



DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune

(Permanently Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University ID No.PU/PN/LAW/207/2004)
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(Approved by Bar Council of India) NAAC Accredited : B++ ,ISO 9001:2015 certified

Study Tour Report

Introduction

2026

The Delhi-Jodhpur-Jaisalmer Study Tour was organised from **20 January to 26 January** with the objective of providing experiential learning to students of law through direct exposure to constitutional institutions, correctional administration, historical governance structures, and socio-legal realities across different regions of India. The tour blended academic, institutional, cultural, and practical learning, enabling students to contextualise classroom knowledge with real-world institutions and practices.

Composition of the Study Tour

- **Students:** 35 students from B.A. LL.B., B.B.A. LL.B., LL.B., and LL.M. courses
- **Faculty Members:** 3
- **Supporting Staff:** 1 Peon

The diversity of academic programmes among the participants enriched discussions and peer learning during the tour.

Objectives of the Study Tour

- To provide first-hand exposure to constitutional and judicial institutions of India.
- To understand the working of Parliament, the Supreme Court, and correctional institutions.
- To study historical governance systems and their influence on contemporary legal frameworks.
- To promote interdisciplinary learning through interaction with culture, heritage, and society.
- To inculcate civic awareness, national integration, and professional ethics among law students.

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Day-wise Details of the Study Tour

Day 1: 20 January – Pune to Delhi 2026

The study tour commenced on 20 January with the group departing from **Pune to Delhi**. Upon arrival in Delhi, the group visited the **Supreme Court of India** in the afternoon.

Students explored the **Supreme Court Museum**, which provided insights into the evolution of the Indian judiciary, landmark judgments, and the constitutional journey of India. The visit to the court premises helped students understand the physical and symbolic significance of the apex judicial institution and its role in safeguarding constitutional values.

In the evening, the group visited **Akshardham Temple**, where students observed the integration of culture, ethics, and values with Indian civilisational thought. Later, the visit to **Sarojini Nagar Market** offered a glimpse into the socio-economic dynamics of urban India and informal markets.

In the night, an **Alumni Meet** was organised at the hotel from 9:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m.. Alumni interacted extensively with the students, sharing their professional journeys, experiences in litigation, corporate law, judiciary, higher studies, and competitive examinations. This interactive session provided practical guidance, career clarity, and motivation to students, bridging the gap between academic learning and professional realities.



Figure 1 Alumni Meet At Ashoka Resort, Delhi.

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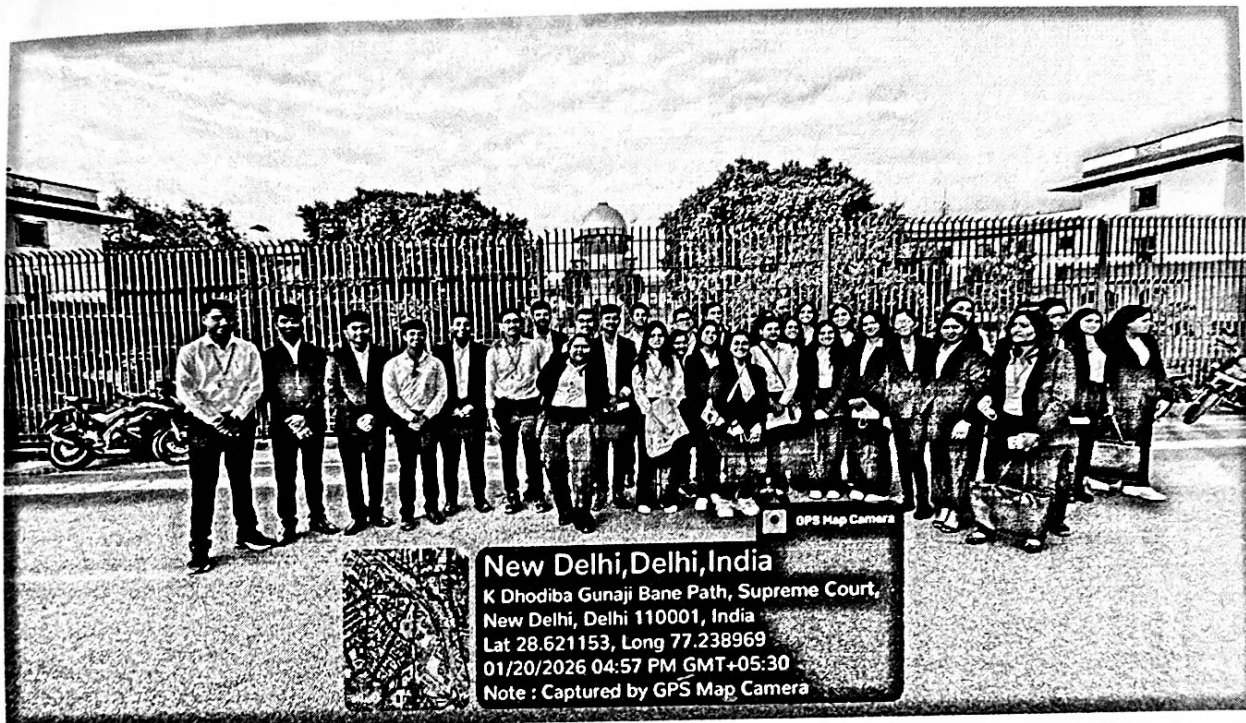


Figure 2 DES SNFLC Students at Supreme Court

Day 2: 21 January – Parliament Visit and Departure to Jodhpur

On 21 January, students visited both the **New Parliament Building** and the **Old Parliament House**. This visit provided deep constitutional learning, particularly regarding the functioning of the legislature, parliamentary procedures, and democratic traditions.

Students gained clarity on:

- The law-making process
- The role of Members of Parliament
- The historical evolution of parliamentary democracy in India

Later that night, the group boarded a train from Delhi to **Jodhpur**, marking the transition from constitutional institutions to regional governance and historical administration.

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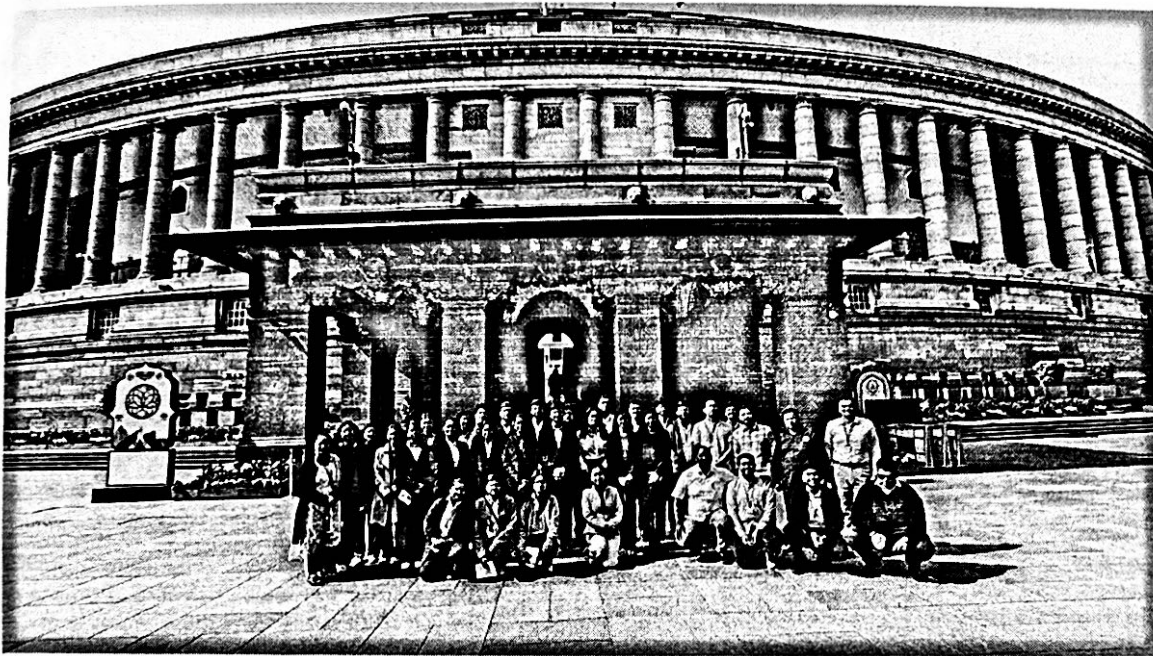


Figure 3 DES SNFLC Students at Parliament of India

Day 3: 22 January – Jodhpur

On 22 January, the group visited the iconic **Mehrangarh Fort**. The fort served as a living example of medieval administration, military law, taxation systems, and justice mechanisms prevalent during princely rule. Students analysed how customary laws and royal edicts functioned prior to codified modern legal systems.

The visit to **Jodhpur local markets** exposed students to traditional trade practices, local economies, and community-based dispute resolution methods, encouraging discussions on commercial law and informal justice systems.

Day 4: 23 January – Jodhpur Central Jail

A key academic highlight of the tour was the visit to **Jodhpur Central Jail** on 23 January. Students were given a guided tour of the entire premises by police officers, who explained:

- Prison administration and hierarchy
- Classification of prisoners
- Security arrangements and discipline
- Rehabilitation and correctional programmes

This visit offered invaluable insights into **criminal justice administration**, prisoners' rights, correctional jurisprudence, and the practical challenges of prison management. Students could directly relate theoretical concepts of penology and criminology with ground realities.

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Day 5 & 6: 24 and 25 January – Jaisalmer

On 24 and 25 January, the group travelled to **Jaisalmer**. Students visited the **Jaisalmer Fort**, an exceptional example of a living fort, enabling discussions on heritage conservation laws, urban governance, and tourism regulation.

Visits to **Patwon Ki Haveli** and **Nathmal Ki Haveli** provided insights into mercantile laws, trade prosperity, and social structures of historical Rajasthan. The architectural grandeur reflected economic power, inheritance traditions, and social hierarchy, all of which were analysed from a legal-historical perspective.

The visit to **Kuldhara Village**, an abandoned settlement, sparked discussions on migration, community rights, land laws, and folklore as a socio-legal narrative. Students reflected on how law interacts with culture, belief systems, and collective memory.

Day 7: 26 January – Return Journey

On 26 January, the group returned from Jaisalmer to **Mumbai**, and subsequently travelled back to **Pune**, concluding the study tour successfully.

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Key Learnings and Academic Outcomes

The study tour significantly enhanced students' understanding of **constitutional and institutional functioning** in India. Direct exposure to the Supreme Court deepened their knowledge of constitutional interpretation and the role of judicial review in safeguarding fundamental rights. Similarly, visits to Parliament provided practical insight into legislative procedures, law-making processes, and the functioning of democratic institutions, thereby strengthening their theoretical learning.

In the area of **criminal justice and penology**, students gained first-hand knowledge of prison administration, prisoners' rights, and the challenges involved in correctional systems. This experiential learning helped them develop better conceptual clarity in subjects such as criminology, penology, and criminal justice administration, bridging the gap between classroom teaching and real-world practice.

The tour also offered valuable **historical and comparative legal insights**. Visits to forts and heritage sites enabled students to understand systems of governance and justice during the princely era. This exposure encouraged comparative analysis between traditional governance structures and modern constitutional frameworks, enriching their perspective on the evolution of law and administration in India.

Through interactions with local communities, markets, and culturally diverse regions, students developed greater **socio-legal awareness**. They gained an appreciation of how law operates within social, economic, and cultural contexts, thereby enhancing their sensitivity towards ground-level realities and societal diversity.

Finally, the study tour contributed significantly to **professional and personal development**. Students strengthened their observational, analytical, and critical thinking abilities while also developing teamwork, discipline, leadership qualities, and inter-programme interaction. Overall, the experience proved to be academically enriching and personally transformative.

Overall Assessment and Conclusion

The Delhi-Jodhpur-Jaisalmer Study Tour proved to be an enriching academic experience that successfully bridged theory and practice. The tour offered holistic learning by integrating constitutional law, criminal justice, history, culture, and socio-economic realities. It significantly contributed to the academic growth, professional orientation, and civic consciousness of law students.

The study tour stands as a model of experiential legal education and strongly aligns with the objectives of outcome-based legal learning. Such initiatives should be continued and further strengthened in the future for comprehensive legal training.

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