FAILURE IN IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS IN PAKISTAN AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE RIGHT TO LIFE UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN

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DECLARATION OF ETHICAL CONDUCT IN THESIS WORK

I, **Mohammad Saifullah** student of Bahria University, hereby affirm and declare that I have abided by all the research ethics while writing this research project.

I have not committed any act that may acts that may discredit or damage the credibility of my research. This include, but not limited to falsification, distortion of research findings, or plagiarism.

I have subjected this work to plagiarism check before submitting the research project

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"إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

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LIST OF ABBREVATION

COP	Constitution of Pakistan
PEPA	Pakistan Environment Protection Act
PEPO	Pakistan Environment Protection Ordinance
EPA	Environmental protection Agency
UDHR	United Nation Declaration on Human Right
NCS	National Conservation Strategy
NEQS	National Environmental Quality Standards
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
EIAs	Environmental impact assessments
PEPC	Pakistan Environment Protection Council
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCCC	United Nations Convention on Climate Change
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
NCS	National Conservation Strategy
FA	Forest Act

ABSTRACT

This research project critically examines the failure in the implementation of environmental laws in Pakistan and its profound impact on the right to life, a fundamental constitutional right enshrined in the Constitution of Pakistan. By analyzing the existing legal framework, enforcement mechanisms, and institutional structures, the study uncovers the systemic challenges and loopholes that hinder the effective implementation of environmental laws. The research investigates the wide-ranging consequences of this failure, including escalating levels of pollution, environmental degradation, habitat destruction, and climate change.

Furthermore, the research delves into the detrimental effects on human health, socio-economic well-being, and overall quality of life for the citizens of Pakistan. It explores how the inadequate enforcement of environmental laws has resulted in air and water pollution-related diseases, loss of biodiversity, compromised access to clean water and food, and increased vulnerability to natural disasters. The research also highlights the disproportionate impact on marginalized communities who bear the brunt of environmental degradation and lack adequate resources to mitigate its consequences.

In light of these findings, the study emphasizes the urgent need for comprehensive reforms in environmental governance, policy-making, and enforcement mechanisms. It advocates for strengthening institutional capacity, enhancing public participation, and raising awareness about environmental rights and responsibilities. The research concludes by offering recommendations to bridge the gap between environmental legislation and its effective implementation, emphasizing the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration, stricter enforcement mechanisms, and the integration of environmental considerations into broader development strategies.

Overall, this research project provides valuable insights into the failures in implementing environmental laws in Pakistan, underscoring the pressing need for proactive measures to protect the environment and safeguard the right to life of the Pakistani population.