



50
YEARS IN INDIA



POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY (PGDELP)

SEP (2020-2021)

PROGRAMME GUIDE

Centre for Environmental Law
WWF-INDIA
NEW DELHI - 110 003
Ph:-011-41504772/71
Email:- submissionscel@wwfindia.net
URL:-celcourses.wwfindia.org

National Law University
Sector - 14, Dwarka
NEW DELHI - 110 078
Ph:- 011-28034992
URL:-nludelhi.ac.in

Preface

Dear Participant,

Welcome to the Sep 2020-21 batch of PG Diploma in Environmental Law and Policy (PGDELP).

With an aim to provide a better understanding of green law issues poignant worldwide, particularly in the Indian context, WWF India and National Law University Delhi have come together to jointly offer a One Year Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Law and Policy. This exclusively designed programme provides opportunities for working professionals from the field of environment to enrich their understanding on various environmental issues, and to provide holistic solutions to complex problems.

The Centre for Environmental Law, WWF - India has over two decades of experience in offering tailor-made courses in the subject of environmental law and policy. Over the years changes have been made in the syllabus considering the evolving issues of Environmental Law and policy. Hundreds of participants have benefited from the diploma certificate. With the transformation of curricula and pedagogy, the course has already received tremendous response.

The hallmark of the programme is that it is flexible and convenient mode of dissemination of knowledge about environmental legislations. The course methodology comprises of various teaching & learning techniques such as discussion forums, comprehensive course material, interactive sessions, assignments and a term end paper/project report and open book examination.

We wish you get the best from the course and also urge you to join the community thinking and acting for environment well being.

Kind regards,

Course Coordinators

CEL, WWF - India & National Law University, Delhi

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1. WWF-India

1.1 Introduction

WWF-India articulated its mission in 1987 as:

"The promotion of nature conservation and environmental protection as the foundation for sustainable and equitable development."

WWF-India is one of the largest conservation organization engaged in wildlife and nature conservation in the country. Established as a Charitable Trust on November 27, 1969, it has an experience of over four decades in the field. From a modest beginning, the organisation propelled forward by the efforts of its founders and associates who volunteered their time and energy to lend momentum to the conservation movement.

Today, it is recognized as a premier conservation international non-governmental organisation in the country dealing with nature conservation, environmental protection and development-related issues. At a time when the Web of Life has come under increasing threat, WWF-India's attempts have been to find and implement solutions so that human beings can live in harmony with nature, and leave for future generations a world rich in natural resources and natural wonders.

WWF-India's goal is to protect India's ecological security through the following broad programme objectives –

- Ensuring conservation of the country's biodiversity, major ecosystems and critical landscapes.
- Minimising wasteful consumption and promotion of sustainable and wise use of natural resources by all sectors of society
- Promoting the active involvement of rural and traditional communities in the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources
- Working towards reduction in the sources and impacts of climate change
- Minimising pollution, reducing the use of toxic chemicals and ensuring improved management of toxic waste
- Enhancing active participation of all sections of society in nature conservation and environmental protection through environmental education, awareness raising and capacity building
- Ensuring that environmental principles are integrated into development planning, policy and practices
- Promoting environmental governance through legislation, policy and advocacy

- WWF-India has been working to promote harmony between human beings and nature for more than four decades.

The organization is part of the WWF-family with 27 independent national organisations. The coordinating body, the WWF International, is located at Gland in Switzerland.

1.2 Centre for Environmental Law (CEL)

The Centre for Environmental Law (CEL) was established in 1993 as an integral part of the WWF-India. Apart from handling and furthering WWF-India's conservation work involving research and policy analysis, legal research on environmental issues, CEL serves as a resource centre for teaching environmental law and research in national, regional and international contexts. To implement its programmes, CEL is building functional and professional linkages with government agencies and non-governmental organizations at national and global level.

One of the principle educational activities of CEL has been course on Environmental Law which has been running since 1993. Scores of people from different walks of lives and career have registered, complete and benefitted from this course. To reach wider audience and working professionals, CEL, entered into an Agreement with NLU, Delhi to jointly offer 'Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Law and Policy' in 2013.

Another principle activity under training and capacity building, CEL is the 'PG Diploma in Urban Environmental Management and Law', launched in 2011 in collaboration with NLUD. The programme focuses on capacity building of urban administrators and personnel, private sector employees, the academia and NGOs. CEL and NLUD have also launched another course in 2012 - 'PG Diploma in Tourism and Environmental Law', this course provides an in-depth knowledge and understanding of the existing issues of tourism practices, with special focus on socio-cultural, legal and policy issues. The programme includes perspectives on the recent developments and insights of the relationship between tourism and the environment dealt both at global and regional level.

2. National Law University, Delhi

2.1 Introduction

National Law University, Delhi (NLU, Delhi) established in 2008 by Act No.1 of 2008 of National Capital Territory of Delhi and with the initiative of High Court of Delhi is one of the Law University in the list of premier law Universities established in India. The vision of the University is to create a Global Legal Institution which will compete with

the best outside India and to prepare Lawyers for a legal career that introduces them to wide range of opportunities in legal profession across the globe.

The University has state of the art infrastructure and facilities for learning and research at its campus. The University strives to make legal education as an instrument of social, political and economic change. It is committed to prepare lawyers who are professionally competent, technically sound and socially relevant, to enter the bar and the bench in the new world to uphold the rule of law.

2.2 The Vision

Globalization is a challenge and also an opportunity in the present times. We require the convergence of Economics, Technology and Law. India had a long history of business and technology. The potential has been unleashed through the process of liberalization. Yet the smooth sailing requires the compass called Rule of Law. We have mixed track record on this count. India has established itself as a democracy which is a success on the macro participative process of governance. Yet, there are other crucial issues of internal dimension.

- There is a complex task of assimilation of the fractured social classes for centuries in such participation.
- Cumulative economic progress needs to reach the various layers to create a development index which is fair and equitable.
- Most importantly a transparent and speedy justice administration system which reinforces the faith in Rule of Law.

Mahatma Gandhi said, "We must become the change we want to see in the world." Each one of us who is a part of this institution should be remembered for promotion of the social justice, which will be our contribution to the society.

The University's sincere endeavour will be to make legal education as justice education, as an instrument of social, political and economic change, and to prepare Lawyers who will be competent in the art of advocacy both at the trial and the appellate level and also skilled in judicial administration.

The students of the National Law University, Delhi will be shaped as agents of change as the country mandates to achieve its developmental goals for future generations.

The primary mission of the University will be to create Lawyers who will be professionally competent, technically sound and socially relevant, and will not only enter the Bar and the Bench but also be equipped to address the imperatives of the new millennium and uphold the Constitution of India.

2.3 Objectives

1. To evolve and impart comprehensive legal education including distant and continuing legal education at all levels to achieve excellence.
2. To organize advanced studies and promote research in all branches of law.
3. To disseminate legal knowledge and legal processes and their role in national development by organizing lectures, seminars, symposia, workshops and conferences.
4. To promote cultural, legal and ethical values with a view to promote and foster the rule of law and the objectives enshrined in the Constitution of India.
5. To improve the ability to analyse and present for the benefit of the public, contemporary issues of public concern and their legal implications.
6. To liaise with institutions of higher learning and research in India and abroad.
7. To publish periodicals, treaties, study books, reports, journals and other literature on all subjects relating to law.
8. To hold examinations and confer degrees and other academic distinctions.
9. To promote legal awareness in the community for achieving social and economic justice.
10. To undertake study and training projects relating to law, legislation and judicial institutions.
11. To do all such things as are incidental, necessary or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objectives of the university.

3. Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Law and Policy (PGDELP)

3.1 Programme Description

With an aim to provide a better understanding of green law issues poignant worldwide, particularly in the Indian context, NLUD and WWF India jointly offer a One Year Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Law and Policy. The exclusive tailor-made programme provides opportunities for law graduates and professionals working in the field of environment to enrich their understanding of the issues, institutions and initiatives in the field of environmental law and policy.

3.2 Programme Objectives

The main objectives of the programme are:

- Provide comprehensive knowledge to participants on Environmental Law and policy aspects
- Increase understanding on key issues related to National as well as International Environmental Law & Policy
- Develop knowledge on the International Legal & Policy context on thematic issues related to environment
- Develop practical skills to facilitate effective engagement with Environmental Law
- Prepare well-informed professionals on Environmental Law and to upgrade their professional competencies by augmenting specific skills on environment law and management aspects
- Promote networking and sharing of experiences among participants to actively contribute towards conservation

3.3 Target Group

The programme is useful to Master's/Doctoral level students as well as working professionals who seek to enhance their skills on legal structures, environmental law, and conservation practices. The diploma program provides opportunities for professionals working in any field to enrich their understanding of environmental law. Law graduates, Legal practitioners, Environmental professionals working in public and private sector, Media and NGO personnel in particular are encouraged to apply.

3.4 Syllabus and Detailed Structure

PG Diploma comprises of 34 Credits or 700 Marks. It shall consist of 7 courses, 6 theory courses and 1 project work. Courses 1, 2, 4 and 7 will be of 4 credits. Course 3, 5, and 6 will be of 6 credits each. All the courses are compulsory.

Course Structure:

Semester -I

COURSE 1 - INTRODUCTION TO ENVIRONMENT & LAW [Credits- 4]
<p>I - Overview of Environment & Law</p> <p>Chapter 1 - Environment, Nature and Ecosystem Chapter 2 - Origin of Environmental Law</p>
<p>II - Introduction to Environmental Law</p> <p>Chapter 3 - Concept of Law & Policy Chapter 4 - Environment and Governance Chapter 5 - Sustainable Development and Environment Chapter 6 - Understanding Climate Change and its processes - CDP, CDMs and Carbon Off Setting</p>
COURSE 2 - INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY [Credits- 4]
<p>I- Overview of International Environmental Laws</p> <p>Chapter 1 - Emergence of International Environmental Law Chapter 2 - Fundamental Principles and Application of International Environmental Law Chapter 3 - Introduction to Trade & Environment</p>
<p>II - Major International Environmental laws</p> <p>Chapter 4 - Right to Environment as Human Right Chapter 5 - International Humanitarian Law and Environment Chapter 6 - Environment and Conflict Management Chapter 7 - UNFCCC & Kyoto Protocol Chapter 8 - Treaty on Antarctic & Polar Regions - 1961 Chapter 9 - UN Convention of Law of the Sea and Regional Seas Convention Chapter 10 - Law on International Watercourses</p>
COURSE 3 - INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY II [Credits- 6]
<p>I - Introduction to Environment and IPR</p> <p>Chapter 1 - Environment and IPR Chapter 2 - Traditional Knowledge and Environment Chapter 3 - International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV Convention)</p>
<p>II - Biodiversity Related Conventions</p> <p>Chapter 4- Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) and its key elements Chapter 5- Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic and Biological Resources</p>

III - International Environmental Organizations and Dispute Settlement

Chapter 6 - Nature and Origin of International Environmental Organisations (IEOs)
 Chapter 7 - International Environmental Organizations and Negotiations
 Chapter 8 - MEAs and Dispute Settlement Mechanisms

Online Assessment Examination - Open book exam will be conducted at the end of I Semester

Semester -II

COURSE 4- NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY [Credits- 4]

I - Introduction to National Environmental Laws

Chapter 1 - Environmental Law and the Indian Constitution
 Chapter 2 - Other Major Laws and Environment (IPC, Cr.PC, Torts)
 Chapter 3 - Environment Protection Act, 1986

II - Law and Policy Frameworks related to Forest and Wildlife

Chapter 4 - Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
 Chapter 5 - Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act 1996
 Chapter 6 - Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
 Chapter 7 - Coastal Regulation Zone & Coastal Regulation Management

COURSE 5- NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY II [Credits- 6]

I - Tenure And Property Rights

Chapter 1 - Land Acquisition Act, 1894
 Chapter 2 - Tenure & Property Rights and Community Rights

II - Environment Impact & Policy

Chapter 3 - Introduction to Environmental Impact Assessment
 Chapter 4 -EIA - Infrastructure Projects & Environment
 Chapter 5 - Introduction to Environmental Public Hearing (EPH) & Processes
 Chapter 6 - Introduction to displacement and rehabilitation
 Chapter 7 - Displacement and Environmental Concerns

III - Environment Management

Chapter 8 - What is Environment Management?
 Chapter 9 - Air, Water and Land Management
 Chapter 10 - Forest Management
 Chapter 11 - Urban Development Policy
 Chapter 12 - Municipal Solid Waste & E- Waste Management

COURSE 6 - ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION MECHANISMS [Credits- 6]

I - Judicial Trends & Public Interest Initiatives

Chapter 1 - Introduction to Public Interest Litigation
 Chapter 2 - Forest Cases & Responses (Case Laws)
 Chapter 3 - Right to Information Act

II- Tribunals & Committees

Chapter 4 – Introduction to Environment Tribunals

Chapter 5 – The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

COURSE 7 – PRACTICAL TRAINING [Credits- 4]

Preparation and submission of Synopsis and Term End Paper

Online Assessment Examination – Open book exam will be conducted at the end of II Semester

3.5 Evaluation Process

The course is divided into two semesters. Every participant must submit a total of six assignments, one for each theory Course for evaluation.

Assignments – The main purpose of assignment is to test the participant’s comprehension of the learning materials and knowledge on the subject. Participants shall be given one assignment each for all the theory courses (Course I to VI). The assignments will be assessed on 50% scale. **Submission of all assignments as per the indicated deadline is mandatory.**

Online Assessment Examinations – Each semester shall have three theory courses. At the end of every semester, participants are required to undertake an Online Open Book Examination.

Project Work and Synopsis – Apart from the online examinations, participants are required to work on a topic of their choice thought the course. Participants must submit a Synopsis for the chosen topic followed by final report, both of which are a part of the ‘Project Work’ component under Course VII.

The Project Work component includes submission of both Synopsis and Final Project Report. The Project Report (Course VII) carries 4 credits or 100 marks; out of which synopsis would carry 20% weightage and project report will carry 80% weightage. **Submission of both Synopsis and Final Project Report is compulsory for completion of the PG Diploma. Failure to submit all assignments, examinations, synopsis or project report on time will lead to forfeiture of Diploma award.**

Discussion Forum – A discussion forum completely managed and moderated by Course organizers will be launched to discuss some of the course topics, current updates on environmental law and policy. Contribution in the forum is compulsory and

it is suggested that the participants actively engage in the same, to enhance their knowledge on discussed topics.

Final evaluation break-up is as follows (each course):

50% for online examinations & participation in discussion forum (Course I to VI)

50% for Assignments (Course I to VI)

20% for Synopsis and 80% for Project Report (Course VII)

Please note: In order to be awarded the Diploma, the participant must submit all assignments, sit for all examinations, submit the synopsis and project report as per the deadlines and before the completion of the course. Failure to submit all evaluation material on time will result in forfeiture of diploma award.

3.6 Instructions to Participants

- a) Participants (both distance and online mode) will require a PC/Laptop with net connectivity for undergoing this programme. The communication between the

Course Coordinator and the participant has to be regular and on time. All participants shall receive regular mail updates from the Course Coordinator. (Note: those with Yahoo, Rediff, Gmail ids to remove filters on their email clients as you might face issues in receiving e-mail from WWF. Often these email clients have filters which may send our mail into your spam folder.

- b) Bookmark the link <http://celcourses.wwfindia.org/> in the address bar of your browser. The link will lead to an online portal which is to be used throughout the course. The webpage is meant only for participants and we request you not to share this user id & password with any outsider.
- c) On the webpage towards the right, participants can find the 'Downloads' box under which the PDF/PPT/Word documents for every course will be uploaded as per the time-line provided. It is advised that you download the documents and save them on to your system instead of reading it directly from source as html documents.
- d) Each course will be posted separately in the 'Downloads' box. The course file will contain all the chapters as listed in the course curriculum.
- e) Assignments for each course will be posted in Assignments box, which is under the downloads box. **Please note that assignments will not be sent through email and will be uploaded on the portal. The course link should be accessed for all assignments.**

Time-line of PGDELP*:

ACTIVITY	DATE
Launching of the programme and sharing of Resource material (Must see - Course Syllabus and Programme Guide on web-link)	30 October, 2020
Posting of Assignment 1 on web-link	9 November, 2020
Deadline for submission of Assignment 1	10 December 2020
Posting of Assignment 2 on web-link	11 January 2021
Deadline for submission of Assignment 2	12 February 2021
Posting of Assignment 3 on web-link	13 March 2021
Deadline for submission of Assignment 3	12 April 2021
Semester End Examination: Course I-III (Tentative Date)	17 April 2021
Posting of Assignment 4 on weblink	10 May, 2021
Deadline for submission of Assignment 4	11 June, 2021
Posting of Assignment 5 on weblink	12 July, 2021
Deadline for submission of Assignment 5	13 August, 2021
Finalizing Project topic (component of Course 7)	15 August, 2021
Submission of Synopsis (component of Course 7)	30 August, 2021
Posting of Assignment 6 on weblink	1 September, 2021
Deadline for submission of Assignment 6	30 September, 2021
Semester End Examination: Course IV-VI (Tentative Date)	9 October, 2021
Deadline for submission of Project Report (component of Course 7)	15 October, 2021
Evaluations and Compilation of Result	December, 2021

* We suggest that you take a print out of the timeline or mark your mobile calendar as per indicated time-line as adherence to time-line is very important.

4. Guidelines for Synopsis and Project Report Submission

4.1 General Guidelines

A. CHOOSING A RESEARCH TOPIC

Decide on a general area of interest and choose a topic from within that area which interests and challenges you. Focus on a limited component within the topic and narrow it down to a specific aspect. While finalizing a research topic for your term end paper, you must keep in mind the following considerations:

- What is the objective of your research?
- What is the problem/question that your research aims to address?
- What is the hypothesis of your research?
- What would be the scope of your research?

B. OBJECTIVE

The objective defines the purpose of your research. While listing the objective of the research, you must clearly state the problem that the paper aims to address. The research problem has to be **formulated in the form of a question and serves as the basis or origin from which the hypothesis is derived. A hypothesis is a suggested solution to a problem.**

C. SCOPE

You should clearly define the rationale and scope of your paper. You must mention in specific terms as to what is within the purview of your paper and what is its extent/limit.

D. METHODOLOGY

Methodology refers to the actual process research. The two generally defined types of research methodology are the quantitative or qualitative techniques to collect and analyze data. Qualitative method relates to the quality or character of something, often as opposed to its size or quantity. Quantitative method, on the other hand, is related to or expressed in terms of measured numeric values, quantity or statistical comparison derived from systematic survey, observation or analysis of a subject. The data used for research may be primary or secondary.

E. REFERENCES

There are two parts of citing a reference in your paper. First is the way you cite the item within the body of the paper when you are discussing it. Second is the way you list the complete reference at the end of the paper. Citations are a way of giving credit to the source of the information or quote you have used in your paper. The purpose of citation is to indicate clearly the sources from which:

- You rely on factual information or data.
- You need to quote verbatim.
- You use others' ideas, interpretations, analyses or conclusions even if you summarize or paraphrase in your own language.
- You organize or structure your argument using somebody else's distinctive structure, style or method.
- You state in passing another person's work.

When in doubt, over-citation is better than under-citation.

1. *References within the text*

For quoting a reference within a text, you must make use of footnotes. You can also use footnotes when you wish to express something that neither directly advances your argument nor acknowledges or documents a source. You must use a discursive footnote.

Example:

It has often been argued that economic reforms in India have been carried out within the framework of long drawn democratic processes.¹

1 There is, however, a minority view that Indian economic reforms have scuttled democratic processes by adopting tactical and clandestine, though legitimate, strategies. (Jenkins 1999)

You may also use a footnote to elaborate the nuances of an argument without disrupting the flow in the main text.

Example:

The tightening of monetary policy and reduction of the fiscal deficit through strict control of expenditures required under the IMF structural adjustment programme are deflationary.¹

1 While the programmes of the IMF are only applicable to countries borrowing from it, developing and transitional economies, there has been a broad move towards restricting

fiscal deficits, e.g., the Maastricht Treaty requirements, and increasingly independence of the Central Banks, with very often the sole specified goal of reducing inflation.

While citing your references, the format that you are required to follow is as follows:

Surname, First Names/Initials (year), Title in italics, Place: Publisher, p.no.

For instance-

Abraham, I. (1999), *The Making of the Indian Atomic Bomb: Science, Secrecy and the Postcolonial State*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, p.456.

If a source has more than two authors, use the first surname with *et al.* in your citation.

For instance –

Wasserstein, Zappulla, Rosen, Gerstman and Rock (1994)..... [first time you cite in text] AND Wasserstein et al. (1994)..... [subsequent times you cite in text]

2. References at the end of the paper

You must mention all references in text citations at the end of the paper in an alphabetical manner under a heading known as ‘References’. Note that it is a list of all the sources used by you (also known as Bibliography); hence, it should include every single source that you have depended upon for your research. You must start your references on a new page, after the last page of your text.

Books

- **Surname, First Names/Initials (year), Title in italics, Place: Publisher.**

Eg: Abraham, I. (1999), *The Making of the Indian Atomic Bomb: Science, Secrecy and the Postcolonial State*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Some other examples:

- **Books with two authors**

Bhagwati, J and P. Desai (1970), *India: Planning for Industrialisation*, London: Oxford University press.

- **Three or more authors**

Judge, G.G. et al. (1985), *The Theory and Practice of Econometrics*, New York: John Wiley & Sons.

- **Reprinted book**

Schumpeter, J.A. (1954), *History of Economic Analysis*, New York: Oxford University Press, reprinted 1976.

- **Book with several volumes**

Chenery, H. and T.N. Srinivasan (ed.) (1988), *Handbook of Development Economics*, Vol. I, Amsterdam: North Holland.

Articles or other work in a journal

- Surname, First Names/Initials (year), "Title of the article in inverted commas", *Name of Journal in italics*, vol (no): page numbers.
- Arrow, K.J. (1962), "The Economic Implications of Learning by Doing", *Review of Economic Studies*, 29 (3): 155-173.

Article, chapter, or work in an edited volume

- Surname, Firstnames/Initials (year), "Title of the article in inverted commas", in Names of Editors (ed.) *Title of the edited volume*, Place: Publisher.
- Cox, Robert (1992), "Towards a Post-Hegemonic Conceptualisation of World Order: Reflections on the Relevancy of Ibn Khaldun", in James N. Rosenau and Ernst-Otto Czempiel (eds.) *Governance without Government: Order and Change in World Politics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Article in a newspaper or magazine

- Surname, Firstnames/Initials (year), "Title of the article", *Newspaper*, Place, Exact date [dd Month yyyy].
- Chatterjee, Partha (1999), "Fragile Distinctions: Between Good and Bad Nationalism", *The Times of India*, New Delhi, 20 August 1999.

Unpublished dissertation or paper

- Surname, First Names/Initials (year), *Title of thesis*, Ph.D Thesis, Place: University.
- Bhattacharya, Abanti (2004), *Chinese Nationalism: The Impact on Policy*, Ph.D. Thesis, New Delhi: Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Translated book

- Surname, Firstnames/Initials (year), *Title of the Translated work*, Name of Editor (ed.) if any, Translated by Names of the Translators, Place: Publisher.

- Borges, Jorge Luis (1999), *Selected Non-Fictions*, Elliot Weinberger (ed), Translated by E. Allen, S.J. Levine and E. Weinberger, New York: Penguin.

Government, International Organisations and NGO publications

- Name of the Government/ International Organisation (year), *Title*, Publication Details (number etc) if any, Place.
- Government of India (2005), *Economic Survey 2004-2005*, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.

Legal case

- List cases by title; volume number and abbreviated name of reporting service, starting page-number in the volume, court that decided the case, and year.
- *Lallubhai Chakubhai Jariwalala vs. Samaldas Sankalchand Shah*, AIR, 1934 Bom. 407.

Internet Sources

- Brin, D. (1993), "The good and the bad: Outlines of tomorrow", [Online: web] Accessed 5 Sept. 2009 URL: <http://kspace.com/KM/spot.sys/Brin/pages/piece1.html>.
- Harvey, G. (1995), *Writing with Sources: A Guide for Harvard Students*, Gordon Expository Writing Program, Harvard University, [Online: web] Accessed 15 Nov 2009, URL: <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~expos/sources/>.

3. Use of Tables and Figures

A Table should have a heading with 'Table __' (where __ is the table number); followed by the title for the heading that describes concisely what is contained in the table. Similarly if you wish to insert figures, you should a heading with 'Figure __' followed by the title of the figure. Tables and figures can either be a part of the body of your text or can be typed on separate sheets at the end of the paper after the References and before the Appendices.

4. Use of Appendices

Appendices should be used only when absolutely necessary. If you include appendices in your paper, you should briefly describe the relevant material in the body and give an accurate citation to the appropriate appendix.

4.2 Writing a Synopsis

You are expected to have a good understanding about the topic you have chosen to work on. The length of the synopsis should ideally be not more than 5 pages (2000 words). The synopsis must follow the following structure:

1. Title:

The title of your paper must be informative and as precise as possible. You must convey the main idea of the paper in not more than one sentence while formulating a title. Your paper title may be tentative at the initial stage.

2. Background

You must briefly present a broad framework of the research problem. Clearly define the issue that your research pertains to and also explain the rationale of your study. Define the limits of your research and clearly list out the objectives of your study.

3. Tentative Chapters:

You must give a list of tentative chapter headings with a brief description, not exceeding one paragraph, of the content of each chapter. The first and the last chapter must be called Introduction and Expected Conclusion respectively. The last chapter must briefly

explain the conclusion that you expect to derive or the tentative recommendations that you wish to make in the pretext of your topic. Also mention why you anticipate coming to this particular conclusion.

4.3 Writing the Term-end paper

The ideal length of your term end paper must be approximately fifty pages. Your paper must be in the following format:

1. Title page

The title page must have the following format:

<p>TITLE OF THE THESIS</p> <p><i>Report submitted to WWF-India and NLU, Delhi for the partial fulfillment for the award of the certificate of</i></p> <p>POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY Sep 2020-2021</p> <p>NAME OF THE CANDIDATE</p>



50
YEARS IN INDIA



Date/Month/Year

CEL, WWF-India
172-B, Lodi Estate
NEW DELHI - 110 003

National Law University, Delhi
Sector 14, Dwarka
NEW DELHI - 110 078

2. Declaration page

The declaration page must have the following format:

DECLARATION		Date
<p>I declare that the report entitled “.....” submitted by me for partial fulfillment for the award of the certificate of Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Law and Policy jointly offered by National Law University, Delhi and WWF-India is my own work.</p> <p>This report has not been submitted for any other degree/certificate in any Institute/University, whatsoever.</p>		
NAME OF THE CANDIDATE	SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE	

3. Acknowledgement

4. Contents Page

5. List of tables, figures, abbreviations (if applicable)

6. Chapters of the paper

Chapter 1 should be called ‘Introduction’ and must state the purpose of your paper clearly. You must explain briefly the major issues you plan to cover in your paper and why readers should be interested in your topic. You must also state your research problem and hypothesis while introducing your paper.

Chapter 2 should ideally consist of a detailed review of relevant theoretical and empirical literature. Thereafter, you can **continue with the rest of the chapters** which would form the body of your paper. This is where you should present all your arguments to support your hypothesis.

The final chapter should be called 'Conclusion'. The conclusion of the paper is the most valuable part as it is the only original contribution you offer in your paper. It manifests the value of your research as well as your understanding of the material that you have presented. Hence, it must briefly restate the research problem and summarize the main findings and implications of the study. You must explain why you have come to this particular conclusion.

7. References

As explained earlier

8. Tables and Figures (if not a part of your text itself)

As explained earlier

9. Appendices