJS Law Review	Open Access	10.
		International Journal of Legal Studies and Research	Open Access	11.
		International Journal of Law and Policy Review	Open Access	12.
		NUJS Journal of Regulatory Studies	Open Access	13.
6.	National Law University Jodhpur	NLUJ Law Review	Open Access	14.
		Trade, Law and Development	Open Access	15.
		Indian Journal of Arbitration Law	Open Access	16.
		Comparative Constitutional Law and Administrative Law Quarterly	Open Access	17.
		Center for Legal Theory	Open Access	18.
		Indian Competition Law Review	Open Access	19.
		Journal of Intellectual Property Studies	Open Access	20.
7.	Hidayatulla National Law University, Raipur	HNLU Student Bar Journal	Open Access	21.
8.	Gujarat National Law University, Gandhi Nagar	GNLU Journal of Law & Economics	Open Access	22.
		GNLU Law and Society	Open Access	23.
9.	Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala	RGNUL Student Research Review	Open Access	24.
		RGNUL Financial & Mercantile Law Review	Open Access	25.
10.	National University of Advance Legal Studies, Kochi	NUALS Law Journal	Open Access	26.
11.	National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi	NUSRL Law and Policy	Open Access	27.
12.	National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam	Child Rights Laws & Policy Review	Open Access	28.
		NYAYALOK	Open Access	29.
		Journal of Sports Law, Policy and Governance	Open access	30.
13.	Maharashtra Law University, Nagpur	Contemporary Law Review	Open Access	31.
		NLU Nagpur Contemporary Law Review and Policy Review	Open Access	32.
14.	Himachal Pradesh National Law University, Shimla	Shimla Law Review	Open Access	33.
		HPNLU Law Journal	Open Access	34.
		HPNLU Student Law Journal	Open Access	35.

TABLE 5A:  
Source of Journals

S.n.	Source of Publication	Number of Journals
1.	University Publications	75
2.	Commercial Publications	07



## APPENDIX

S.n.	University	Name of Journals published	Format (Print/ Online)	Publisher	Subscription/ Open Access	Serial Number		
1	National Law University, Delhi	Journal of National Law University Delhi	Print + Online	Sage	Subscription	1.		
		Journal of Victimology and Victim Justice	Print + Online	Sage	Subscription	2.		
		International Journal of Transparency and Accountability in Governance	Print + Online	NLUD	Open Access	3.		
2	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	NLUD Student Law Journal	Print	NLUD	Subscription	4.		
		National Law School Journal	Print	NLSIU	Subscription	5.		
		Indian Journal of Environmental Law	Print	NLSIU	Subscription	6.		
		Journal of Law and Medicine	Print	NLSIU	Subscription	7.		
		Gender Justice Reporter	Print	NLSIU	Subscription	8.		
3	NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad	National Law School of India Review	Print + Online	NLSIU	Open Access	9.		
		NALSAR Law Review	Print + Online	NALSAR	Open Access	10.		
		Indian Journal of Intellectual Property Law	Print + Online	NALSAR	Open Access	11.		
		Environmental Law and Practice Review	Print + Online	NALSAR	Subscription	12.		
		Media Law Review	Print + Online	NALSAR	Subscription	13.		
		Journal of Corporate Affairs and Corporate Crimes	Print + Online	NALSAR	Open Access	14.		
		NALSAR Student Law Review	Print	NALSAR	Subscription	15.		
		The Indian Journal of Constitutional Law	Print	NALSAR	Subscription	16.		
		The Indian Journal of Law and Economics	Print	NALSAR	Subscription	17.		
		NALSAR ADR Journal	Print	NALSAR	Subscription	18.		
		International Journal of Constitutional Law	Print + Online	NALSAR	Open Access	19.		
		NALSAR International Law Journal	Print + Online	NALSAR	Open Access	20.		
		4	National Law Institute University, Bhopal	Indian Law Review	Print	NLIU	Subscription	21.
				NLIU Law Review	Print	NLIU	Subscription	22.
NLIU Law Journal of IP Law	Print			NLIU	Subscription	23.		
NLIU eJournal of International Law	Online			NLIU	Open Access	24.		
NLIU eJournal of Media Law	Online			NLIU	Open Access	25.		
5	West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata	NUJS Law Review	Print + Online	NUJS	Open Access	26.		
		Journal of Indian Law and Society	Print + Online	Eastern Book Company	Subscription(HeinOnline)	27.		
		International Journal of Legal Studies and Research	Online	NUJS	Open Access	28.		
		International Journal of Law and Policy Review	Online	NUJS	Open Access	29.		
		NUJS Journal of Science, Technology and Law	Print	NUJS	Subscription	30.		
		Asian Journal of Legal Education	Print + Online	Sage	Subscription	31.		
		NUJS Journal of Regulatory Studies	Online	NUJS	Open Access	32.		
6	National Law University Jodhpur	NLUJ Law Review	Print + Online	NLUJ	Open Access	33.		
		Trade, Law and Development	Print + Online	NLUJ	Open Access	34.		
		Indian Journal of Arbitration Law	Print + Online	NLUJ	Open Access	35.		
		Journal of Corporate Law and Governance	Print	NLUJ	Subscription	36.		
		Comparative Constitutional Law and Administrative Law Quarterly	Print + Online	NLUJ	Open Access	37.		
		Center for Legal Theory	Print + Online	NLUJ	Open Access	38.		
		Indian Competition Law Review	Print + Online	NLUJ	Open Access	39.		
		Journal of Intellectual Property Studies	Print + Online	NLUJ	Open Access	40.		

Continued

## Continued

S.n.	University	Name of Journals published	Format (Print/ Online)	Publisher	Subscription/ Open Access	Serial Number
7	Hidayatulla National Law University, Raipur	HNLU Journal of Law and Social Science	Print	HNLU	Subscription	41.
			HNLU Student Bar Journal	Print + Online	HNLU	Open Access 42.
8	Gujarat National Law University, Gandhi Nagar	GNLU Journal of Law Development and Politics	Print + Online	Eastern Book Company	Subscription(SCC Online)	43.
		The GNLU Law Review	Print + Online	Eastern Book Company	Subscription(SCC Online)	44.
		Gujarat Law Journal	Print	GNLU	Subscription	45.
		GNLU Journal of Law & Economics	Online	GNLU	Open Access	46.
		GNLU Law and Society	Online	GNLU	Open Access	47.
		Sports and Legislature	Print	GNLU	Subscription	48.
9	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Law University Journal	Print	RMNLU	Subscription	49.
		Communication, Media, Entertainment and Technology	Print	RMNLU	Subscription	50.
		RMNLU Law Review	Print	RMNLU	Subscription	51.
10	Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala	RGNUL Law Review	Print	RGNUL	Subscription	52.
		RGNUL Student Law Review	Print	RGNUL	Subscription	53.
		RGNUL Student Research Review	Online	RGNUL	Open Access	54.
		RGNUL Financial & Mercantile Law Review	Online	RGNUL	Open Access	55.
		Journal of Social Sciences	Print	RGNUL	Subscription	56.
		CASHR Journal on Human Rights Practice	Print	RGNUL	Subscription	57.
		Journal of International Humanitarian Law and Conflict Study	Print	RGNUL	Subscription	58.
		Law and Tech Times	Print	RGNUL	Subscription	59.
11	Chanakya National Law University, Patna	CNLU Law Journal	Print + Online	Eastern Book Company	Subscription	60.
12	National University of Advance Legal Studies, Kochi	NUALS Law Journal	Print + Online	NUALS	Open Access	61.
13	National Law University, Orissa	NLUO Law Journal	Print	NLUO	Subscription	62.
		Human right Law Journal	Print	NLUO	Subscription	63.
		Journal of the Rights of the Child	Print	NLUO	Subscription	64.
		NLUO Student Law Journal	Print	NLUO	Subscription	65.
14	National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi	NUSRL Law and Policy	Print + Online	NUSRL	Open Access	66.
15	National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam	NLUA Law and Policy Review	Print	NLUJAA	Print	67.
		NLUA Law Review	Print	NLUJAA	Print	68.
		Child Rights Laws & Policy Review	Print + Online	NLUJAA	Open Access	69.
		NYAYALOK	Print + Online	NLUJAA	Open Access	70.
		Journal of Sports Law, Policy and Governance	Print + Online	NLUJAA	Open access	71.
16	Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University, Visakhapatnam	Visakha Corporate Law Review	Yet to publish	DSNU	Yet to decide	72.
		Visakha Journal of Environmental Law	Yet to publish	DSNU	Yet to decide	73.

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S.n.	University	Name of Journals published	Format (Print/ Online)	Publisher	Subscription/ Open Access	Serial Number
17	Tamil Nadu National Law University, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu National Law University Law Review	Print	TNNLU	Subscription	74.
18	Maharashtra Law University, Mumbai	MNLU Mumbai Law Review	Print	MNLU-M	Subscription	75.
19	Maharashtra Law University, Nagpur	Contemporary Law Review	Print + Online	MNLU-G	Open Access	76.
		NLU Nagpur Contemporary Law Review and Policy Review	Print + Online	MNLU-G	Open Access	77.
20	Maharashtra Law University, Aurangabad	MNLU-A Student Law Review	Print	MNLU-A	Subscription	78.
		Corporate and Competition Law Review	Print + Online	MNLU-A	Subscription	79.
21	Himachal Pradesh National Law University, Shimla	Shimla Law Review	Print + Online	HPNLU	Open Access	80.
		HPNLU Law Journal	Print + Online	HPNLU	Open Access	81.
		HPNLU Student Law Journal	Print + Online	HPNLU	Open Access	82.
22	Dharamshashtra National Law University, Jabalpur	Journals Not published yet	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	83.
23	National Law University, Haryana	Journals Not published yet	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	84.

\* The data has been collected on the basis of information available on websites of the respective universities. Law librarians have also been interviewed over telephone for collecting data.