

ACCORDING TO THE NEW SYLLABUS OF HEC
PUNJAB UNIVERSITY 2026-2029



LL.B 4 YEARS PROGRAM
(SEMESTER SYSTEM)

Natural Science

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & LAWS

Questions & Answers Series

Semester-II

Paper Code: 204

Plus: Fully Solved Up-To-Date Papers



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Advocate High Court (Gold Medallist)
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Publisher & Chief Executive:
Shahid Mahmood Dogar

Printed at:
Naqvi Printers,
Darbar Market, Lahore

Production Incharge
Babar Khalid

Copies: 600



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Dedication

To my parents, with deepest gratitude, whose love and prayers have always been my source of strength.

Shahid Mahmood Dogar

PREFACE

Environmental protection and sustainable development have become some of the most significant legal and social challenges of the modern world. Rapid industrialization, urbanization, climate change, environmental degradation, and depletion of natural resources have created serious concerns regarding ecological balance and human survival. In such circumstances, the study of Environmental Science and Environmental Laws has acquired immense importance for law students, legal practitioners, policymakers, and society as a whole.

This book, *Natural Science (Environmental Science & Laws)*, has been specifically written for LL.B Part-II students and other law students to provide a comprehensive understanding of environmental law, policy, and governance in Pakistan and at the international level. While preparing this book, I have made every effort to present complex environmental concepts in simple, clear, and academically organized language suitable for examination purposes as well as practical legal understanding.

The book covers important topics including the evolution and history of environmental law, environmental law and policy in Pakistan, constitutional and common law remedies in environmental matters, public interest environmental litigation, landmark environmental case laws, international environmental law, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Special emphasis has also been placed upon judicial environmental activism and the role of courts in environmental governance.

I hope this book will prove beneficial for students, teachers, researchers, advocates, and all those interested in environmental protection and sustainable development. Any constructive criticism and suggestions for improvement shall be warmly welcomed.

SHAHID NAEEM

Gold Medalist

Ph.D Scholar

Advocate High Court

LL.M (UK), DLL (PU), MCS,

M.Sc. (Economics), M.A. (Pol. Science)

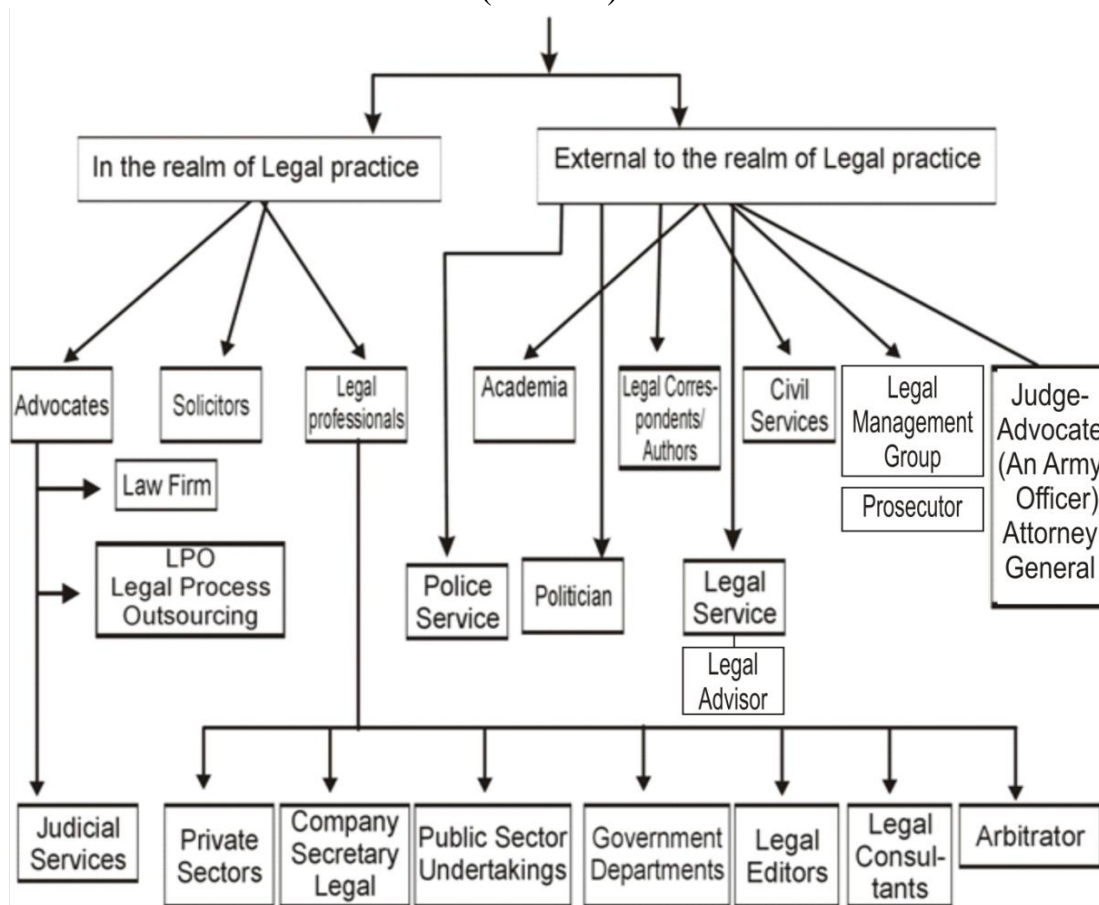
YOUR POSITION AS A LEGAL PROFESSIONAL

An Overview

The LL.B course will make you a law graduate but not a lawyer. Law College teaches some fundamental basics, but in no way it can introduce you to the diversity in the legal profession. A law degree is only presumptive evidence of a person's fitness for the practice of law.

LL.B

(4 Years)¹



¹The Revised Curriculum of the LL.B Four-Year Degree Program was issued by the Higher Education Commission, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad, vide Notification No. 5-4/HEC/NCRC/Law/2025/7695, dated 10.07.2025. Subsequently, the University of the Punjab also issued Notification No. D/5560/Acad, dated 22.08.2025.

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“Remember that your first duty is to the State. You should be ready and willing to serve the State and the people. The profession of law is not a business; it is a noble service.” —

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

STRUCTURE OF LL.B PROGRAMMES

4 YEARS LL.B PROGRAM

بنی آدم کے لیے دین اور دنیا دونوں لازم و ملزوم ہیں۔ انسان کو اپنی زندگی بہتر انداز میں گزارنے کے لیے کسی نہ کسی ذریعہ معاش کی ضرورت پڑتی ہے، اور اسی مقصد کے تحت وہ کوئی باعزت پیشہ اختیار کرتا ہے تاکہ روزی کما سکے۔ دیگر شعبہ جات کی طرح وکالت بھی معاشرے میں ایک نہایت اہم اور باوقار شعبہ ہے۔ آج کے ترقی یافتہ اور باشعور دور میں اس کی اہمیت اور افادیت مزید بڑھ گئی ہے۔

اس تناظر میں ہائر ایجوکیشن کمیشن اور پاکستان بار کونسل کے اشتراک سے ایل ایل بی پروگرام کا نیا نصاب متعارف کروایا گیا ہے۔ پہلے یہ پروگرام پانچ سالہ مدت پر مشتمل تھا، تاہم یونیورسٹی نے اب اس کی جگہ چار سالہ ایل ایل بی (LL.B) پروگرام شروع کر دیا ہے۔ پاکستان میں وکیل بننے کے لیے ایل ایل بی کی ڈگری حاصل کرنا اور اسے پاکستان بار کونسل سے تسلیم (Recognize) کروانا ضروری ہے۔ وکیل کو پاکستان میں ایڈووکیٹ (Advocate) کہا جاتا ہے، اور اس کے لیے بار کونسل کی رکنیت بنیادی شرط ہے۔

پاکستان میں ایل ایل بی پروگرام کی مدت وقت کے ساتھ بدلتی رہی ہے۔ 1992ء سے پہلے یہ دو سالہ پروگرام تھا، جسے بعد میں تین سالہ کر دیا گیا۔ اس کے بعد پانچ سالہ ایل ایل بی پروگرام نافذ ہوا، لیکن اب یونیورسٹی نے چار سالہ ایل ایل بی پروگرام متعارف کروایا ہے۔ اس نئے پروگرام میں طلبہ انٹر میڈیٹ (HSC) کے بعد براہ راست داخلہ حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔ چار سالہ ایل ایل بی میں طلبہ کو گریجویٹن سطح کی تعلیم کے ساتھ ساتھ قانون کے بنیادی اور پیشہ ورانہ مضامین بھی پڑھائے جاتے ہیں، تاکہ وہ عملی زندگی میں بطور وکیل یا قانونی ماہر بہتر خدمات انجام دے سکیں۔

اس پروگرام میں داخلہ لینے کے لیے لاء ایڈمیشن ٹیسٹ (LAT) پاس کرنا لازمی ہے۔ کامیاب امیدوار کسی بھی منظور شدہ کالج یا یونیورسٹی میں میرٹ کی بنیاد پر داخلہ حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔ یہ پروگرام سمسٹر سسٹم کے تحت پڑھایا جاتا ہے اور کل آٹھ (8) سمسٹر ز پر مشتمل ہے۔

Pakistan is a common law country, and to become a lawyer in Pakistan, one must obtain a law degree (LL.B.) from a Pakistani university or from a foreign university in a common law country, provided it is recognized by the Pakistan Bar Council. Lawyers in Pakistan are called *advocates*. An advocate must be a member of one of the Provincial Bar Councils, i.e., Punjab Bar Council, Sindh Bar Council, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bar Council, Balochistan Bar Council, or the Islamabad Bar Council.

Previously, the LL.B. degree in Pakistan was of two years' duration, later changed to three years, and then to a five-year joint B.A./LL.B. program. However, the Pakistan Bar Council and the Higher Education Commission have now introduced a **revised four-year LL.B. program**, replacing the earlier five-year scheme. Under the new structure, students may seek admission to the LL.B. program after completing intermediate (HSC). The program consists of **eight semesters** and includes both foundational and professional law courses.

Admission to the LL.B. program requires passing the **Law Admission Test (LAT)**, conducted under the supervision of the Higher Education Commission. After successfully completing the degree, a graduate wishing to practice law must register with the respective Provincial Bar Council and undertake a **six-month pupillage (articleship)** under the supervision of a senior advocate with at least ten years of standing. Upon completion, the candidate must pass a **Bar Admission Test**, which consists of multiple-choice/written questions and a viva voce conducted by a panel of Bar Council members.

In addition to local programs, many aspiring lawyers in Pakistan also pursue the **University of London's external LL.B. program**, which has gained popularity among students seeking international exposure and recognition.



ہائیر ایجوکیشن کمیشن

HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION

Government of Pakistan, Islamabad

Sector H-9
Islamabad, Pakistan
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Director General
Academics & Curriculum Division

No. 5-4/HEC/NCRC/Law/2025/7695
July 10, 2025

SUBJECT: REVISED CURRICULUM OF LLB FOUR YEAR DEGREE PROGRAM

The Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan, as mandated by its law, provides guidance to Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) on curricula for tertiary education levels in alignment with the National Qualifications Framework (NQF). As part of ongoing efforts to align legal education with international best practices and to enhance its quality and relevance, the HEC has streamlined the LLB program to a 4-year duration after series of consultative meetings with all stakeholders. The revised curriculum and updated standards are aligned with HEC's Undergraduate Education Policy V 1.1 (2023) and Graduate Education Policy (2023), ensuring coherence with national priorities and adherence to international benchmarks after taking onboard the Pakistan Bar Council (PBC), Directorate of Legal Education (DLE) and having endorsed by Constitutional Bench of the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan.

2. The revised curriculum of LLB, incorporating option for advanced electives (06) is hereby notified. Universities offering the program are advised to align their curriculum with these updated standards as a minimum requirement. Additionally, the respective departments must develop course content in accordance with the prescribed framework, intended Program Learning Outcomes (PLOs) and Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs) mentioned in the document. The finalized course content should be submitted electronically to this office at the earliest. An electronic copy of the revised curriculum is available on HEC's official website. The revised curriculum is effective from **Fall – 2025**.

DR. AMJAD HUSSAIN

Vice Chancellors/Rectors/Heads

All Public/Private Sector Universities/DAIs

Copy for information to:

- i. ES to Chairman, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- ii. ES to Executive Director, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- iii. Director, Directorate of Legal Education Supreme Court Building, Islamabad
- iv. Secretary, Pakistan Bar Council, Supreme Court Building, Islamabad
- v. PS to Consultant, Quality Assurance, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- vi. PS to Managing Director, NAHE, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- vii. PS to Advisor, Human Resource Development Division, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- viii. PS to Director General, Academics Division, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- ix. PS to Director General, A&A Division, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- x. PS to Director General, Higher Education Commission, Regional Centers in Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar & Quetta
- xi. Director, Academics Division, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- xii. Director / In-charge, Higher Education Data Repository, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad
- xiii. Director / In-charge, Quality Assurance Agency, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad

NOTIFICATION (22 August, 2025)

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

The Vice Chancellor has, in exercise of the powers vested in him under Section 15(3) of the University of the Punjab Act, 1973 and in anticipation of the approval of relevant bodies, been pleased to approve the recommendations of the Board of Studies in Law and Board of Faculty of Law made at their meetings dated 08.08.2025 and 13.08.2025 respectively regarding Syllabi and Courses of Reading of LL.B. 04 years program under Semester System for Affiliated Colleges of the University with effect from Academic Session, 2025-2026 in accordance with the HEC's Undergraduate Education Policy (2023) and the Graduation Education Policy (2023), as endorsed by the Constitutional Bench of the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan.

The Syllabi & Courses of Reading for LL.B. program for 1st and 2nd semester is attached. However, the Syllabi & Courses of Reading of LL.B. program for remaining semesters shall be provided in due course of time.

Admin. Block,
Quaid-i-Azam Campus,
Lahore.
No. D/ 5560 /Acad

Sd/-

Dr. Ahmad Islam
Registrar

Dated: 22-08 /2025

Copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action: -

1. Hon'ble Pro-Chancellor/Minister of Education
2. Members of the Syndicate
3. Pro-Vice Chancellor/Chairman, Admission Committee
4. Dean, Faculty of Law
5. Principal, Punjab University Law College
6. Principals of all the affiliated Law Colleges
7. Controller of Examinations
8. Director, IT (for uploading on the PU website)
9. Additional Registrar (Affiliation)
10. Deputy Registrar (General)
11. Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor
12. Secretary to the Pro-Vice Chancellor
13. Private Secretary to the Registrar
14. Assistant Registrar (Syndicate)
15. Assistant Registrar (Syllabus)



Dr. Ahmad Islam
Registrar

04-YEARS LL.B PROGRAM 2026-2029

SCHEME OF STUDIES

SEMESTER-II

S.No.	Course	Credit Hours	Category
1	Quantitative Reasoning-I	3 (3-0)	General Education
2	Social Sciences (Introduction to Social Institutions, & Civic Education)	2 (2-0)	General Education
3	Expository Writing	3 (3-0)	General Education
4	Natural Science (Environmental Sciences & Law)	3 (2-1)	General Education
5	Law of Torts	3 (3-0)	Major
6	Criminal Law	3 (3-0)	Major
TOTAL CREDITS : 17			

COURSE OUTLINE — SEMESTER II

UNIVERSITY LAW COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

COURSE INFORMATION

Paper Code: LL.B. 204

Credit Hours: 03

Paper Title: Natural Science (Environmental Science and Law) **Domain:** General Education

COURSE INTRODUCTION:

Environmental law is a branch of international law, a distinct area of study comprising statutes, treaties, conventions, regulations and policies, which seeks to protect the natural environment that are often impacted by human activities. The scope of study under environmental law is to assess whether law has been able to protect the environment from immeasurable damage, overuse and exploitation, in the face of economic demands and development at global level. This brings one to the idea of environmental governance at a municipal level, since much of issues pertaining to environmental laws in Pakistan are those of environmental governance.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

On the completion of the course, the students will:

1. The primary learning outcome is to sensitize the students towards human activities that adversely affect the environment and the need for regulation of such activities.
2. Students will develop a thorough understanding of practice and procedure followed by various environmental law enforcing agencies/bodies.
3. Students will be able to pursue environmental litigation before the National Green Tribunal and assist the Tribunal as a researcher or in any other capacity.
4. Students will be able to assist industries and projects in obtaining environmental clearance and compliances with other environmental laws.

INTRODUCTION TO NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

(1) EVOLUTION AND HISTORY OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

- a) The conception about Environment, its Scope and Importance.
- b) Evolution and History of the Green Movement and the North VS South Discourse
- c) Sources and Principles of Environmental Law
- d) Co-relationship between Human Rights and Environment

(2) LAW AND POLICY ON ENVIRONMENT IN PAKISTAN — AN OVERVIEW

- a) National Climate Change Policy-2012
- b) The Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997 (PEPA)
- c) Rules and Regulations Enacted under PEPA, 1997
- d) Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Review of IEE and EIA) Regulations, 2000
- e) National Environmental Quality Standards (Certification of Environmental Laboratories) Regulations, 2000

(3) THE ROLE OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS IN PUBLIC INTEREST ENVIRONMENT LITIGATION IN PAKISTAN

- a) Growth and Development of Public Interest Environmental Litigation (PIEL)
- b) Strengthening Environmental Law through PIEL
- c) Limitations of PIEL in Environmental Protection and the Role of Judicial Commissions

(4) CONSTITUTIONAL AND COMMON LAW REMEDIES IN ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

- a) Remedies under Constitutional Provisions and Case Law
- b) Pakistan Penal Code (PPC)
- c) Pakistan Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.)
- d) Civil Procedure Code (CPC)
- e) Punjab Local Government Ordinance, 2001

(5) CASE LAWS PERTAINING TO ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

- a) Asphalt Plants Case (Lahore High Court, 1991)

- b) Shehla Zia Case (SC, 1994)
- c) Salt Miners Case (SC, 1994)
- d) The Lahore Solid Waste Management Committee (Lahore High Court, 2003)
- e) The Lahore Clean Air Commission (Lahore High Court, 2003)
- f) The Lahore Canal Road Mediation Committee (Supreme Court, 2011)
- g) Walid Iqbal vs. Federation of Pakistan etc. (On Smog Health Emergency Action Plan) Lahore High Court, 2017
- h) Imrana Tiwana vs. Province of Punjab (Lahore High Court, 2015)
- i) Asghar Leghari Vs. FOP etc. (Lahore High Court, 2015)

(6) INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

- a) Principal Sources of International Environmental Law
- b) Regional and International Treaties on Environment — Brief Overview
- c) Global Climate Change, Causes and Effects
 - Air and Atmosphere Pollution
 - Marine Pollution
 - Water Quality and Quantity
 - Waste
 - Wildlife and Natural Conservation

(7) SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND ENVIRONMENT

Textbooks and Reading Material

Recommended Books

1. Philippe Sands, Jacqueline Peel, *Principles of International Environmental Law* (Cambridge University Press 2018)
2. Pierre-Marie Dupuy, Jorge E. Viñuales, *International Environmental Law* (Cambridge University Press 2018)
3. Dr. Parvez Hassan, *Resolving Environmental Disputes in Pakistan: The Role of Judicial Commissions* (Pakistan Law House 2018)
4. Dr. N. Maheshwara Swamy, *Textbook on Environmental Law* (Asian Law House 2017)
5. Elizabeth Fisher, Bettina Lange, Eloise Scotford, *Environmental Law Text, Cases, and Materials 2nd Edition* (Oxford University Press 2019)

Teaching Learning Strategies

1. Lecture and Lecture notes
2. Using Audio/Visual aids
3. Case Method
4. Task Based learning strategy
5. Assigning Collaborative work
6. Problem based learning

■ Program Overview & Campuses

- PU offers the **LL.B. 4-Year Program (Semester System)** across several campuses:
 - ✚ University Law College (Quaid-e-Azam Campus, Lahore)
 - ✚ Law Departments at Gujranwala, Jhelum, and Pothowar (Gujjar Khan) campuses University of the Punjab.

Academic Eligibility

- Candidates must have passed **FA/F.Sc. or an equivalent qualification** with a **minimum of 45% marks**.
- Must have passed the **HEC Law Admission Test (LAT)** with at least **50% marks** and also appear in the **PU Admission Test**.
- PU has recently **removed the session gap condition**, meaning students with academic breaks can still apply.

Merit & Seat Allocation

- Details such as **merit formula**, **reserved seats**, and **open vs. self-finance quotas** are typically outlined in the **Admissions Regulations** and are shared via PU's official notices and website.

■ Program Structure & Duration

- It's a **4-year degree**, divided across **eight semesters** (semester system).

■ Application Process & Timeline (Typical Flow)

1. **Monitor Admission Notices:** PU issues an official **Admission Notice** each year for the LL.B. 4-Year Program—check PU's website or Punjab University Law College (PULC).
2. **Eligibility Check:** Ensure you meet marks criteria, LAT score, and have appeared in PU Admission Test.
3. **Apply Online:** Through PU's admissions portal (e.g., *admissions.pu.edu.pk*), once applications open.
4. **Merit Lists Published:** Admission is based on merit; check official dates.
5. **Document Submission & Fee Payment:** Follow instructions for fee deadlines and formalities.
6. **Classes Commence:** After official start dates (varies—check your campus).

■ Admission Fee and Quotas

- Admission fee: ___ non-refundable to be paid via Bank (HBL, UBL) or mobile banking (1Bill), with the payment proof uploaded online.
- You can apply under **open merit** and, if eligible, **reserved quotas** (e.g., kinship). For reserved seats, a valid **kinship certificate** is required.

■ Summary Table

Feature	Details
Program Type	LL.B. 4-Year (Semester System)
Available Campuses	Lahore (Quaid-e-Azam), Gujranwala, Jhelum, Pothowar (Gujjar Khan)
Academic Requirement	FA/F.Sc. or equivalent with $\geq 45\%$
LAT Requirement	Must pass HEC LAT with $\geq 50\%$
PU Admission Test	Appearance mandatory
Session Gap Rule	Removed—no academic break restrictions
Age Limit	No Age Limit.
Seat Allocation	Divided into open merit and self-finance (as per official rules)
Application Method	Online via PU admissions portal

FORMAT FOR LL.B (4-YEARS) DEGREE PROGRAMME

→ Eligibility / Pre-requisite for Admission:

- FA / F.Sc. or equivalent

→ Program Structure:

- **Total Credit Hours:** 166
- **Duration:** 4 Years
- **Semester Duration:** 16–18 weeks
- **Course Load per Semester:** 15–18 Credit Hours
- **Number of Courses per Semester:** 5–6 Courses

→ Course Distribution:

- **Compulsory Courses (10):** 28 Credits
- **General & Non-Law Courses (08):** 24 Credits
- **Law-Specific & Major Courses (34):** 102 Credits
- **Elective Courses within Major (04):** 12 Credits

→ Scheme of Studies:

The scheme of studies has been designed in accordance with **HEC standards**. The Committee has finalized the draft curriculum for the **LLB (4-Year) Program**, with clearly defined **Learning Objectives** and **Learning Outcomes**. Introductory notes have been prepared for newly introduced courses. Recommended textbooks and reading materials have been revised and updated. Complete course contents for compulsory and supportive (non-law) courses have been provided with detailed reading lists. Elective course details may be developed by individual universities for consideration by the **NCRC**. Course codes assigned are suggestive and may be modified by universities according to their own coding scheme.

→ Learning Objectives:

The structure and content of the program aim to:

- i. Inculcate in students a broad understanding of the social, political, and economic contexts of Pakistani and global legal systems.
- ii. Equip students with sound knowledge of fundamental doctrines and principles of law.
- iii. Develop intellectual and practical skills required for employment in the legal profession and related fields.

→ Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to analyze, evaluate, synthesize, and apply legal knowledge to practical problems.
- Emphasis will be placed on independent thinking, planning, and conducting research using basic legal research skills and methodologies.
- The program will enhance students' written and oral communication skills, problem-solving abilities, and IT competence.
- Students wishing to change their field of study may seek **credit transfer or exemptions** through their respective universities/institutions.
- Students completing the first **four semesters** may be awarded an **Associate Degree in Legal Studies**.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

(Fully Solved)

University of the Punjab

LL.B (4 Years) – Semester II

Revised Syllabus: 2026–2029

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Subject: Natural Science

Code: 204

Maximum Marks: 100

Instructions:

1. Attempt **all questions**.
 2. There is **no choice** under the revised syllabus.
 3. Each question carries **equal marks**.
 4. Answers should be supported with relevant references and examples where necessary.
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1. Write a detailed note on the natural resources and doctrine of public trust.
2. Explain comprehensively the evolution process of environmental laws in Pakistan.
3. Define following terms:
 1. Environment
 2. Adverse Environmental effect
 3. ECO System
 4. Pollution
 5. Proponent
4. Discuss National Climate Change Policy-2012 in detail and also tell about objectives and importance of Climate Change Policy in Pakistan.
5. Is environmental law just a soft law? Comments, supported by logical arguments.
6. Describe functions and powers of Provincial Environmental Protection Agency.
7. What are the Constitutional remedies against environmental pollution? Refer case law.
8. Analyze the importance of the following environmental case laws in Pakistan:
 - a. Shehla Zia Case
 - b. Salt Miners Case
 - c. Asghar Leghari Vs. Federation of Pakistan
9. Explain wildlife conservation laws in Pakistan. Discuss importance of biodiversity and natural conservation
10. Explain the concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and discuss their importance and relationship with environmental protection and sustainability.

For Answers, see relevant portion of this book