



**POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA
IN
TOURISM & ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

**Programme Guide
2021-2022**

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PREFACE

Dear Participant,

Welcome to the **October 2021-2022** batch of PG Diploma in Tourism and Environmental Law (PGDTEL).

Tourism industry is one of the most significant industries globally, despite the ups and downs in world economy throughout the recent years. There is a vast untapped potential inherent in the industry for generating more wealth, income and employment. Not only is the tourism sector a generator of local, national and global income but it can also be considered the backbone for allied sectors, like hospitality, civil aviation, and transport.

Despite having such potential, tourism remains one of the largest unorganised sectors in India creating the possibility of enhancing the negative impacts of tourism on society, culture and the environment. Hence it is essential to efficiently plan, manage and promote tourism while striking a suitable balance between the social, cultural and environmental aspects of tourism development, so as to ensure its sustainability.

PGDTEL is one such initiative of Centre for Environmental Law (CEL), WWF-India and National Law University, Delhi (NLU, Delhi), that aims to assist professionals to develop a better understanding of the tourism industry, especially in relation to those working in areas of tourism and ecotourism. The programme includes perspectives on all the new developments and new insights into the relationship between tourism and the environment dealt with at both global and regional level.

WWF India and NLU, Delhi also jointly offers a Post Graduate Diploma in Urban Environmental Management and Law (PGDUEML) which was launched in August 2011 and Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Law and Policy launched in 2013. The courses are aimed towards creating awareness amongst various working professionals.

The PGDTEL programme will highlight the crucial socio-environmental problems related to the tourism industry along with the legal and policy issues, as well as present the steps to manage and overcome the same. This exciting course will be unique as it covers the scope and nature of ecotourism in today's market and looks at the sources and types of opportunities available within this fast-growing industry.

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 comprehensive course material and detailed course manual updated with recent developments. The participants are evaluated based on discussion forums, assignments and a term end paper/project report and open book or take- home examination.

We wish you all the best for the course and urge you to join the community thinking and acting for environment well-being.

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 threats, 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 the protection of 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 policy analysis, campaigning and legal interventions 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 is the Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Environmental Law that has been running successfully for about two decades. Hundreds of participants have benefited from the diploma in Environmental Law. CEL has now come together with National Law University, Delhi, to provide this hallmark course.

Another principle educational activity of CEL is the 'PG Diploma programme in Urban Environmental Management', launched in 2011, also in collaboration with NLU. The programme focuses on capacity building and delivery development of urban administrators and personnel, private sector employees, the academia and NGOs. CEL and NLU 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 Tourism and Environmental Law (PGDTEL)

3.1 Programme Description

The relationship between tourism and environment is complex. The quality of the environment, both natural and man-made, is essential to tourism. Tourism involves many activities that can have adverse environmental effects. At the same time, the vast potential of the tourism industry can help us create beneficial effects on the environment by contributing to environmental protection and conservation.

There is a vast untapped potential inherent in the industry for generating more wealth, income and employment. Not only is the tourism sector a generator of local, national and global income but it can also be considered the backbone for allied sectors, like hospitality, civil aviation, and transport. Despite having such potential, tourism remains one of the largest unorganised sectors in India creating the possibility of enhancing the negative impacts of tourism on society, culture and the environment. Hence it is essential to efficiently plan, manage and promote tourism while striking a suitable balance between the social, cultural and environmental aspects of tourism development, so as to guarantee its long-term sustainability.

PGDTEL is designed to provide an in-depth knowledge and understanding of the existing tourism laws, by-laws and policies. The highlight to the programme is that it will provide an interdisciplinary analysis of the current eco-tourism trends with special emphasis on synthesis of tourism laws with environmental concerns. It is aimed at providing a broader perspective of environmental governance, sustainable tourism and ecotourism standpoint to varied interest groups by not only providing them with an in-depth knowledge and understanding of the existing issues of sustainable tourism, but also shall train the tourism professionals to optimally utilize financial and technical resources/materials to develop a sustainable, step by step plan of their own ecotourism product.

3.2 Programme Objective

- Programme would provide a broad understanding of the both global and local tourism laws and policies.
- Background knowledge as well as practical tools for addressing the loopholes of tourism laws/policies at both formulation and implementation level will be provided.
- Tourism management would be discussed in the broader perspective of environmental governance, sustainable tourism and ecotourism standpoint.

- Crucial socio-environmental problems related to the tourism industry as well as steps to manage and overcome the same will be presented.
- It would enable the participants to propose changes as are necessary in laws/policies for development of a responsible ecotourism model.
- It would train tourism professionals to optimally utilize financial and technical resources/materials to develop a sustainable, step by step plan of their own ecotourism product.

3.3 Target Group

The programme is useful to all tourism providers and prospective tourism producers. It aims to assist professionals and fresh graduates to develop better understanding of the tourism industry, especially in relation to those working in areas of ecotourism.

3.4 Syllabus and Detailed Course Structure

PGDTEL is a one-year programme offered through Online mode. Participants can opt for any one of the two instructional modes for pursuing the programme at the time of admission. The medium of instruction shall be in 'English' only. All the courses are compulsory.

The focal points of the Diploma programme are as follows:

- Programme shall focus on tourism management for the sustainability of natural and cultural heritage environments
- It shall address environmental and sustainability issues related to the tourism industry by giving with actual cases studies
- It shall provide an in-depth understanding of the approaches to integrating environmental and cultural attractions with tourism operations
- Both global and local level practices/perspectives will be covered through case studies
- Extensive study material will be provided

It comprises of 5 courses - 4 theory courses and 1 practical course. PG Diploma comprises of 26 Credits or 500 Marks. It consists of 5 courses - 4 theory courses and 1 project work. Courses I will be of 6 credits, Course II, III, and V will be of 4 credits each, while Course IV will be of 8 credits.

3.5 Course Material and Course Manual

The course material is a comprehensive guide for the PGD course and provides a basic structure whereas course manual is a compilation of list of books, journals, media articles and key judicial pronouncements which should be referred by the participants

The course material is updated once in five years and the course manual is dynamic in nature as it is a compilation of suggested readings of recent developments related to the course.

Both the course material and course manual should be read by the participants to build a good understanding about the various subject matter of the course. Further, the participants are expected to be completely familiar with the content of both the course material and readings suggested in the course manual.

To access the course manual, the participants are expected to have a google email id. The google drive link will be shared with the participants to access the folder for the course manual.

COURSE STRUCTURE

Course I: –INTRODUCTION TO TOURISM [6 Credits]
BLOCK 1: Introduction to Tourism and Eco-tourism : Global Context Unit 1 Introduction and definition of Tourism Unit 2 Forms of Tourism Unit 3 Evolution of Tourism as a Business
BLOCK 2: Introduction to Tourism and Ecotourism: India Context Unit 4 Evolution of Tourism in India Unit 5 History of Tourism in India Unit 6 Legal Definitions of Tourism in India

BLOCK 3: Tourism and the Economy

Unit 7 The Development of Tourism Industry **Unit 8** – Tourism and Economic Trends in India **Unit 9** Emerging Practices and Tourism Trends

Course II: TOURISM DESTINATIONS
[4 Credits]

BLOCK 4: Global Tourism Destinations

Unit 10 Leading Global Tourism Destinations **Unit 11** Must-See Threatened Tourist Spots **Unit 12** Tourism Trivia

BLOCK 5 – National Environmental Laws

Unit 13 Leading Tourism Destinations in India
Unit 14 Must – See Threatened Tourist Sports in India

BLOCK 6 – Major Tourism Destinations in India

Unit 15 National and State Level Policies to promote Tourism
Unit 16 Role of Governmental and Non-Governmental Agencies in Promoting Tourism in India

Course III: TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT LAW
[4 Credits]

BLOCK 7 – Overview of the Global Environment

Unit 17 Linkages between Tourism and Environmental Law
Unit 18 Tourism and Infrastructure Development
Unit 19 Tourism and Global Environment

BLOCK 8 TOURISM AND ITS IMPACTS ON SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Unit 20 Social Impacts of Tourism
Unit 21 Cultural and Demographic Changes due to Tourism
Unit 22 Crime, Trafficking and Tourism

BLOCK 9 - Sustainable Tourism Models

Unit 23 Natural Disaster and Tourism

Unit 24 Man -Made Disaster and Tourism

Course IV: TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS
[8 Credits]

BLOCK 10: Sustainable Tourism Models

Unit 25 Emerging Dimensions in Sustainable Tourism Management

Unit 26 Tourism Carrying Capacity

Unit 27 Emergence of the Concept of Ecotourism in India

BLOCK 11: Concept of Ecotourism

Unit 28 Definition and Components of Ecotourism

Unit 29 Social Benefits of Ecotourism

Unit 30 Ecotourism and Related Sub- sectors of the Tourism Industry

BLOCK 12: Best Practices in Ecotourism

Unit 31 Practices in Community Based Tourism Management

Unit 32 Management and Marketing of Ecotourism Product

Course V: PROJECT WORK
[4 Credits]

Synopsis (20 Marks)

Final Project Report (80 Marks)

Online Assessment Examination –

Open book or take-home exam will be conducted at the end of the Course.

3.6 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 IV). The assignments will be assessed on 50% scale.

Submission of all assignments as per the indicated deadline is mandatory.

Online Assessment Examinations - At the end of the course, participants are required to undertake an Online Open Book or Take-Home Examination.

Project Work and Synopsis – Apart from the online examinations, participants are required to work on a topic of their choice. 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 V.

The participant shall propose a topic of their choice for her/his project report and submit it for approval at submissionscel@wwfindia.net as per the indicated timeline mentioned below in the programme guide. Once the topic is approved, then the participant shall submit her/his synopsis for approval on the above-mentioned email id as per the indicated timeline. Thereafter, the participant shall proceed further to undertake the research for their project report and submit it in accordance with the timeline.

The Project Work component includes submission of both Synopsis and Final Project Report. The Project Report (Course V) 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.

The Discussion Forum (DF) shall be initiated by the course coordinator by releasing an email from celdiscussions@gmail.com stating the topic of the discussion along with the instructions to be complied by the participants.

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

50% for online examinations & participation in discussion forum (Course I to IV)
50% for Assignments (Course I to IV)
20% for Synopsis and 80% for Project Report (Course V)

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.

3.7 Instructions to participants:

- a. Participants 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 Website Link:- https://www.wfindia.org/about_wwf/enablers/cel/pgdtel/ in the address bar of your browser. The link will lead to an online portal which is to be used throughout the course.
- c. On the webpage towards the right, participants can find the 'Downloads' box under which the PDF documents for 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. Please note that assignments shall be uploaded on the below mentioned link as per the timeline indicated in the programme guide: https://www.wfindia.org/about_wwf/enablers/cel/pgdtel/ and shall not be sent through email.
- e. The participants shall download the assignment from the afore-mentioned link. It is therefore, important for the participants to keep track of the timeline mentioned in the programme guide to avoid any miss out.
- f. No hand-written assignments will be accepted. All the assignments have to be submitted in soft copy (typed) by the participants. The assignment shall be in the word format and should be submitted at submissionscel@wfindia.net as per the timeline mentioned in the programme guide.
- g. The assignment sheet submitted by the participants shall have their full name and enrolment number mentioned at the top of the page. Also, the file name of the assignment shall be named in the proper format: <<full name, assignment number and enrolment number>>

- h. The participants have to submit their assignment by sending the email at: submissionscel@wwfindia.net on or before the date of submission mentioned in the programme guide.
- i. It is mandatory to submit the assignments in accordance with the timeline mentioned in the programme guide. Only in case of medical emergency or for any other compelling reason, extra time (ranging from 5-7 days) will be given to the participant to make the submission. For this, an email has to be written at submissionscel@wwfindia.net in advance to seek extension of time.

TIMELINE

ACTIVITY	DATE
Launching of the programme and sharing of Resource material (Must see – course material, course manual and Programme Guide)	25th October, 2021
Posting of Assignment 1	15 th November, 2021
Deadline for submission of Assignment 1	13 th December, 2021
Posting of Assignment 2	17 th January, 2022
Deadline for submission of Assignment 2	18 th February, 2022
Posting of Assignment 3	21 st March, 2022
Deadline for submission of Assignment 3	22 nd April, 2022
Posting of Assignment 4	23 rd May, 2022
Deadline for submission of Assignment 4	24 th June, 2022
Finalizing Project topic (component of Course 5)	15 th July, 2022
Submission of Synopsis (component of Course 5)	15 th August, 2022
Deadline for submission of Project Report (component of Course 5)	15 th September, 2022
Tentative dates of Term-end Examination	3-6 October, 2022
Evaluations and Compilation of Result	End of the November

**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 comprehension of the topic that you have chosen before writing a synopsis. 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 TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAW</p> <p>October 2021-2022</p> <p>NAME OF THE CANDIDATE Date/Month/Year</p>	
<p>Centre for Environmental Law WWF-India, New Delhi, 110003, Ph: 011-41504772 / 71 Email: submissionscel@wwfindia.net</p>	<p>National Law University Sector –14, Dwarka, New Delhi- 110078 Ph: 011-28034992 URL: nludelhi.ac.in</p>

2. Declaration page

The declaration page must have the following format:

DECLARATION				Date
I declare that the report entitled "....." submitted by me for partial fulfilment for the award of the certificate of Post Graduate Diploma in Tourism and Environmental Law jointly offered by National Law University, Delhi and WWF-India is my own work.				
This report has not been submitted for any other degree/certificate in any Institute/University, whatsoever.				
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

As explained earlier