

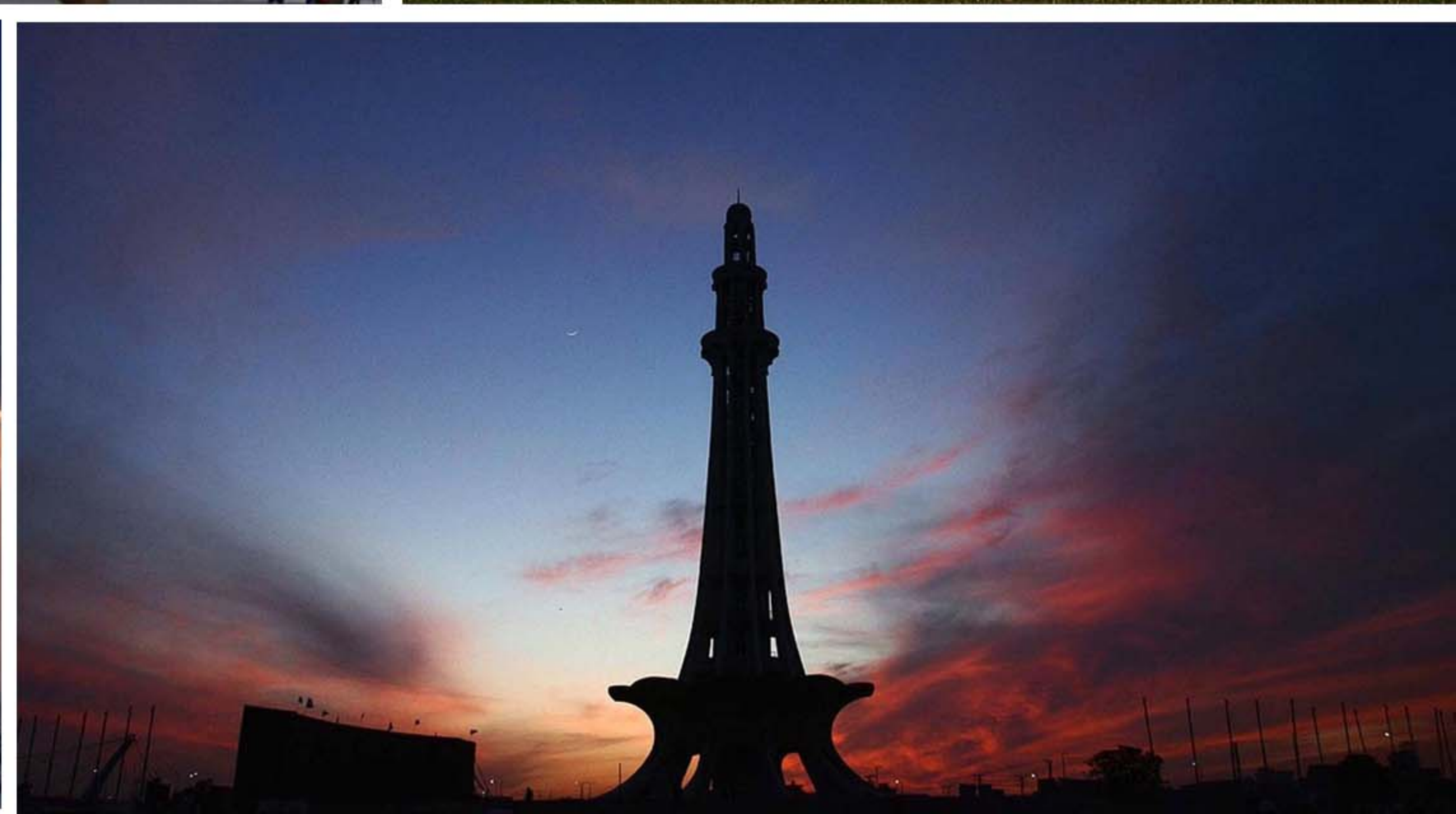


GALLUP
PAKISTAN



INDEPENDENCE DAY REPORT

14TH AUGUST 2016



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Gallup Pakistan (the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International) is pleased to release a Report on **STATE OF PUBLIC OPINION IN PAKISTAN** on the Eve of Pakistan's 69th Independence Celebration.

Gallup Pakistan, since its inception in 1980 has been working in the field of social and economic research, gathering public opinion data from people from all walks of life and covering Pakistan's vast geography from Khyber to Karachi. Under the Gallup Pakistan History Project, we have tried to create a repository of polling data of past 36 years and through various programmes made the data available to researchers and academics in a bid to create an empirical understanding of Pakistani Society.

This Report aims to achieve the same objective and brings together polls from Social, Political and Economic spheres of life. The data provides not only Cross Sectional Analysis on demographics such as Gender, Age, and Education but also provides a Trend wise analysis for a selected set of Questions.

The Pakistani Public has for past many years shown its enormous resolve in getting past difficult times (terrorism, economic hardship, political disorder, social and ethnic tension). The State of Public Opinion on the eve of 69th Independence Day Celebration points to a sober celebration of nation's achievements, a resolve to get over the current issues, and a sprouting trust and hope for a better, more prosperous Pakistan.

We hope that this report would add to larger body of knowledge and academic work about Pakistan and its current and future state.

Gallup Pakistan is always eager to learn from our reader's feedback and if you have any queries please feel free to contact us.

Gallup Pakistan wishes to acknowledge the support and generosity of thousands of every day Pakistani's from Deserts of Tharparkar to the plains of Punjab and across Mountains in Kashmir who have across years participated in our surveys and opened their doors for our survey teams.

Sincerely
Abdullah Waqar Tajwar & Musirah Farrukh
Gallup Pakistan Independence Day Poll Report Team

INTRODUCTION





SECTION 1: VIEWS ON THE PARTITION OF INDIA / PAKISTAN

PUBLIC OPINION ON SUPPORT FOR PAKISTAN (IF RESPONDENTS WERE ALIVE IN 1947)

92% Adult Pakistanis say they would have voted for Pakistan in 1947

BENEFIT VERSUS LOSS OF PAKISTAN'S CREATION FOR MUSLIMS

71% say Muslims benefited from creation of Pakistan

VIEWS ON TWO NATION THEORY

80% would have supported Two Nation Theory

CHANGING VIEWS ON TWO NATION THEORY IN CONTEXT OF FALL OF DHAKA

48% say Two Nation Theory was absolutely correct

SECTION 2: VIEWS ON PAKISTAN'S PROGRESS SINCE 1947 ON SOCIAL, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

PAKISTAN IN 1947 VS. TODAY - PROGRESS IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TERMS

66% believe we are better off after creation of Pakistan; biggest achievement is Atomic Bomb

STATE OF DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN: CURRENT AND HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Political Participation has increased by 20% indicative of a maturing democracy; however, 51% say politicians are still belong to the upper class

VIEWS ON CURRENT STATE OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION/RELIGION IN PAKISTAN

87% believe that minorities in Pakistan have freedom of speech, religious expression, and equal rights; 50% Pakistanis see themselves as traditional in their thinking

VIEWS ON RULE OF LAW/DISCRIMINATION - 66% BELIEVE HUMAN RIGHTS ARE OBSERVED IN PAKISTAN;

63% also believe women are discriminated against; 37% say there is no 'Equality before law' here

SECTION 3: VIEWS ON SELECTED SOCIAL ISSUES

POVERTY

39% believe Pakistan is poorer than its neighbours

UNEMPLOYMENT

61% believe unemployment is the biggest problem in Pakistan

EDUCATION

77% are satisfied with standard of education in government schools; 56% say University education is more important for boys; 32% say lack of education is the biggest problem faced by women

EXTREMISM

71% say religious extremism has increased in the last two years

CORRUPTION

43% think it is impossible to get work done in Pakistan without illegitimate means; 60% not satisfied with Nawaz government's effort to curb corruption

SECTION 4: RELATIONS WITH INDIA VIS-À-VIS KASHMIR ISSUE

VIEWS ON TRUST IN INDIANS

Only 8% Adult Pakistanis were trustful of the Indians

PUBLIC OPINION ON IMPORTANCE OF RESOLUTION OF KASHMIR ISSUE FOR ESTABLISHING PEACE WITH INDIA (PAST – PRESENT AND FUTURE)

Dominant Majority of Pakistanis (73%) feel that resolving the Kashmir Issue is necessary for establishing peaceful relations with India

PUBLIC VERDICT ON MAINTAINING TIES WITH INDIA

Majority Pakistanis (63%) state that Pakistan should keep ties with India even before the Kashmir Issue is resolved

VIEWS ON RESOLUTION OF THE KASHMIR ISSUE

In 2015, majority Pakistanis (55%) felt that the Kashmir Issue could be resolved in their lifetime



SECTION ONE

VIEWS ON THE PARTITION OF INDIA/PAKISTAN

پاکستان زندہ باد

پاکستان زندہ باد

پاکستان زندہ باد

TOPIC 1.1

PUBLIC OPINION ON SUPPORT FOR PAKISTAN

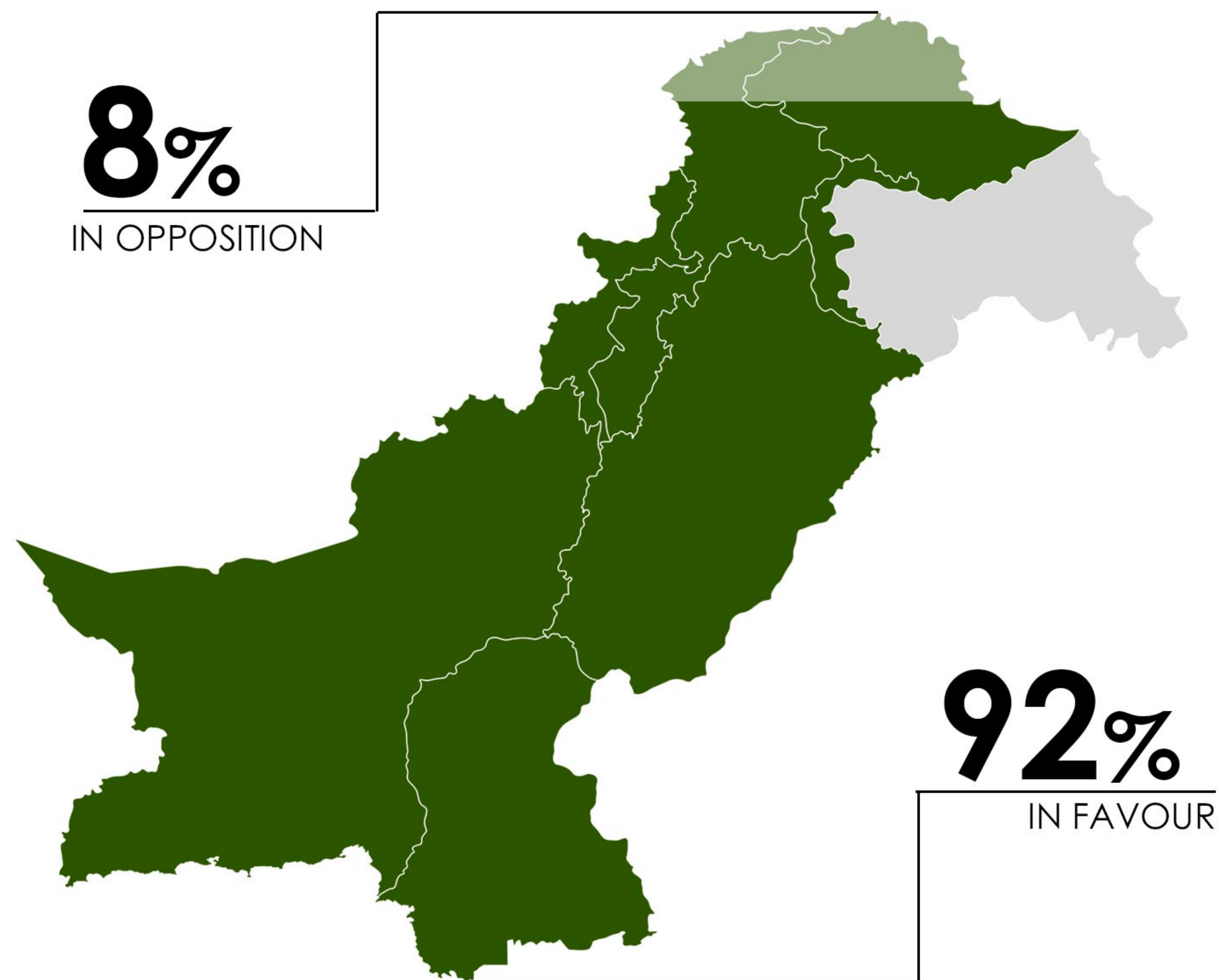
(IF RESPONDENTS WERE ALIVE IN 1947)

92% ADULT PAKISTANIS SAY THEY WOULD HAVE VOTED FOR PAKISTAN IN 1947

According to a nationally representative Survey conducted in 2015 for Gallup Pakistan's 'Partition 1947 Report', respondents were asked if in a hypothetical situation, they would have voted in favour or opposition of Pakistan's creation in 1947. An overwhelming majority (92%) said that they would have voted in favour and 8% said they would have voted in opposition.

Fig 1.1

Question: Suppose if you were a mature adult in 1947 (capable of voting). Would you have voted in favour or in opposition of Pakistan's creation?



Source: Partition Report, conducted by Gallup Pakistan, Nov 30 - Dec 14, 2015

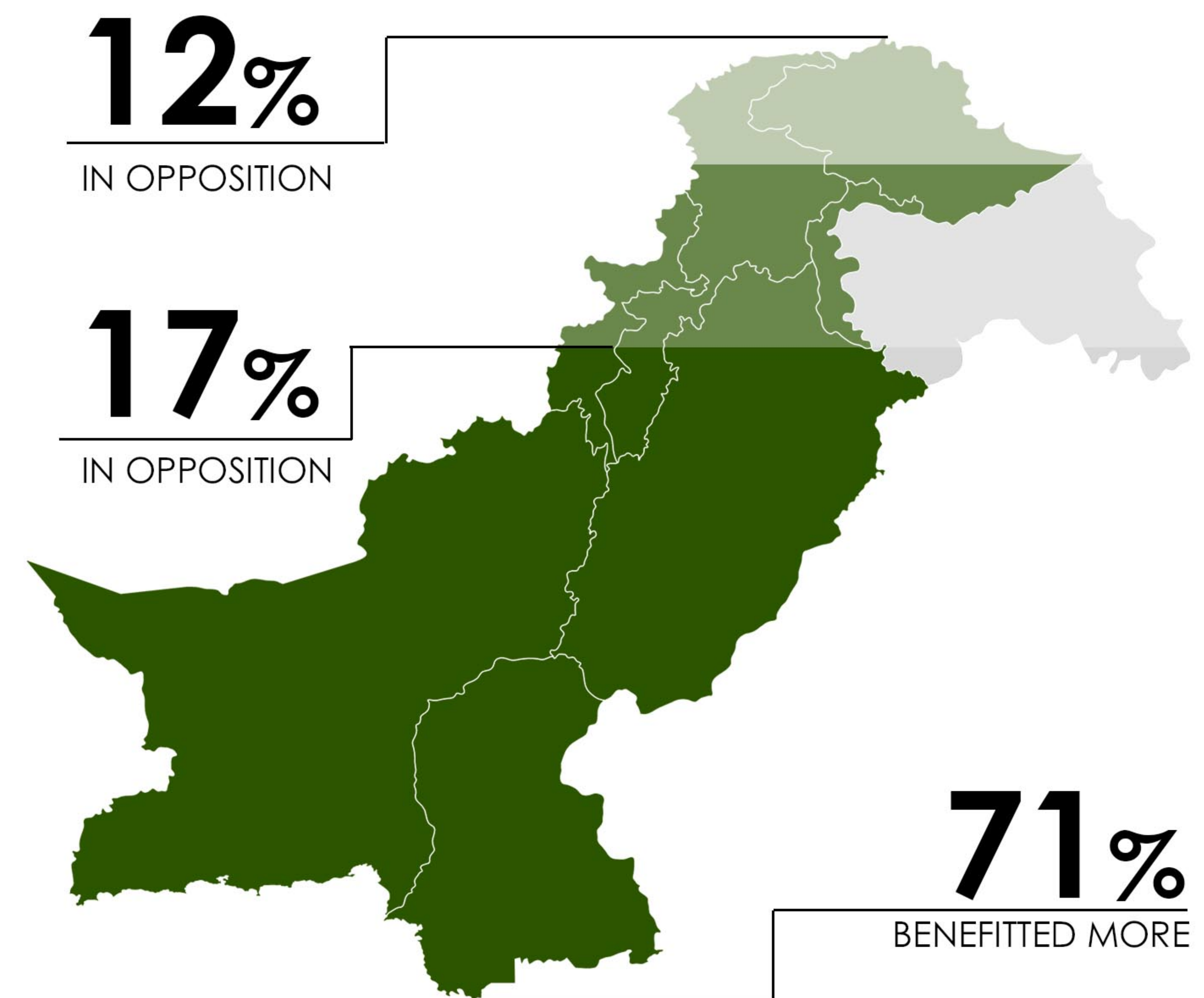
TOPIC 1.2

BENEFIT VERSUS LOSS OF PAKISTAN'S CREATION FOR MUSLIMS**71% SAY MUSLIMS BENEFITTED FROM CREATION OF PAKISTAN**

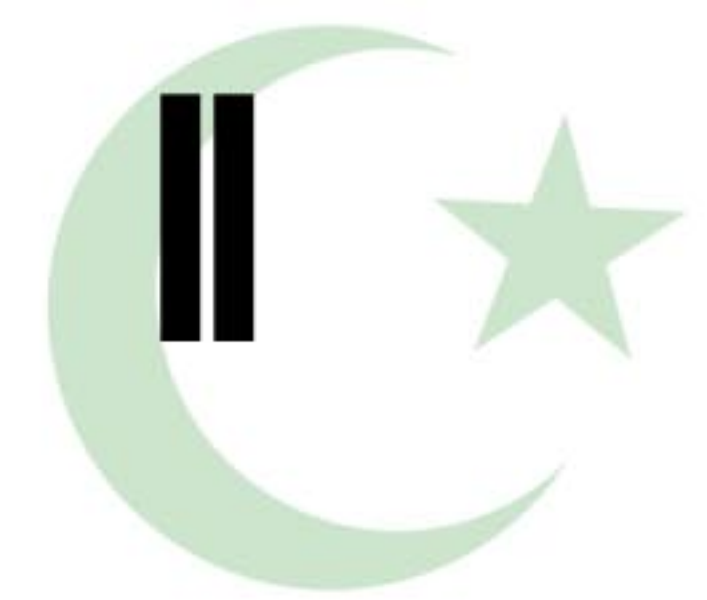
According to a nationally representative Survey conducted in 2015 for Gallup Pakistan's 'Partition 1947 Report', respondents were asked if they felt that Muslims had gained more or lost more from creation of Pakistan. A large majority (71%) said that Muslims had benefitted more while 17% said that they lost more from the creation of Pakistan. 12% chose to not respond.

Fig 1.2

Question: According to some people, Muslims have benefitted more from the creation of Pakistan whereas others are of the opinion that Muslims have lost more from this. In your opinion, did Muslims benefit more from the creation of Pakistan or did they lose more?



Source: Partition Report, conducted by Gallup Pakistan, Nov 30 - Dec 14, 2015



TOPIC 1.3

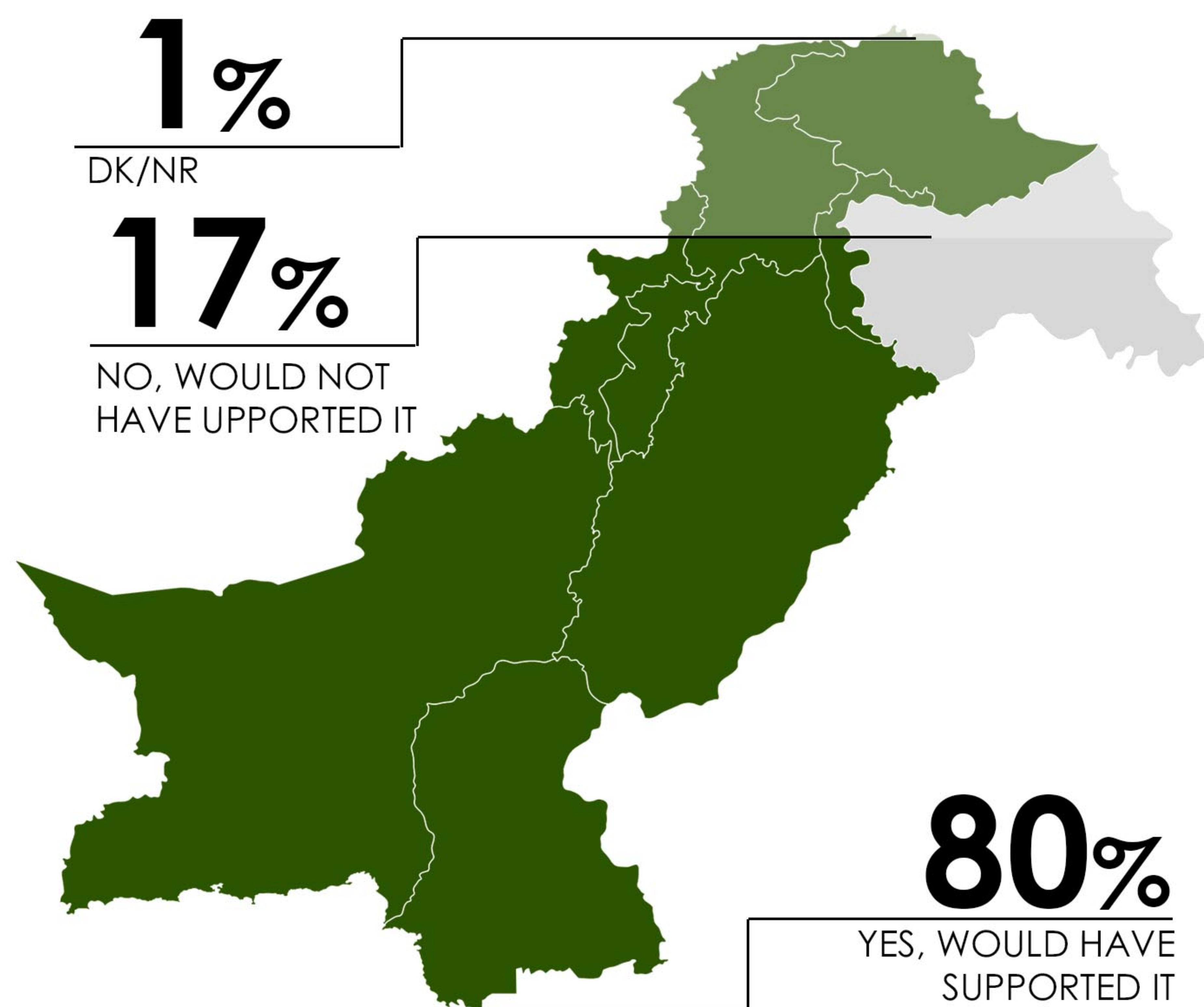
VIEWS ON TWO NATION THEORY

80% WOULD HAVE SUPPORTED TWO NATION THEORY

According to a nationally representative Survey conducted in 2015 for Gallup Pakistan's 'Partition 1947 Report', respondents were also asked about their views on the Two-Nation theory. Respondents were asked whether, in a hypothetical situation, they would have supported the Two-Nation theory in 1947. 80% respondents stated that they would have supported the Two-Nation Theory whereas 19% respondents said that they would not have supported it in 1947. 1% did not respond.

Fig 1.3

Question: It is usually said that Pakistan was created on the basis of the two-nation theory. According to this, Hindus and Muslims have always held a separate identity on the basis of religion which is why they cannot live together. In 1947, many Muslims supported this view with full enthusiasm while a few others did not support it. Suppose you were a mature adult in 1947. Would you have supported the two nation theory at that time or not?



Source: Partition Report, conducted by Gallup Pakistan, Nov 30 - Dec 14, 2015

TOPIC 1.4

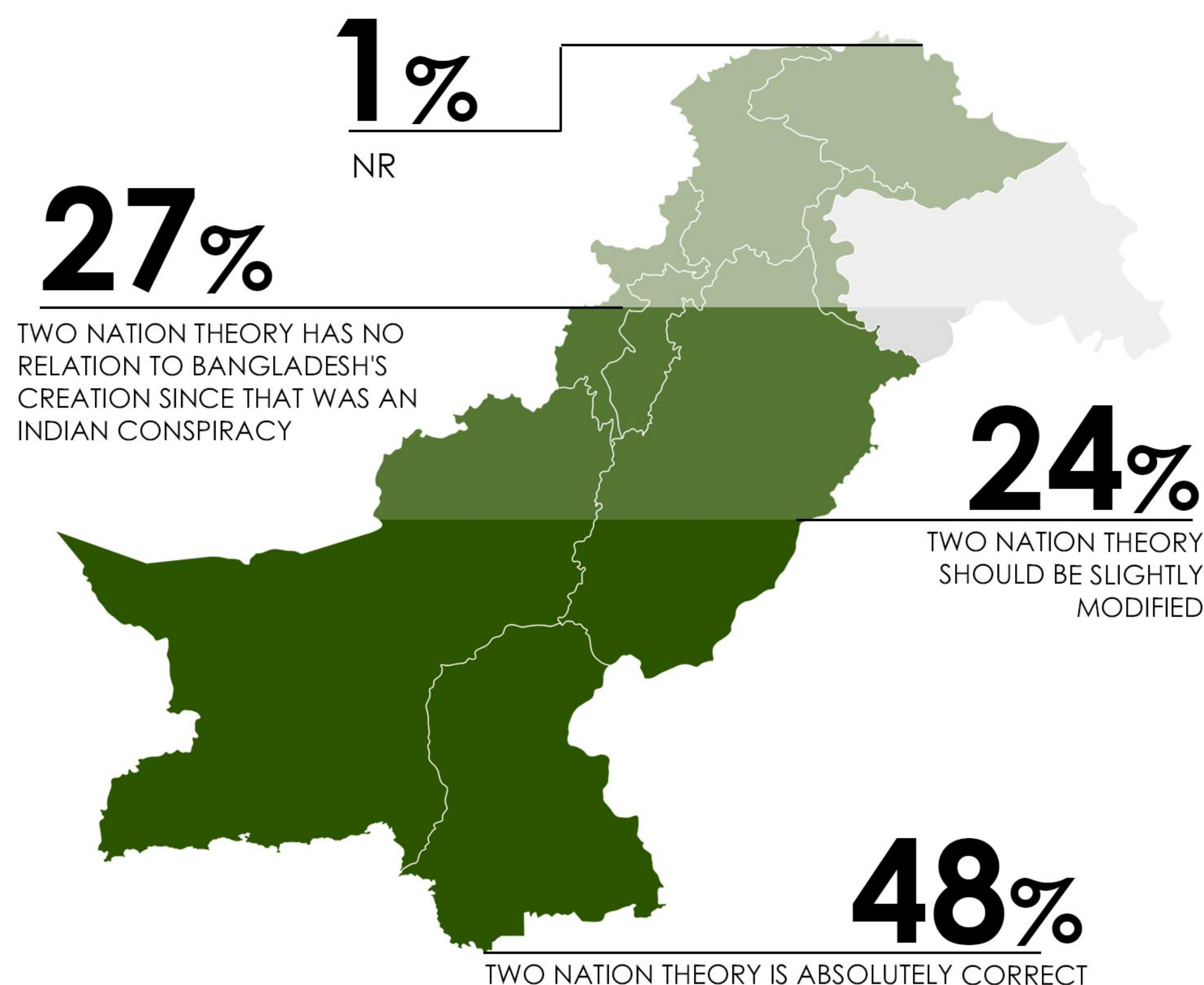
CHANGING VIEWS ON TWO NATION THEORY IN CONTEXT OF FALL OF DHAKA

48% SAY TWO NATION THEORY WAS ABSOLUTELY CORRECT

According to a nationally representative Survey conducted in 2015 for Gallup Pakistan's 'Partition 1947 Report', respondents were also asked if the creation of Bangladesh 24 years after the partition of the Indian sub-continent meant that the Two-Nation theory – that asserts that the Muslims in subcontinent hold a distinct identity based on their religion – should be modified. In response to the question, 48% said that the Two Nation theory is absolutely correct while 24% said that it should be modified and 27% said that the Two Nation theory has no relation to the creation of Bangladesh since the latter was created due to an Indian conspiracy. 1% did not respond.

Fig 1.4

Question: Regarding the two nation theory it is also said that Muslims hold a distinct and special identity on the basis of their religion. However 24 years after Pakistan was created, Muslims in Bengal separated and created their own country. Therefore do you feel that two-nation theory should be modified a bit or do you think it is absolutely correct?



Source: Partition Report, conducted by Gallup Pakistan, Nov 30 - Dec 14, 2015



SECTION TWO

VIEWS ON PAKISTAN'S PROGRESS SINCE 1947 ON SOCIAL, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

PAKISTAN IN 1947 VS. TODAY - PROGRESS IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TERMS

66% BELIEVE WE ARE BETTER OFF AFTER CREATION OF PAKISTAN; BIGGEST ACHIEVEMENT IS ATOMIC BOMB

Respondents were asked tell us their views on the road so far.

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 66% Pakistanis feel that Pakistan is better now than in 1947.

In a survey, a nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked the following question: "Some people are of the opinion that Pakistan has not been able to progress much since the past 67 years while others disagree with this. In your opinion were conditions in Pakistan better in 1947 or are they netter now?" 33% responded they were better in 1947, and 66% say they are better now. 1% did not know or did not wish to respond.

Fig 2.1.1.

Question: Some people are of the opinion that Pakistan has not been able to progress much since the past 67 years while others disagree with this. In your opinion were conditions in Pakistan better in 1947 or are they netter now?



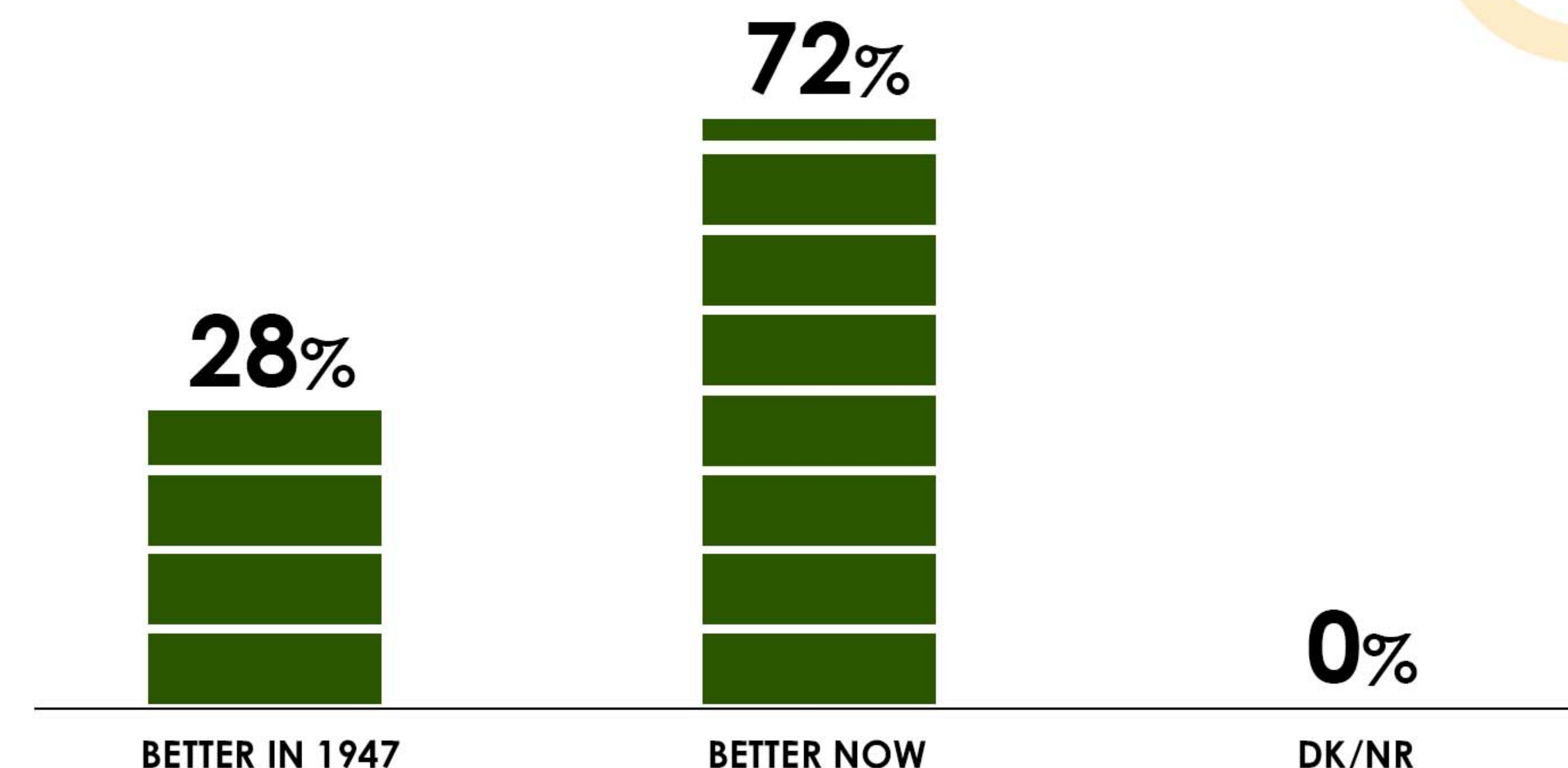
Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 78% believe their province is better off now than before.

In a survey, a nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked the following question: "And tell us about your province as well: do you think conditions in your province were better in 1947 or are they better now?" To this, 28% responded that they were better in 1947, while the majority, 78% said that they were better now. 1% did not know or did not wish to respond.

Fig 2.1.3

Do you think conditions in your province were better in 1947 or are they better now?



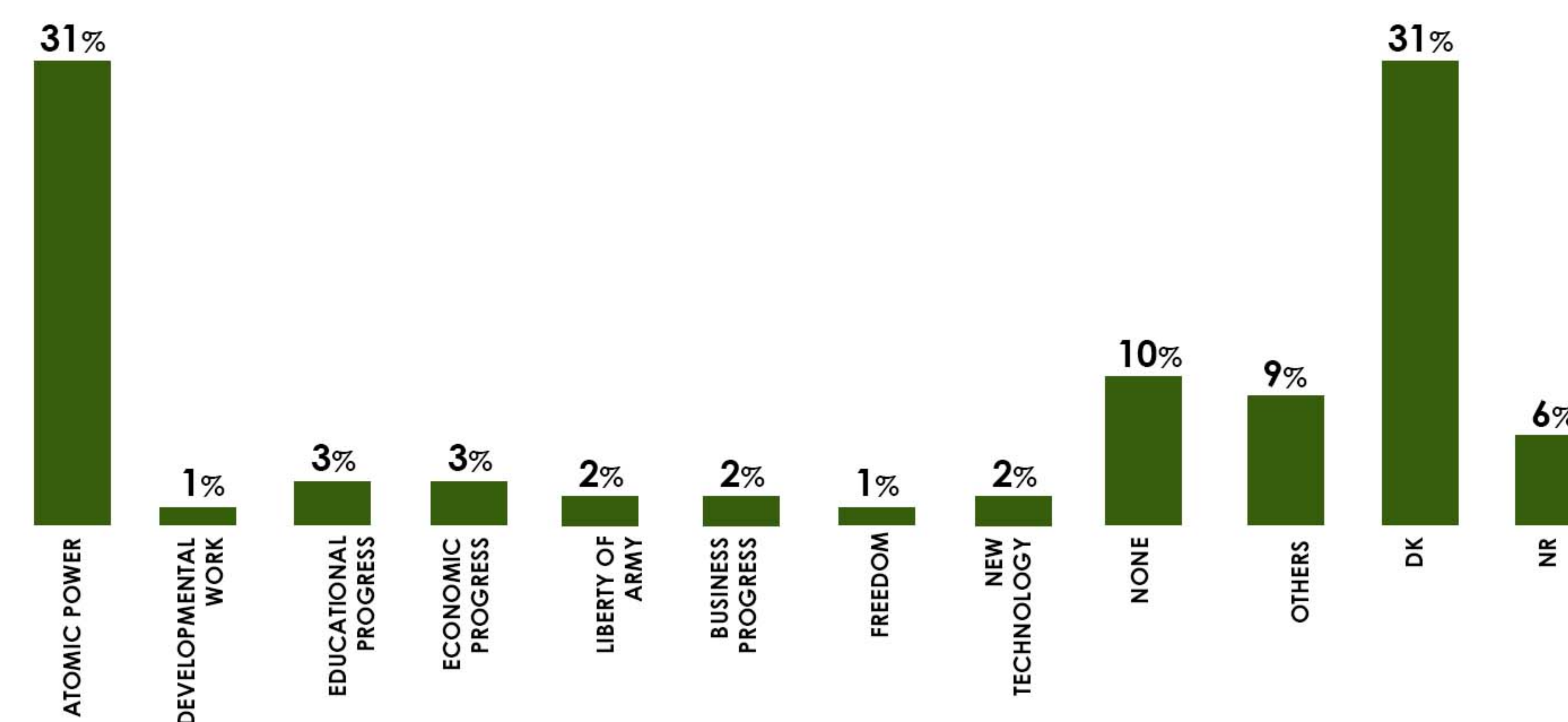
Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 31% believe that Pakistan's biggest achievement is gaining atomic power.

In a survey, a nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked the following question, "In your opinion what has Pakistan's biggest achievement been since the past 67 years? (Please give one answer)" To this, 31% responded Atomic power, 1% said development work, 3% said educational progress, 2% said liberty of army, 2% said business progress, 1% said freedom, 2% said new technology, 10% said none, 9% said others and 31% said don't know. 6% did not respond.

Fig 2.1.3

In your opinion what has Pakistan's biggest achievement been since the past 67 years? (Please give one answer)



Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

TOPIC 2.2

STATE OF DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN: CURRENT AND HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION HAS INCREASED BY 20% INDICATIVE OF A MATURING DEMOCRACY; HOWEVER, 51% SAY POLITICIANS ARE STILL BELONG TO THE UPPER CLASS

Furthermore, they were also asked to give their opinion on the state of democracy, rule of law, freedom of speech and equality. Following are their views.

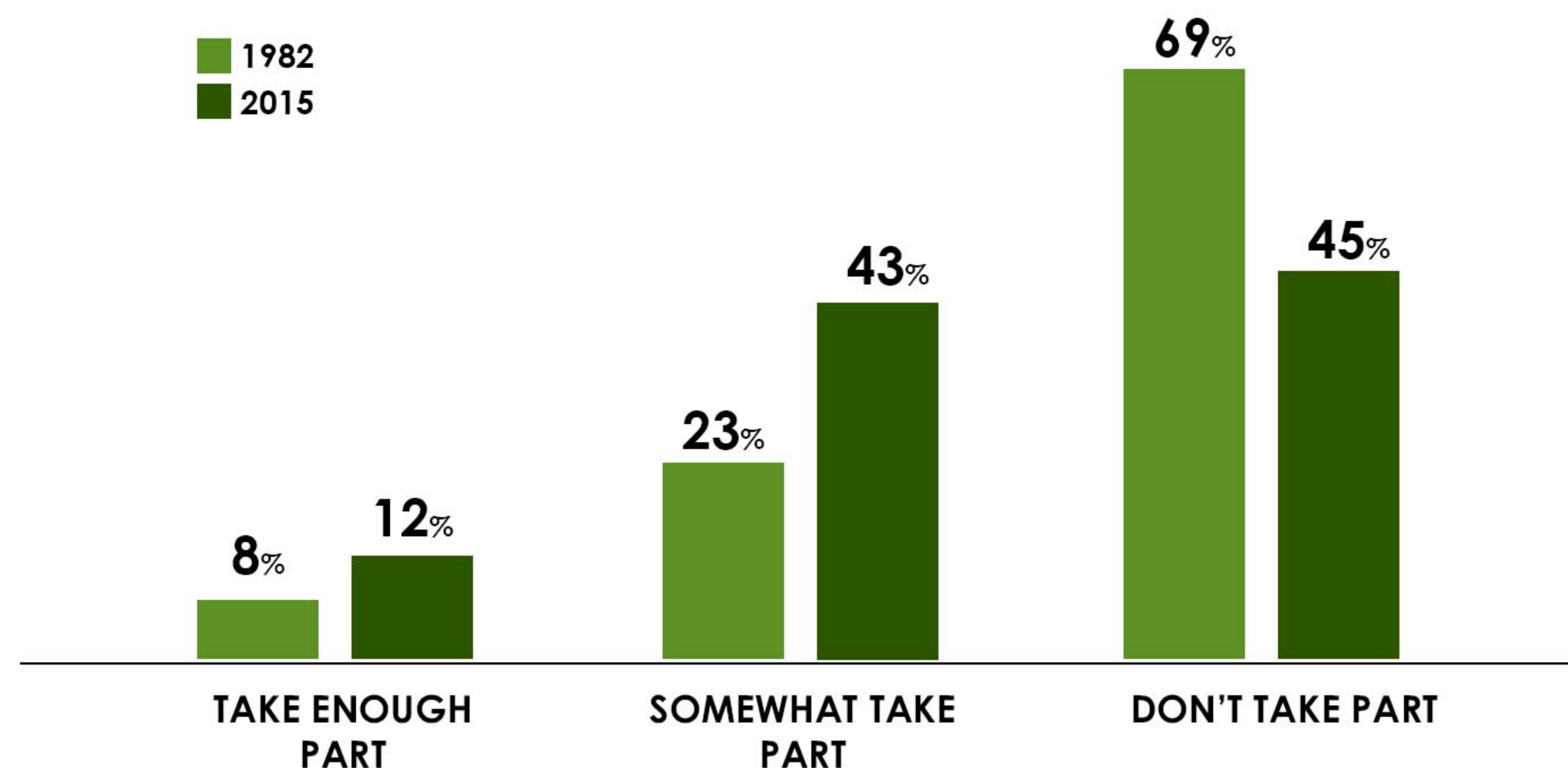
According to a Gallup Pakistan National Survey conducted in the year 1982 (33 years ago), 8% Pakistanis said they take enough part in politics, while 23% said that they somewhat take part in politics, and 69% said that they do not take part in politics.

Comparative Picture: This question was asked again in 2015 to enable a concrete comparison. In 2015, 12% respondents said that they take enough part in politics, while 43% said that they somewhat take part in politics and 45% said that they do not take part in politics.

Political participation among the Pakistani public seems to have increased since 1982, due to a possible increase in political awareness among the people and changes in the political landscape. The percentage of respondents claiming that they somewhat take part in politics has increased by 20% between 1982 and 2015, with a 24% decrease in those who do not take part in politics at all.

Fig 2.2.1.

Question: Some people take considerable interest in politics/elections e.g. they participate in a public meeting or procession, or make efforts for some party or a candidate, while other people take no interest in politics or voting. Do you take interest in politics?



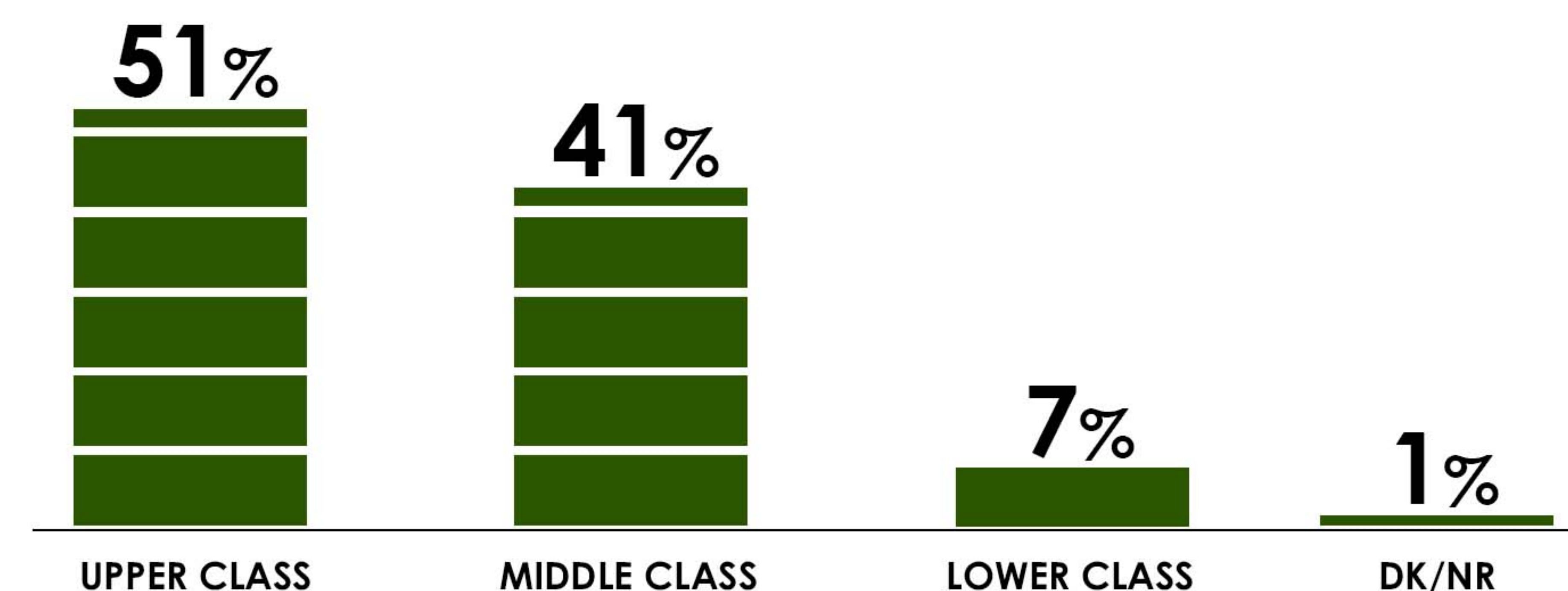
Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 51% respondents say that the MNA from their area belongs to the upper class.

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces who were aware of the party affiliation of their local MNA was asked, "Please tell, from an economic and social point of view, which class does the MNA in your area belong to? (Meaning in the upper class, middle class or lower class?)" In response to this question, 51% said that their MNA belongs to upper class, 41% said that their MNA belongs to middle class and 7% said that their MNA belongs to lower class. 1% did not respond.

Fig 2.2.2.

Question: : Please tell, from an economic and social point of view, which class does the MNA in your area belong to?
(Meaning, in the upper class, middle class or lower class?)



Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

TOPIC 2.3

VIEWS ON CURRENT STATE OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION/RELIGION IN PAKISTAN

87% BELIEVE THAT MINORITIES IN PAKISTAN HAVE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, RELIGIOUS EXPRESSION, AND EQUAL RIGHTS; 50% PAKISTANIS SEE THEMSELVES AS TRADITIONAL IN THEIR THINKING

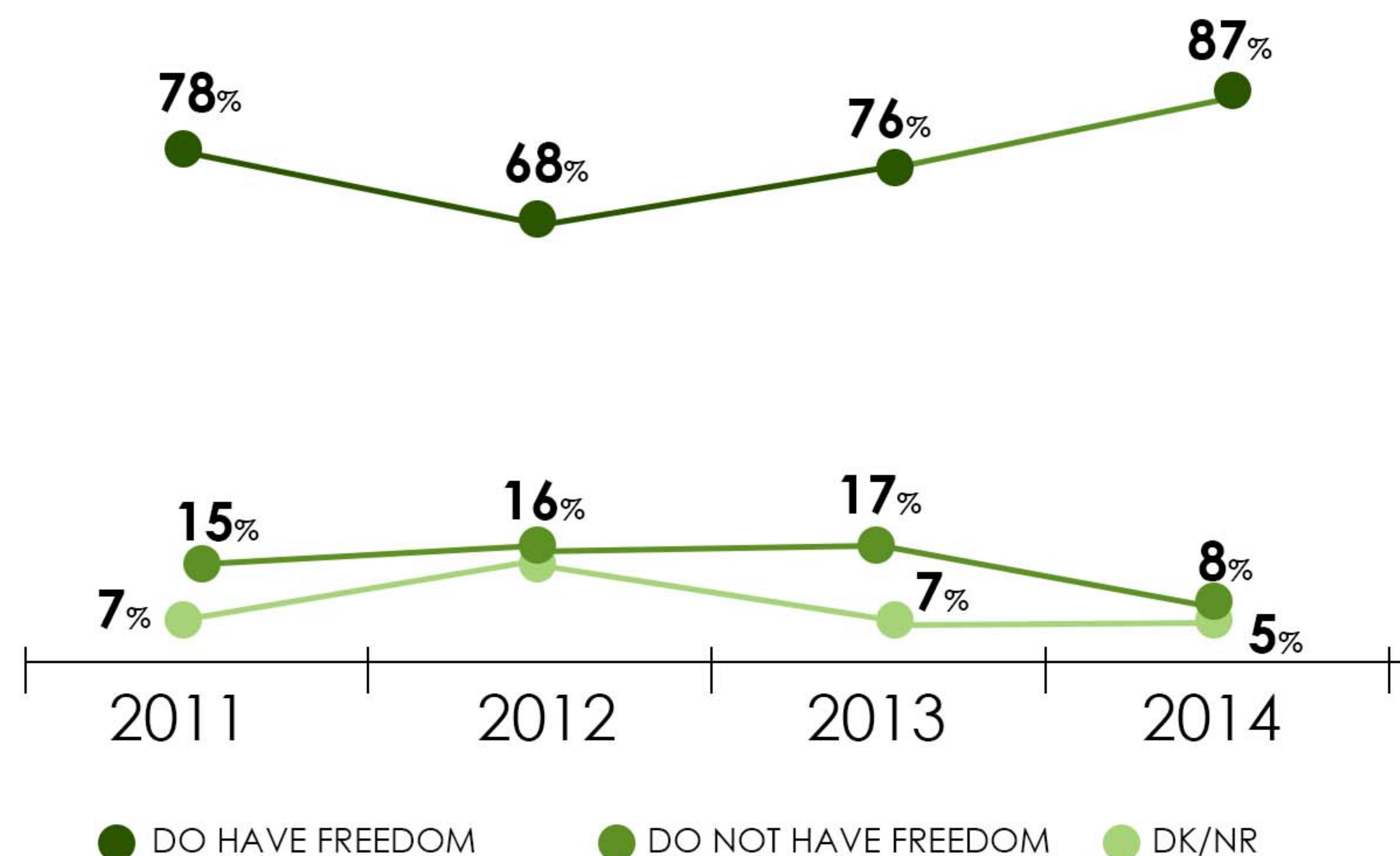
According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 87% Pakistanis believe that minorities in Pakistan have freedom of speech, freedom of religious expression, and equal rights; 8% Pakistanis disagree.

A nationally representative sample of adult men and women, from across the four provinces was asked, "Some people believe that the minority communities in Pakistan have freedom of speech, equal rights and freedom of religious expression. While others believe this is not true. What is your opinion?" In response to this question, 87% respondents said that minorities in Pakistan do have freedom of speech, freedom of religious expression and equal rights. On the other hand, 8% respondents said that minorities in Pakistan do not have these freedoms and equal rights, and 5% respondents did not respond.

This question was also asked in previous years. In 2011, 78% respondents believed that minorities had equal rights and freedoms, while 15% disagreed and 7% did not respond. In 2012, the percentage of respondents who said that minorities had equal rights and freedoms declined to 68%, compared to 16% who said this was not the case. Since 2012, the proportion of respondents who believe minorities have equal rights has been increasing again. In 2013, the percentage of respondents who said that minorities had equal rights and freedoms rose to 76%, compared to 17% who said this was not the case. Over the last four years, the highest percentage of respondents said that minorities have equal rights and freedoms in 2014 (87%).

Fig 2.3.1.

Question: Some people believe that the minority communities in Pakistan have freedom of speech, equal rights and freedom of religious expression. While others believe this is not true. What is your opinion



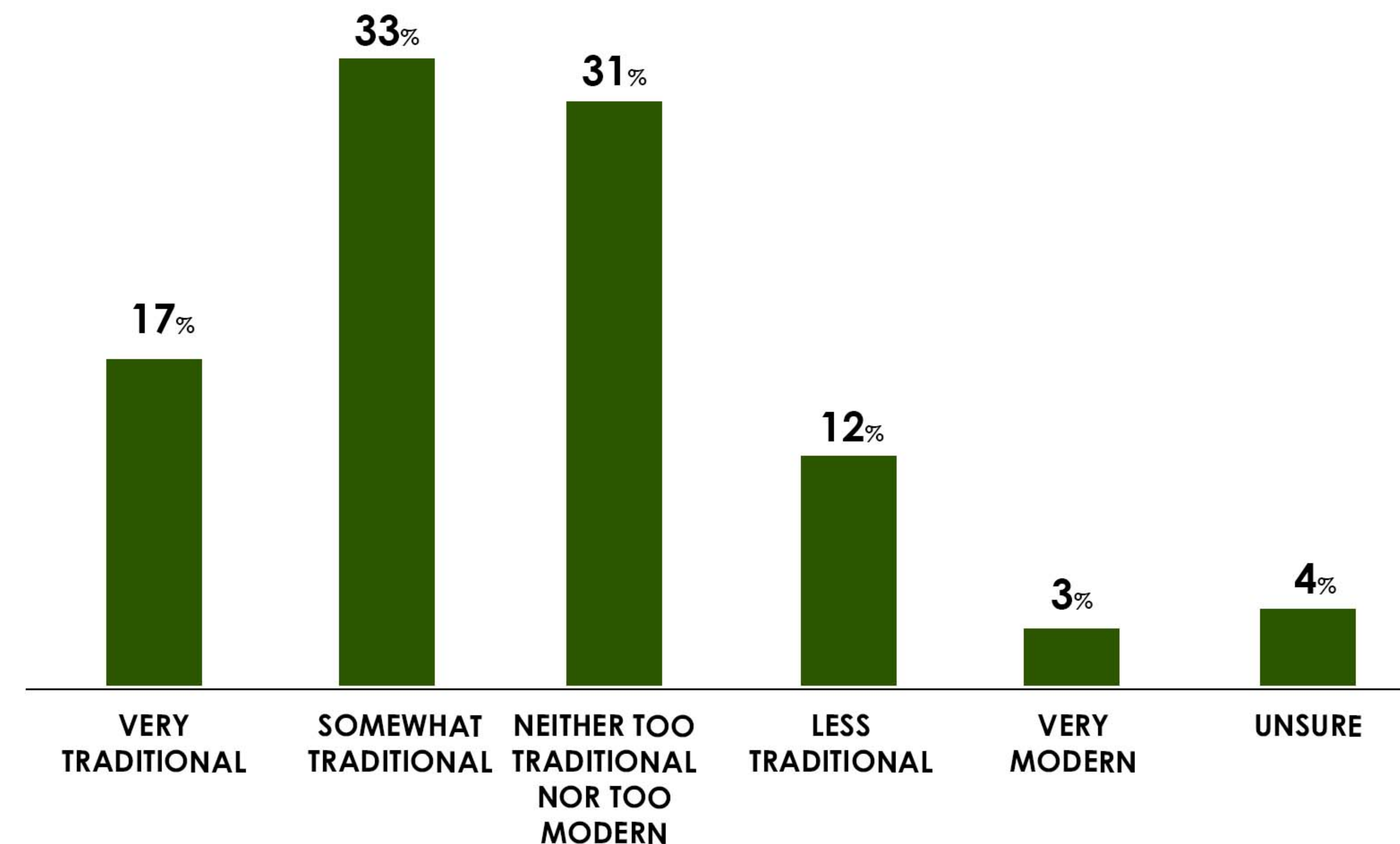
Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, majority of all Pakistanis (50%) claimed to be very or somewhat traditional, 31% said they are neither too traditional nor very modern, 15% see themselves as less traditional or very modern in their lifestyle including values and fashion whereas the remaining 4% were unsure.

A recent Gilani poll conducted by Gallup Pakistan shows that, majority of all Pakistanis (50%) claimed to be very or somewhat traditional, 31% said they are neither too traditional nor very modern, 15% see themselves as less traditional or very modern in their lifestyle including values and fashion whereas the remaining 4% were unsure.

Fig 2.3.2.

Question: In your view do you think you are more traditional or progressive regarding accepting new ideas and new fashion?



Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

VIEWS ON RULE OF LAW/DISCRIMINATION

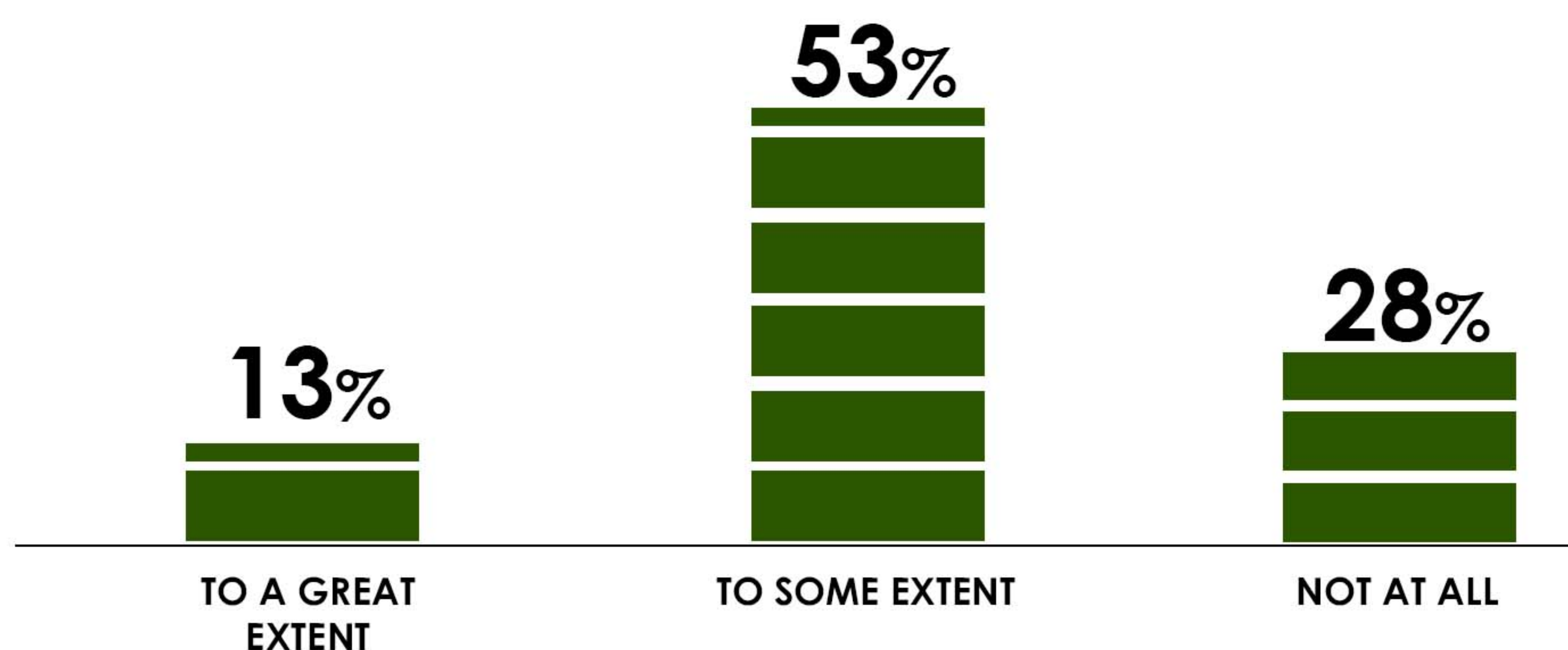
66% BELIEVE HUMAN RIGHTS ARE OBSERVED IN PAKISTAN; 63% ALSO BELIEVE WOMEN ARE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST; 37% SAY THERE IS NO 'EQUALITY BEFORE LAW' HERE

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, two thirds of Pakistanis (66%) believe human rights are observed in Pakistan to a great or some extent, but only six in ten believe there is equality before the law. When the respondents were read out a list of human rights it was seen that majority believe that all of those are followed in Pakistan: Right to Freedom of Religion (90%), Right to Freedom of Expression (78%), Right to Marriage with consent of the intending spouses (78%), Right to Freedom from Torture (64%), Right to Just and Favorable Remuneration (65%), Equality before the Law (61%).

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked "In your view, to what extent are human rights laws obeyed in Pakistan?" Thirteen percent (13%) believe they are obeyed to a great extent and the majority, 53%, of the respondents claimed human rights laws are observed to some extent, whereas, 28% think they are not at all followed in Pakistan. Interestingly a proportionately higher percentage of ruralites (71%) as compared to urbanites (57%) believe human rights laws are acted upon in Pakistan to a great or some extent.

Fig 2.4.1.

Question: In your view, to what extent are the human rights laws obeyed in Pakistan?



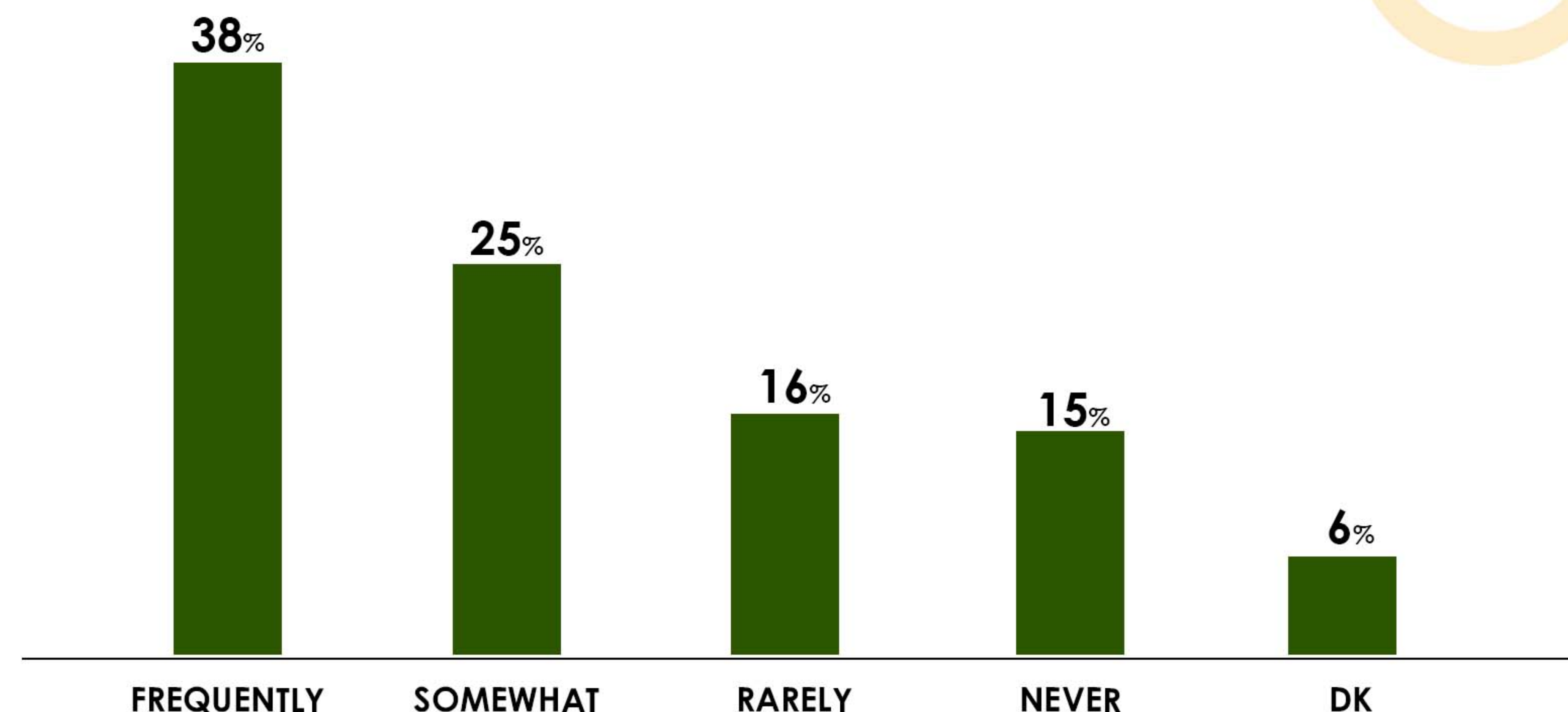
Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 63% believe that women are discriminated against in our country.

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked, "How frequently do you think women are discriminated against in Pakistan?" To this, 38% responded that women are discriminated against frequently, 25% said they were discriminated against sometimes, 16% said rarely, 15% said that women were never discriminated against, while 6% did not know.

Fig 2.4.2.

Question: : How frequently do you think women are discriminated against in Pakistan?



Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

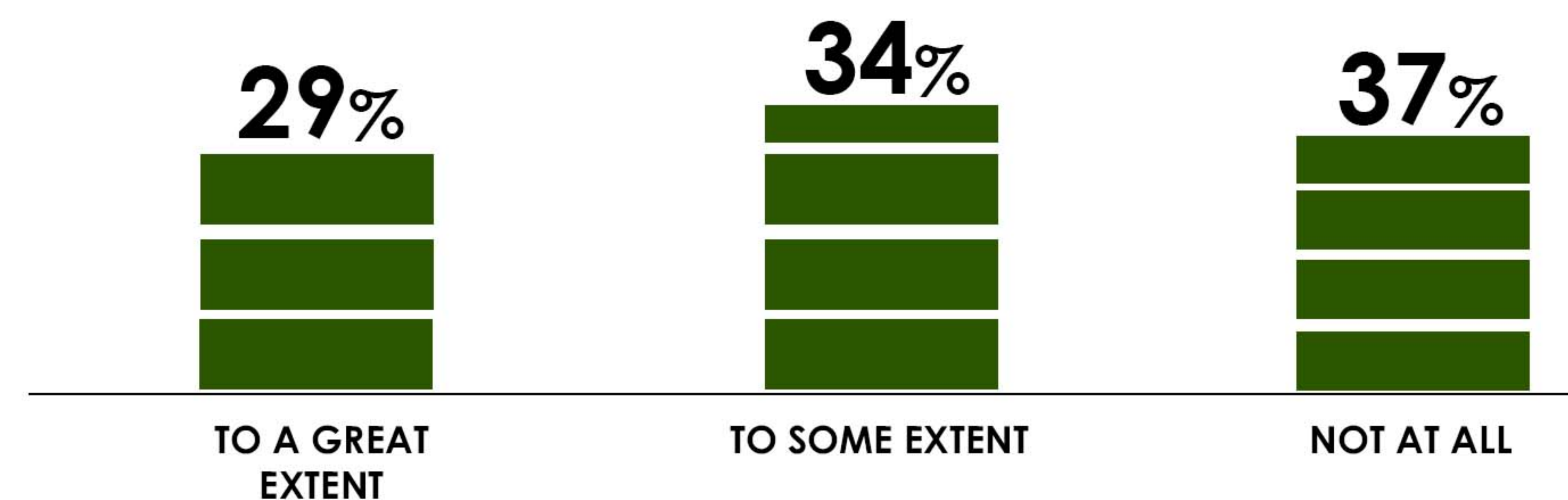
According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 37% Pakistanis feel equality before the law is not practiced in the country at all. The remaining are split between those who say it is Respected (29%) and those say it is Partially Respected (34%). Urban Pakistanis and those below 30 years of age appear most disillusioned with the state of equality before the law in the country, with 56% urban residents and 42% respondents under 30 years of age saying that this human right is not respected in Pakistan at all.

In a survey, a nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked the following question: "In your opinion, how far is the human right 'Equality Before The Law' respected in Pakistan?" While 37% respondents are of the opinion that this right is not respected in the country at all, another 34% feel that it is partially respected at best. Only 29% people feel that this right is respected and practiced in Pakistan.

A detailed analysis of the survey shows that there is a sharp difference of opinion between rural and urban residents in this regard, with 56% urban residents saying there is no equality before the law in the country as compared to only 28% rural dwellers who share the same opinion. Furthermore, while only 11% urban residents said equality before the law is respected in Pakistan, as many as 38% rural residents were of this opinion. It can also be seen that younger Pakistanis are more disillusioned with the state of equality before the law. 42% respondents below 30 year of age think that there is no implementation of this right in the country as compared to only 28% Pakistanis above 50 years of age who share this opinion.

Fig 2.4.3.

Question: In your opinion, how far is the human right 'Equality before the Law' respected in Pakistan?



Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)



SECTION THREE

VIEWS ON SELECTED SOCIAL ISSUES

TOPIC 3.1
POVERTY

39% BELIEVE PAKISTAN IS POORER THAN ITS NEIGHBOURS

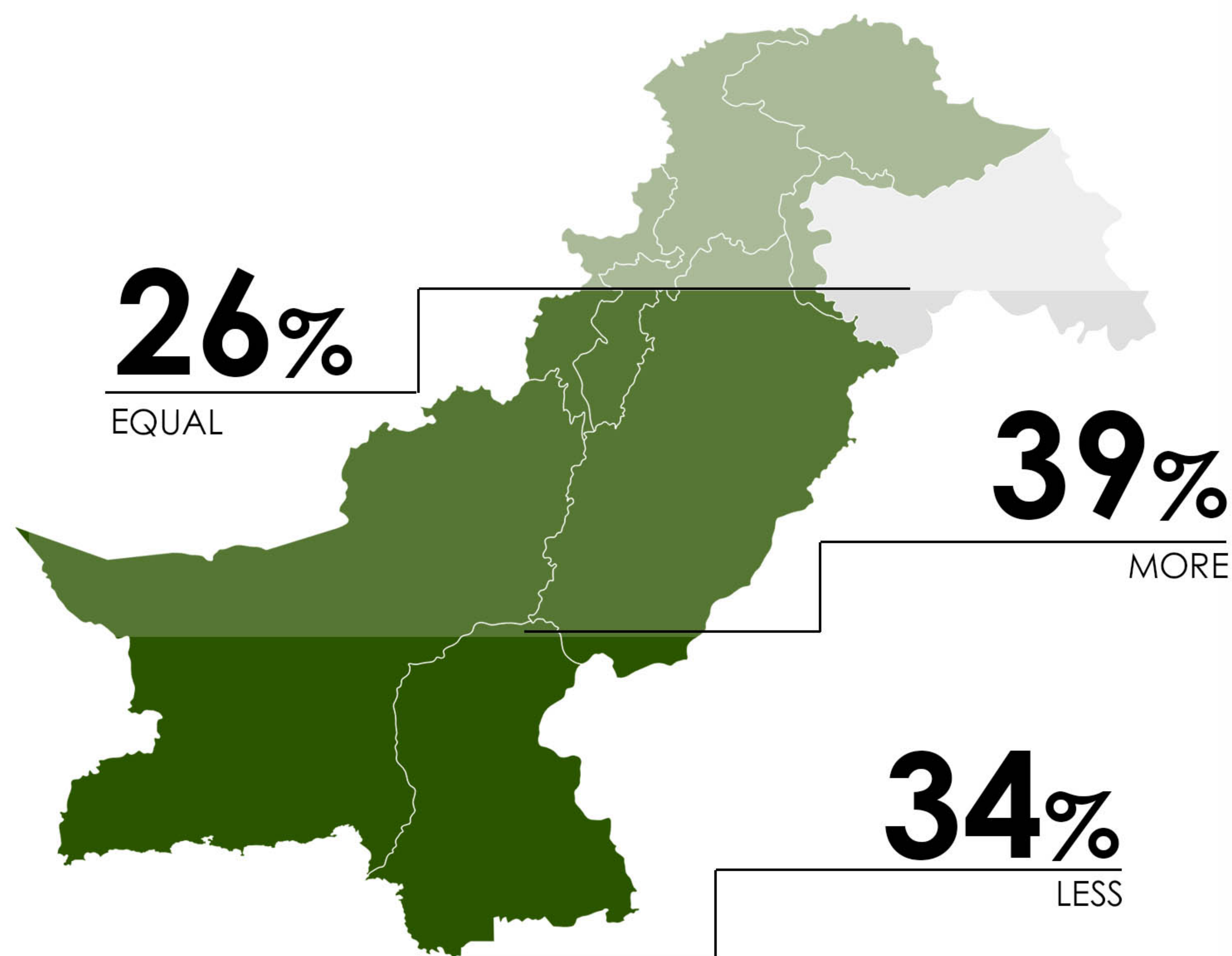
Respondents were asked to give their views on selected social issues including poverty, unemployment, education, extremism and corruption. Following are their views:

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 39% Pakistanis believe that the extent of poverty is greater in Pakistan compared to its neighbour countries while 35% believe that it is less and 26% believe that it is the same.

A nationally representative sample of adult men and women from across the four provinces was asked, "Is the extent of poverty in Pakistan compared to its neighbours (India, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Nepal) more, less or equal in your opinion?" In response to this question, 39% said that poverty is comparatively greater in Pakistan, 35% said that it is less while 26% said that poverty levels in these countries are approximately the same.

Fig 3.1

- **Question: Is the extent of poverty in Pakistan compared to its neighbours (India, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Nepal) more, less or equal in your opinion**



Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

TOPIC 3.2
UNEMPLOYMENT

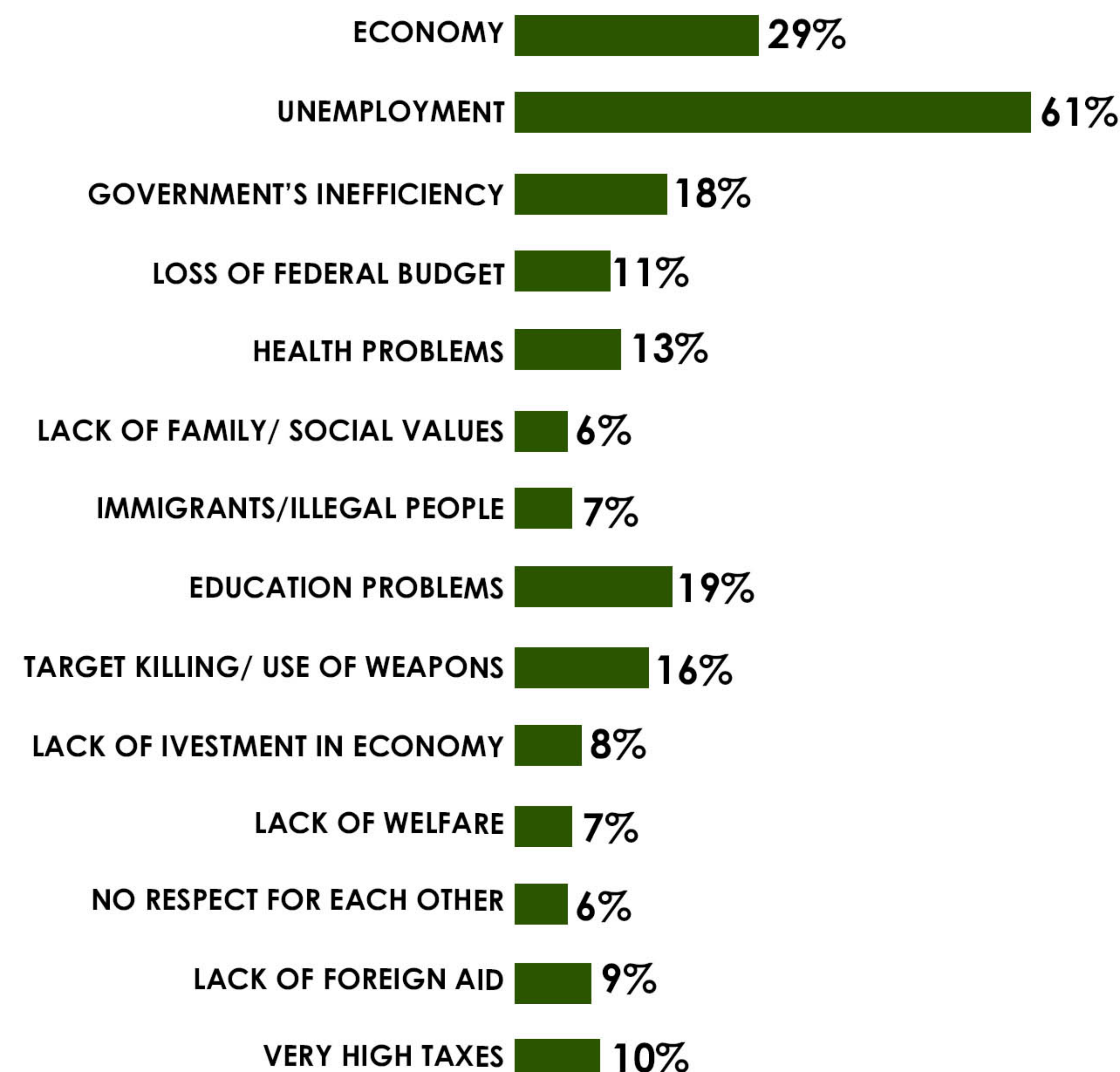
61% BELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT IS THE BIGGEST PROBLEM IN PAKISTAN; THE BIGGEST REASON FOR IT IS LACK OF SIFAARISH

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 61% Pakistanis believe unemployment is the biggest problem today; 29% say the same about the economy.

A nationally representative sample of adult men and women, across the four provinces was asked, "In your opinion, what is the biggest problem today?" Responding to this, 29% said the economy, 61% said unemployment, 18% said government inefficiency, 19% said problems relating to education and 16% said target killing and use of weapons. 13% of the respondents mentioned health problems. Others include loss of federal budget and government loans (11%), lack of social values (6%), immigrants and illegal people (7%), lack of investment in economy (8%) and lack of welfare (7%). Furthermore, 6% mentioned lack of respect for others was a major problem today and 9% said lack of foreign aid. 10% of the respondents considered high

Fig 3.2.

Question: In your opinion, what is the biggest problem today?



Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

TOPIC 3.3
EDUCATION

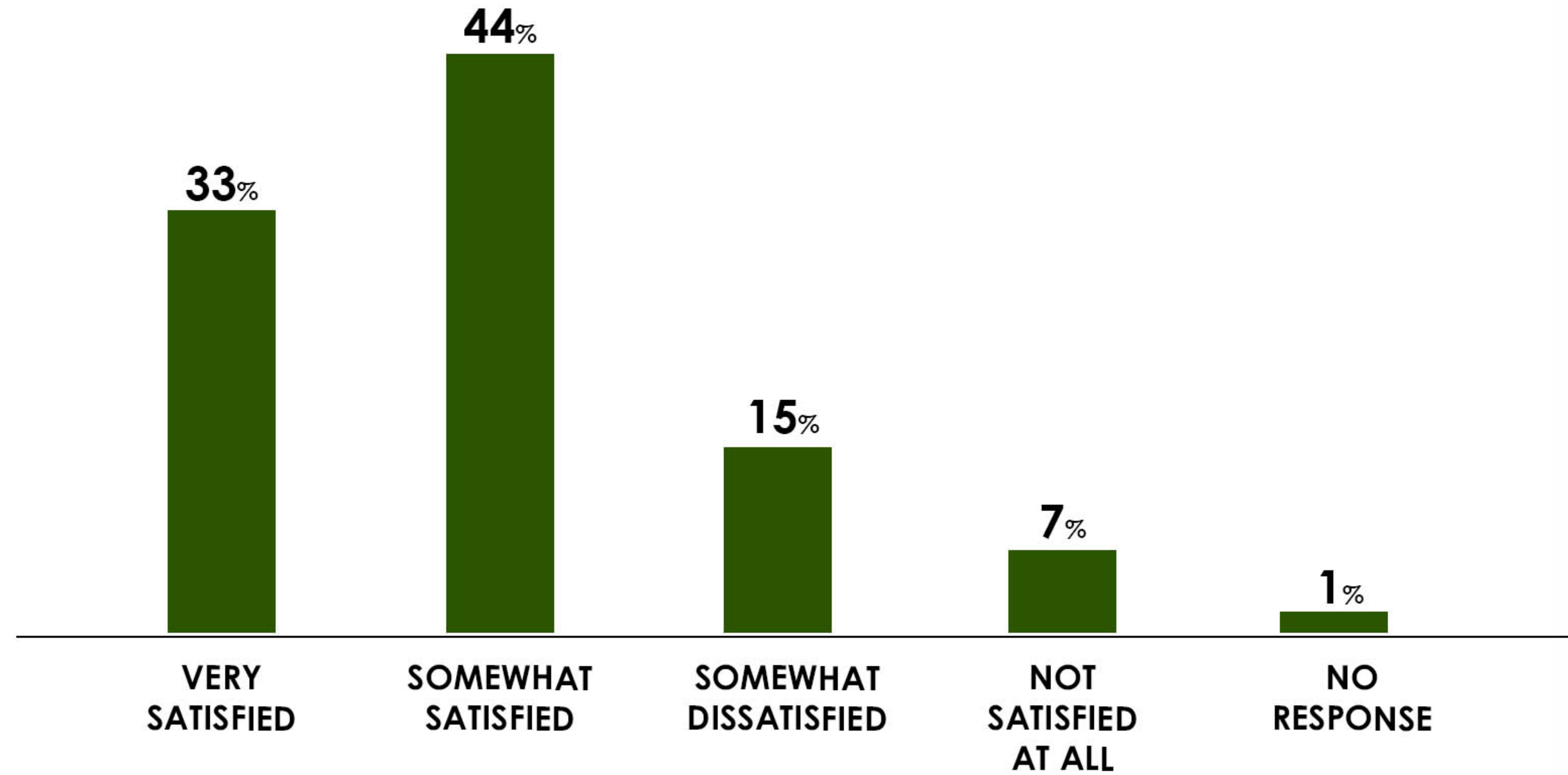
**77% ARE SATISFIED WITH STANDARD OF EDUCATION IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS;
56% SAY UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IS MORE IMPORTANT FOR BOYS; 32% SAY
LACK OF EDUCATION IS THE BIGGEST PROBLEM FACED BY WOMEN**

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 33% of the respondents whose children attend government schools said that they were very satisfied by their standard of education and 44% said that they were somewhat satisfied.

A nationally representative sample of adult men and women from across the four provinces who send their children to public schools was asked, "With regards to the government school(s) that your children attend, please tell the extent to which you are satisfied by their standard of education." In response to this question, 33% of the respondents said that they were very satisfied by their standard of education, 44% said that they were somewhat satisfied while 15% said that they were somewhat dissatisfied and 7% were not satisfied at all, however 1% did not respond.

Fig 3.3.1

Question: With regards to the government school(s) that your children attend, please tell the extent to which you are satisfied by their standard of education?



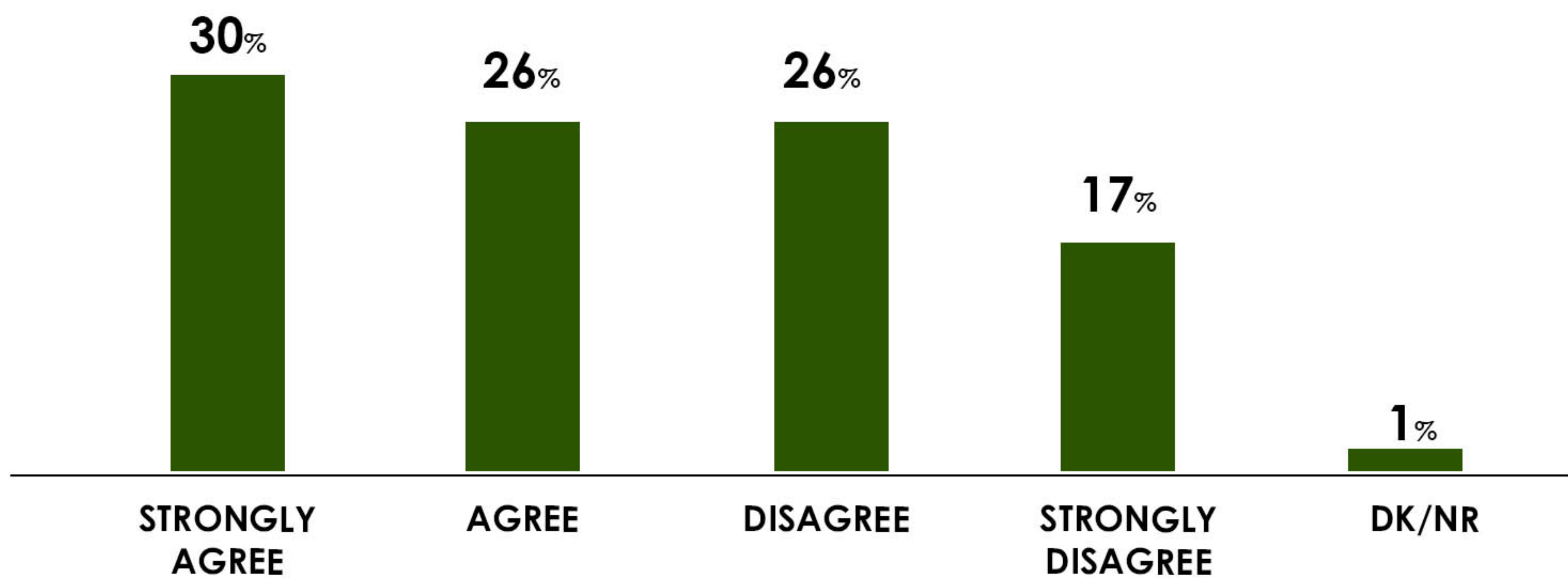
Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 56% of the respondents believe that university education is more important for boys than for girls; 43% disagree with this.

A nationally representative sample of adult men and women, from across the four provinces was asked the extent to which they agree with the following statement, "University education is more important for boys than girls." In response, 30% strongly agreed with the statement, 26% agreed with it, 26% disagreed with it and 17% strongly disagreed with the statement. 1% did not respond.

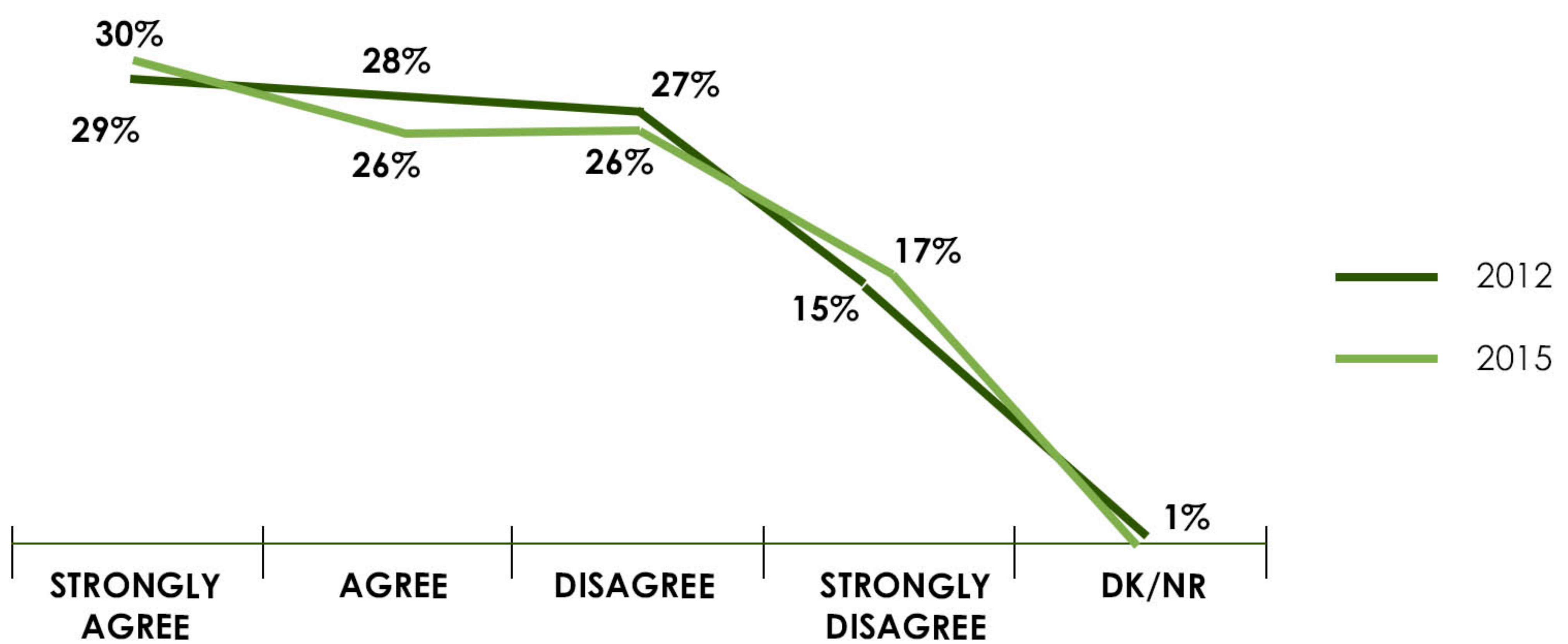
Fig 3.3.2.

Question: To what extent do you agree with this statement: 'University education is more important for boys than girls?'



Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

This question was also asked previously in August 2012. The general trend in public opinion has remained relatively consistent during the course of these three years. Those who strongly believe that university education is more important for boys than for girls increased from 29% in August 2012 to 30% in August 2015. Those who 'agree' with the statement however decreased slightly from 28% to 26% during these three years. Likewise, those who disagree with the statement decreased from 27% to 26% and those who strongly disagree with the statement increased from 15% to 17%. 1% did not respond in August 2012.



Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

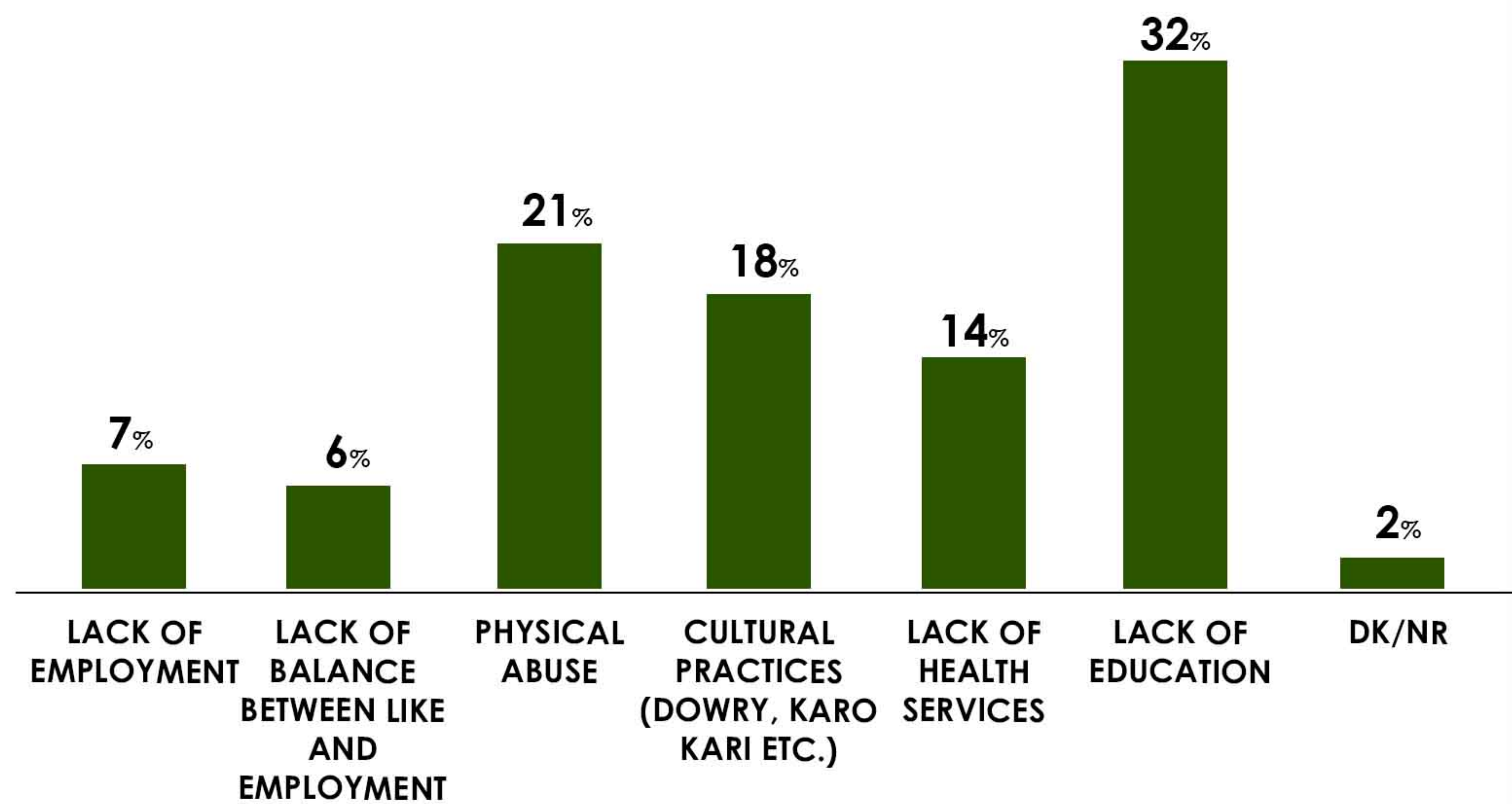
According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 32% of Pakistanis think the biggest problem being faced by women today is the lack of education.

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces was asked. In your opinion, what is the biggest problem being faced by women today? Responding to this, 32% said lack of education, 21% said physical abuse, 18% said cultural practices (karo kari, dowry etc.), 14% said lack of health services, 7% said lack of employment and 6% said lack of balance between family life and employment. However, 2% did not give a response.

It is interesting to note that men (30%) and women (35%) both see the lack of education as the biggest problem being faced by women today. However, the awareness of lack of education being a problem is higher amongst the young with 33% seeing it as the biggest problem and only 24% of the elderly seeing it as the biggest problem. There is also not much difference between urban and rural localities, with 33% of people in rural areas identifying lack of education as the biggest problem and 31% in urban areas identifying lack of education as the biggest problem being faced by women today.

Fig 3.3.3

Question: In your opinion, what is the biggest problem being faced by women today?



Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

TOPIC 3.4 EXTREMISM

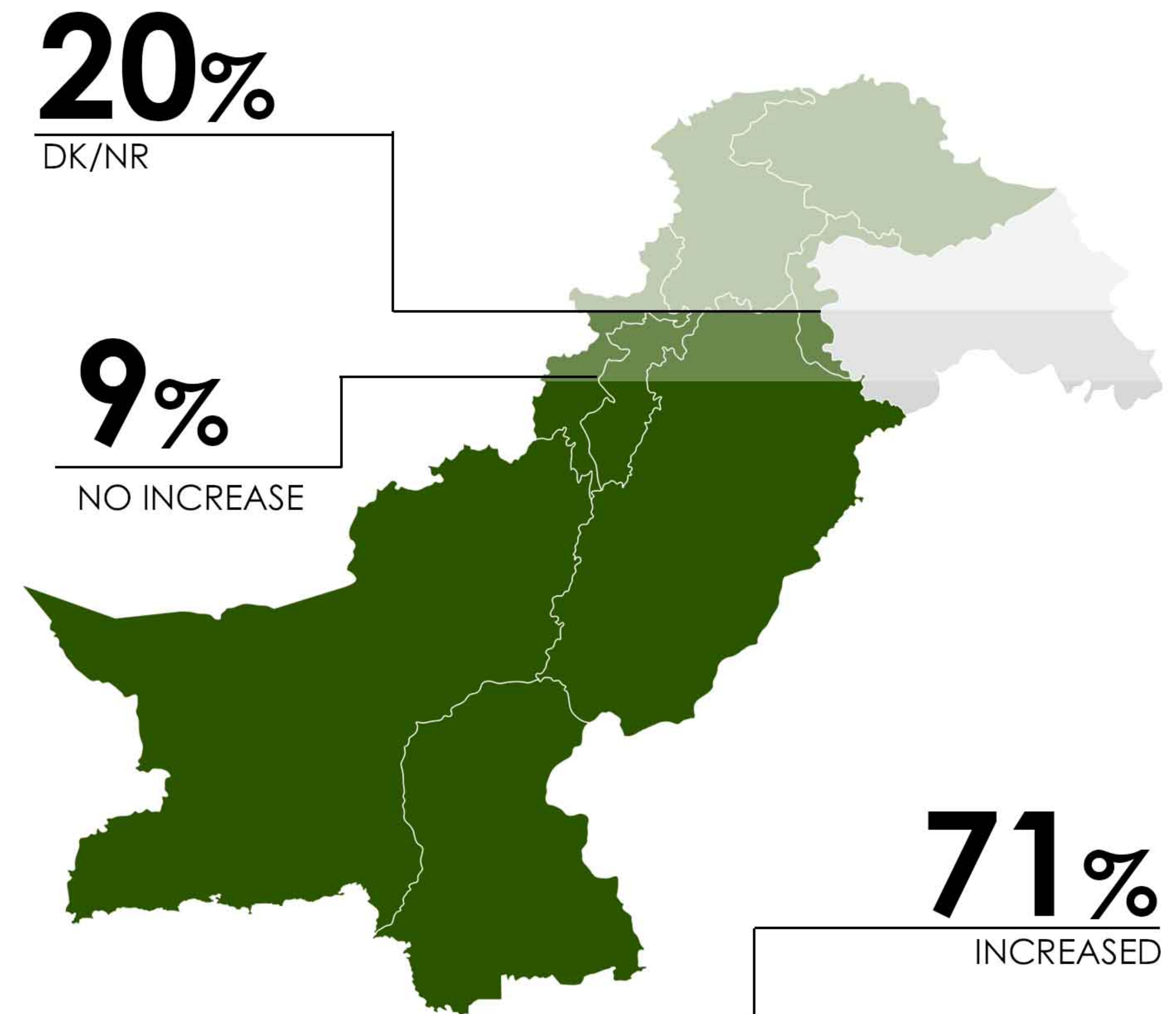
71% SAY RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM HAS INCREASED IN THE LAST TWO DECADES

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, a significant majority of Pakistanis (71%) say that religious extremism in Pakistan has increased in the last two decades.

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces was asked. After analyzing the last two decades please tell us how has the religious extremism increased? Responding to this, 30% said that there has been a great increase, 41% said that there has been some increase and 9% responded saying there is no increase. 20% did not give a response.

Fig 3.4

Question: After analysing the last two decades please tell us how has the religious extremism increased?



Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

TOPIC 3.5
CORRUPTION

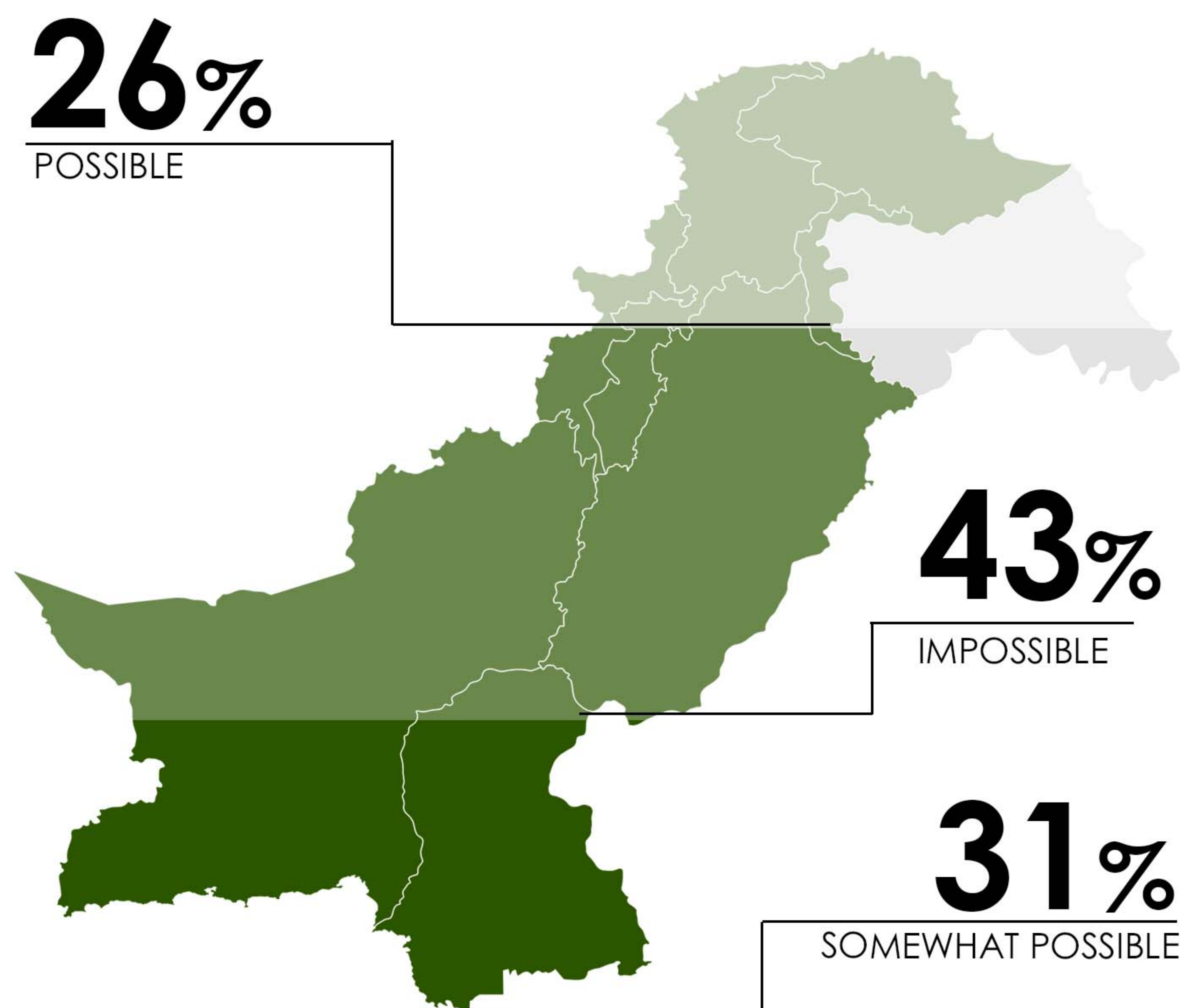
43% THINK IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GET WORK DONE IN PAKISTAN WITHOUT ILLEGITIMATE MEANS; 60% NOT SATISFIED WITH NAWAZ GOVERNMENT'S EFFORT TO CURB CORRUPTION

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 43% Pakistanis think it is impossible to get work done from government departments without illegitimate means.

A nationally representative sample of adult men and women, from across the four provinces was asked, "Mr. Akram is a businessman. He often needs work done from government departments for the success of his business. Do you think it is possible that he can get his work done without bribery and recommendations?" Responding to this question, 26% Pakistanis said it is possible to get his work done without illegitimate means, 31% said it is somewhat possible and 43% said it is impossible

Fig 3.5.1

Question: Mr. Akram is a businessman. He often needs work done from government departments for the success of his business. Do you think it is possible that he can get his work done without bribery and recommendations?



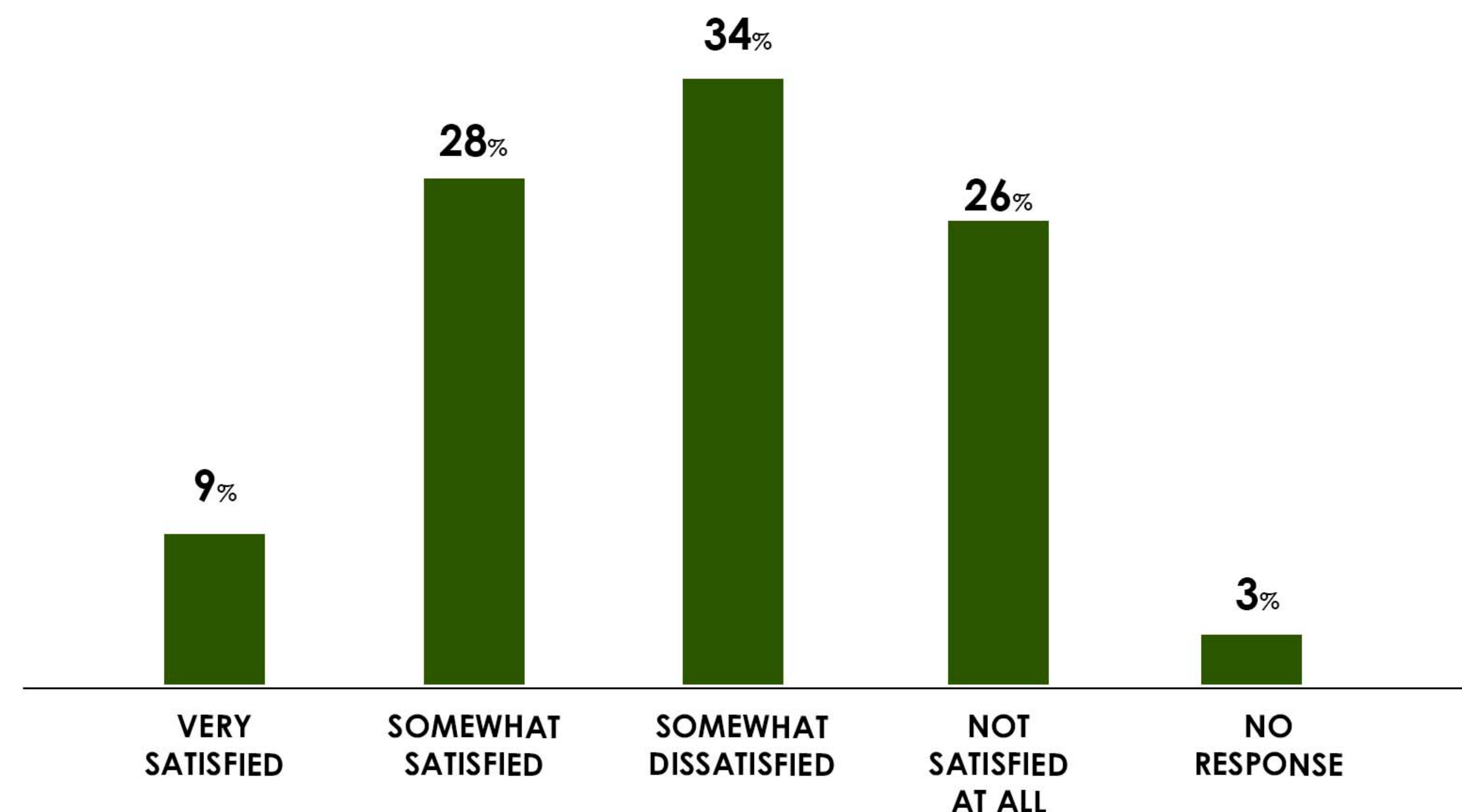
Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

According to a Gilani Research Foundation Survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, 60% Pakistanis are not satisfied with the performance of the Nawaz government (federal and provincial) in ending corruption; 37% are satisfied.

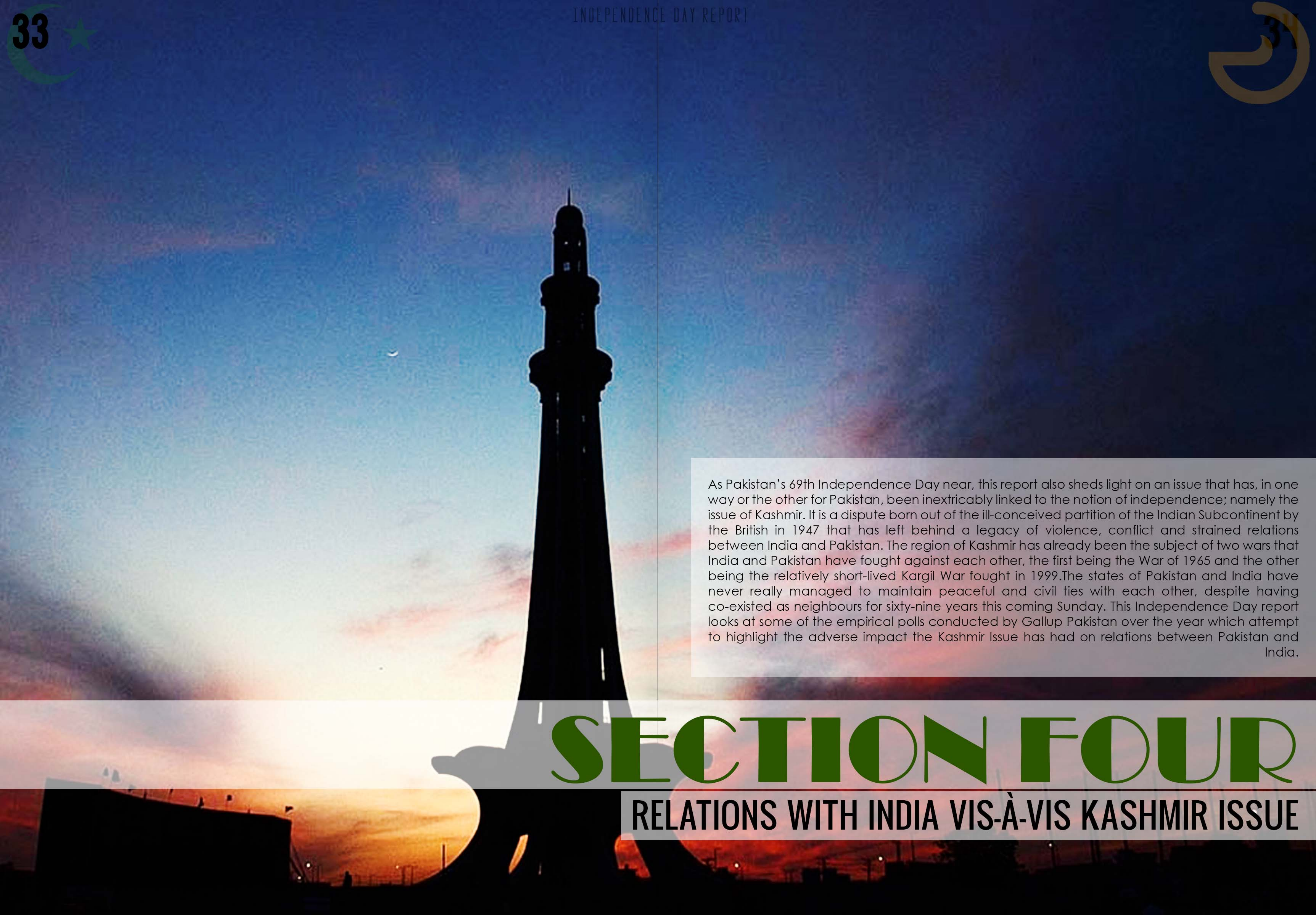
A nationally representative sample of adult men and women, from across the four provinces was asked, "How much satisfied are you with the performance of Nawaz government in ending corruption?" In response to this question, 9% respondents said they are very satisfied, 28% said they are somewhat satisfied, 34% are not very satisfied, while 26% are not satisfied at all and 3% did not respond.

Fig 3.5.2

Question: How much satisfied are you with the performance of Nawaz government in ending corruption?



Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)



As Pakistan's 69th Independence Day near, this report also sheds light on an issue that has, in one way or the other for Pakistan, been inextricably linked to the notion of independence; namely the issue of Kashmir. It is a dispute born out of the ill-conceived partition of the Indian Subcontinent by the British in 1947 that has left behind a legacy of violence, conflict and strained relations between India and Pakistan. The region of Kashmir has already been the subject of two wars that India and Pakistan have fought against each other, the first being the War of 1965 and the other being the relatively short-lived Kargil War fought in 1999. The states of Pakistan and India have never really managed to maintain peaceful and civil ties with each other, despite having co-existed as neighbours for sixty-nine years this coming Sunday. This Independence Day report looks at some of the empirical polls conducted by Gallup Pakistan over the year which attempt to highlight the adverse impact the Kashmir Issue has had on relations between Pakistan and India.

SECTION FOUR

RELATIONS WITH INDIA VIS-À-VIS KASHMIR ISSUE

TOPIC 4.1

VIEWS ON TRUST IN INDIANS

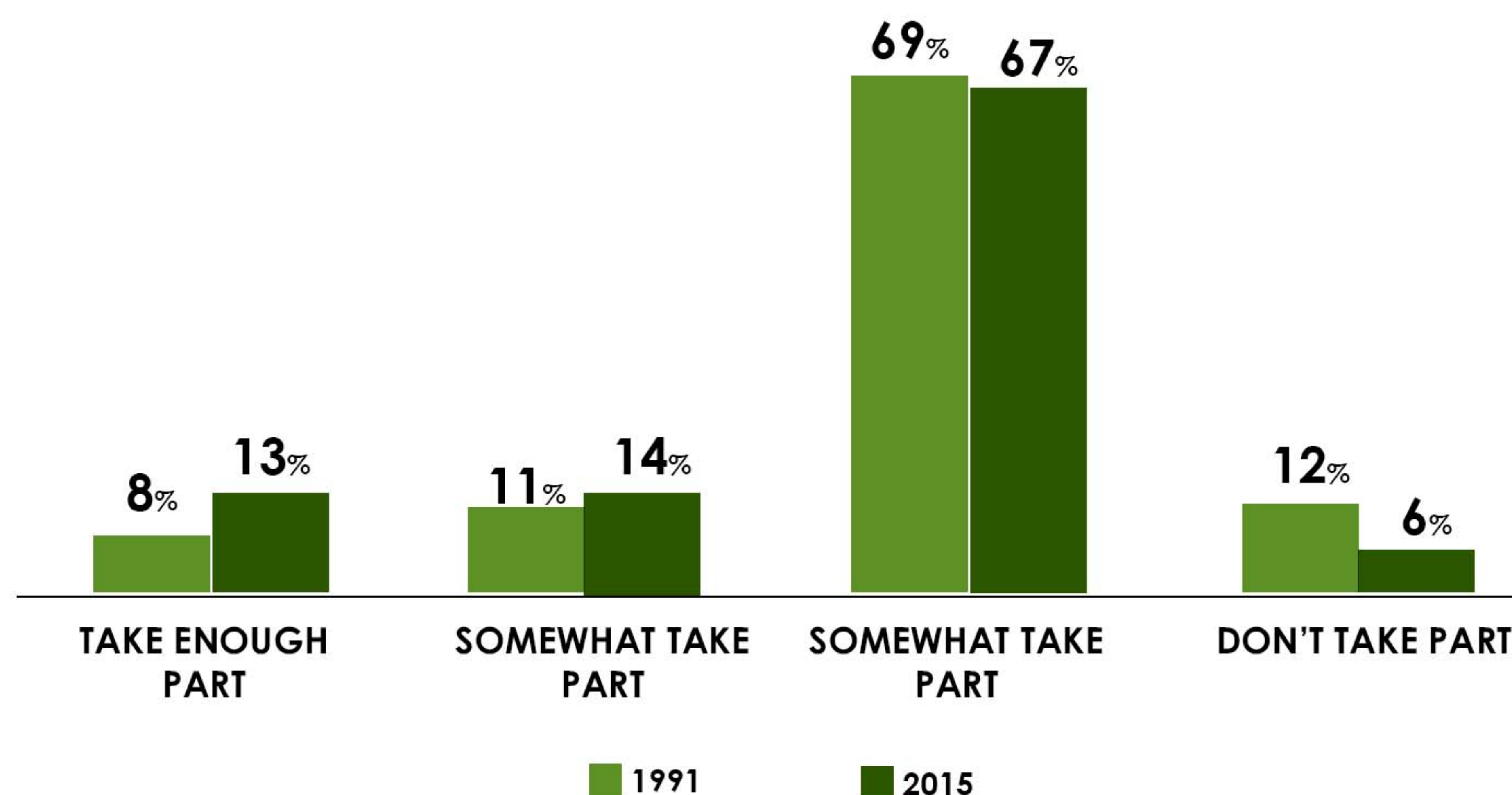
ONLY 8% ADULT PAKISTANIS WERE TRUSTFUL OF THE INDIANS

According to a Gallup Pakistan National Survey conducted in the year 1991 (24 years ago), only 3% Pakistanis said that the Indians are very trustworthy. 5% said that they are somewhat trustworthy, 11% were indifferent while 29% said that they are not trustworthy. Another 40% said that the Indians are not trustworthy at all and 13% did not respond.

The question was asked again in 2015 to enable a solid comparison and to observe the trend in public opinion. In 2015, only 3% respondents said that they trust the Indians a lot, 10% said that they somewhat trust them, 14% were indifferent and 29% said that they did not trust the Indians. A further 38% said that they did not trust the Indians at all and 6% did not respond. Public opinion has remained consistent over the years with a minor increase in trust in the Indians. Overall, there has been a 5% increase in respondents who said they trust the Indians and a 3% increase in respondents who claimed to be indifferent. Following the same trend, there has been a 2% decrease in respondents who said they do not trust the Indians.

Fig 4.1

Question: How much trust do you place in Indians?



Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

TOPIC 4.2

PUBLIC OPINION ON IMPORTANCE OF RESOLUTION OF KASHMIR ISSUE FOR ESTABLISHING PEACE WITH INDIA

(PAST – PRESENT AND FUTURE)

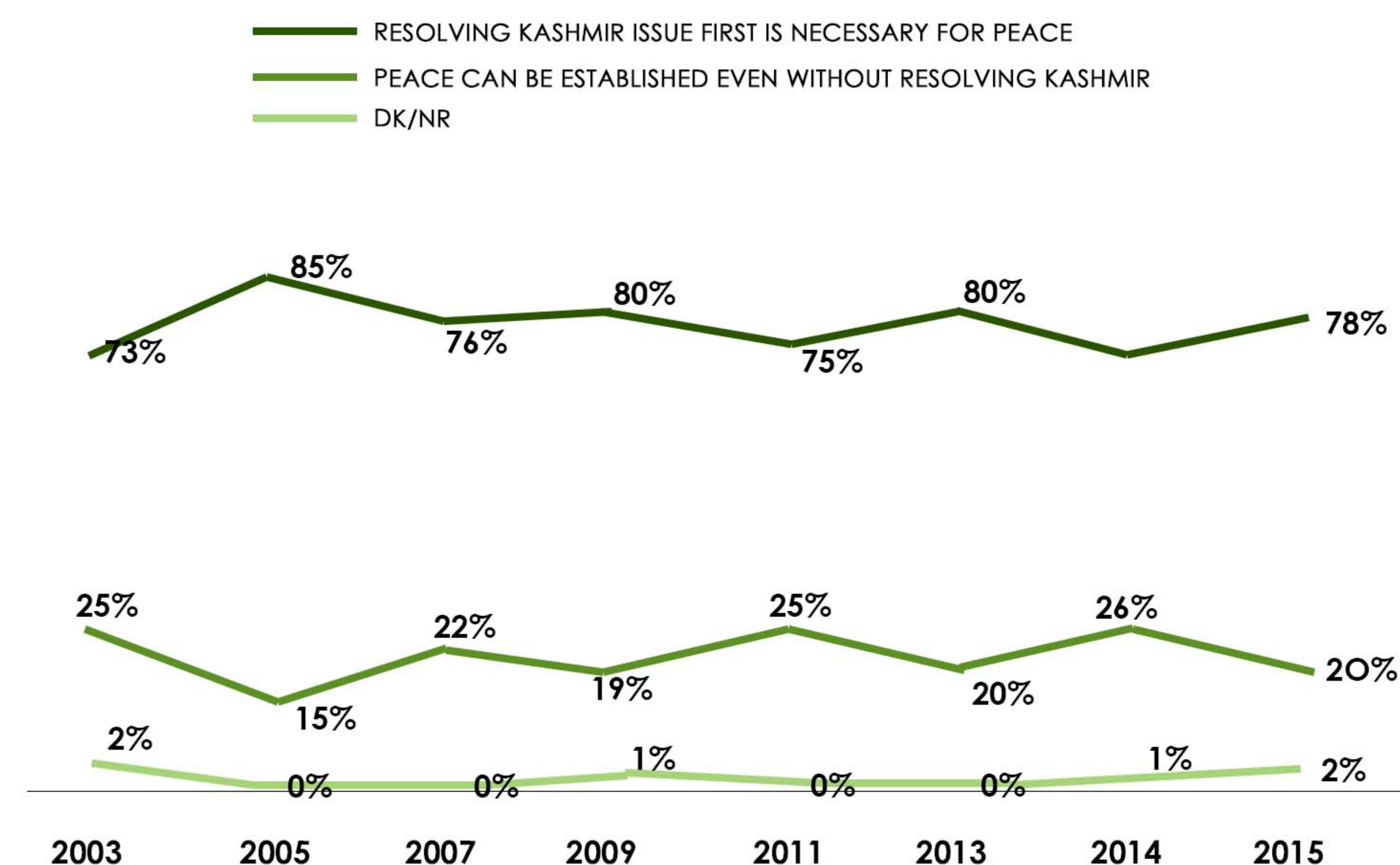
DOMINANT MAJORITY OF PAKISTANIS (73%) FEEL THAT RESOLVING THE KASHMIR ISSUE IS NECESSARY FOR ESTABLISHING PEACEFUL RELATIONS WITH INDIA

According to a Gallup Pakistan National Survey conducted in the year 2003 (12 years ago) respondents were asked if they felt that resolving the Kashmir issue is necessary for establishing peaceful relations with India. In response 73% had said that resolving the Kashmir issue is necessary for establishing peace with India and 25% said that peace can be established even without resolving Kashmir issue. 2% did not respond.

The question was also asked in 2015 to enable a more holistic comparison. In 2015, 78% said that Kashmir issue must be resolved to establish peace with India and 20% said that resolving Kashmir issue is not necessary. 2% did not respond. Public perception regarding Kashmir issue has remained largely the same between 2003 and 2015. There has, however, been a 5% increase in respondents who said that the Kashmir issue must be resolved to have peace with India. Likewise there has been a 5% decrease in those who said that solving the Kashmir issue is not necessary.

Fig 4.2

Question: In your opinion is it necessary to resolve Kashmir issue first in order to establish peace with India or can there be peace even without it?



Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

TOPIC 4.3

PUBLIC VERDICT ON MAINTAINING TIES WITH INDIA

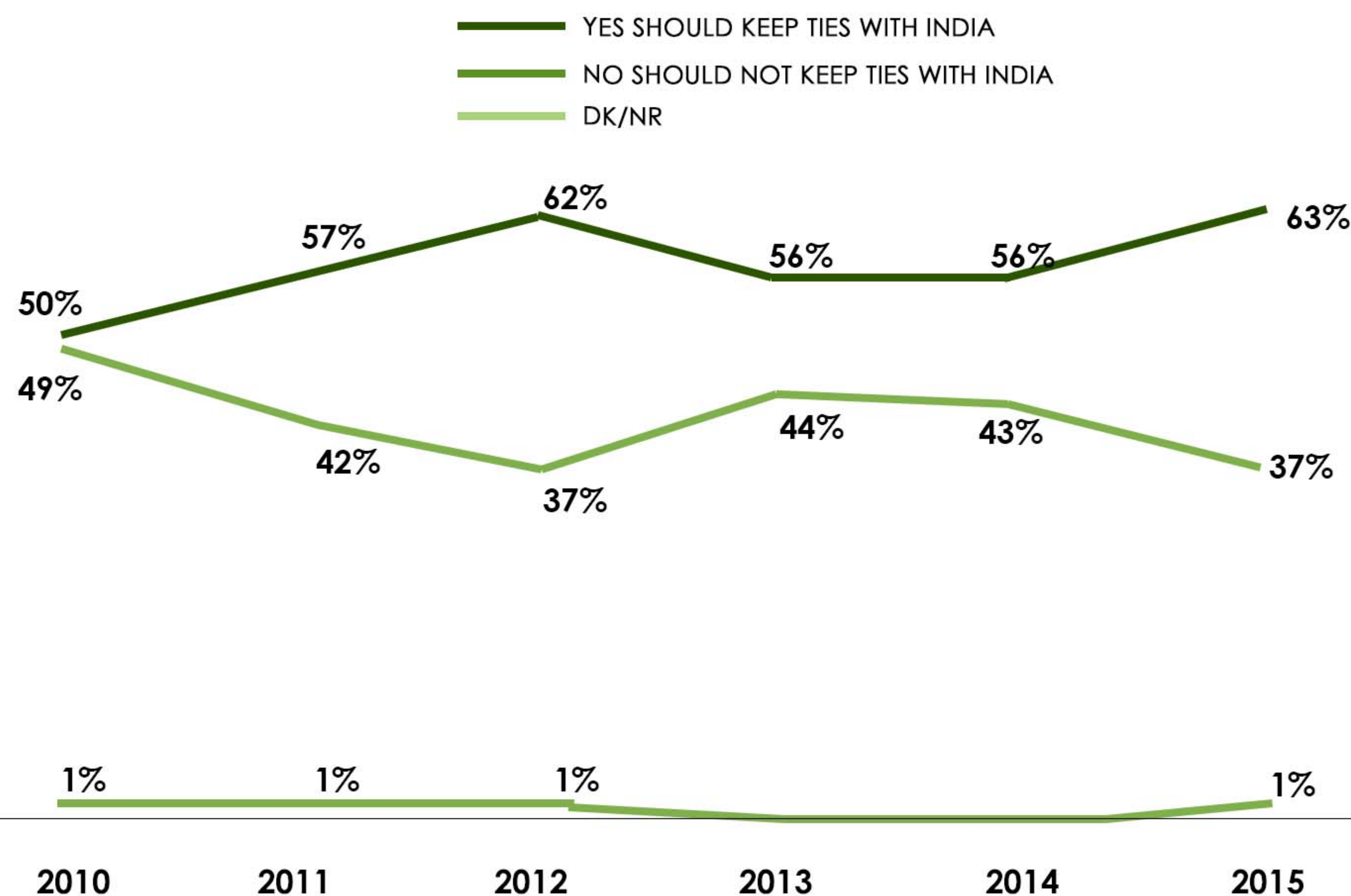
MAJORITY PAKISTANIS (63%) STATE THAT PAKISTAN SHOULD KEEP TIES WITH INDIA EVEN BEFORE THE KASHMIR ISSUE IS RESOLVED

A nationally representative sample of adult men and women, from across the four provinces was asked, "In your opinion, should Pakistan keep ties with India on any level before the issue of Kashmir is solved or not?" In response to this question, 63% respondents said that Pakistan should keep ties with India even before the Kashmir issue is solved, while 37% respondents believe that Pakistan should not keep ties with India at all until the Kashmir issue has been solved.

This question has also been asked previously during the past five years. In 2010 public opinion was split almost equally, with 50% respondents saying that ties with India should be maintained anyway and 49% disagreeing. Since 2010, there has been a decrease in those respondents who believe that ties with India should not be maintained until the Kashmir issue is solved. In 2011, 57% respondents said that ties should be kept while 42% disagreed. In 2012 an even larger number of respondents said that ties should be maintained (62%), while 37% disagreed. In 2013 and 2014, there was once again an increase in public opinion that held that ties with India should not be kept until Kashmir issue was resolved. In 2013, 56% respondents said that ties should be kept while 44% disagreed. In 2014, 56% respondents said that ties should be kept while 43% disagreed. In 2015, there has once again been an increase in the percentage of respondents who believe that ties should be maintained before Kashmir issue is solved (63%), with opposing opinion falling to 37% again.

Fig 4.3

Question: In your opinion, should Pakistan keep ties with India on any level before the issue of Kashmir is solved or not?



Source: Gallup Pakistan National Survey (covering 4 provinces and Urban/Rural areas)

TOPIC 4.4

VIEWS ON RESOLUTION OF THE KASHMIR ISSUE

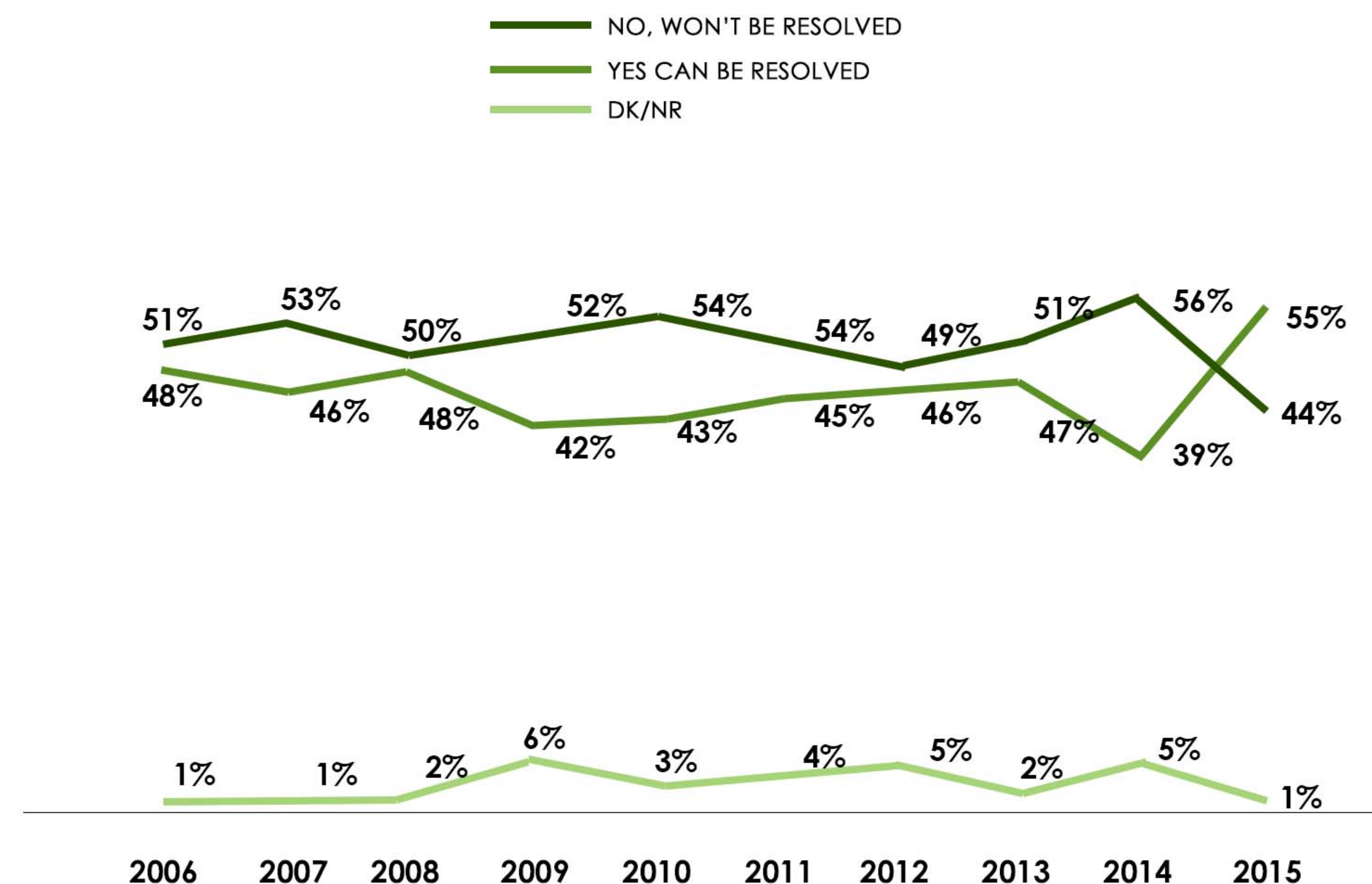
IN 2015, MAJORITY PAKISTANIS (55%) FELT THAT THE KASHMIR ISSUE COULD BE RESOLVED IN THEIR LIFETIME

According to a Gallup Pakistan National Survey conducted in the year 2006 (9 years ago) respondents were asked if they felt that the Kashmir Issue could be resolved in their lifetime. 48% said that the issue could be resolved in their lifetime, 51% said it could not. 1% did not respond.

The question was also asked in 2015 to enable a more holistic comparison. In 2015, 55% said that Kashmir issue could be resolved in their lifetime and 44% said that it could not be resolved. 1% did not respond. Public perception regarding Kashmir issue has changed only slightly between 2006 and 2015. There has been a 7% increase in respondents who said that the Kashmir issue can be resolved in their lifetime. Likewise there has been a 7% decrease in those who said that the Kashmir issue cannot be resolved in their lifetime.

Fig 4.4

Question: In your opinion can the Kashmir issue be resolved in your lifetime?





METHODOLOGY



METHODOLOGY

This Report is based on a number of Nationally Representative Surveys Gallup Pakistan has conducted over the past few years. Most of the surveys had below Profile . For more details on specific Questions and their Sample Profile , Gallup Pakistan can be contacted at : isb@gallup.com.pk

Sample size: 1500- 2500 Households
(18+ Males and Females)

Coverage: National Cross Section
All Pakistan Urban and Rural

BREAKDOWN

PROVINCIAL BREAKDOWN:

	Weighted
Punjab	58%
Sindh	24%
KPK	14%
Balochistan	5%

LOCATION BREAKDOWN:

	Weighted
Large Cities (over 2 million)	
Medium Cities (over half million)	33%
Towns (Population 5000 plus)	
Villages	67%

Sampling Method: Multi Stage Stratified Sampling

Error Margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

Interview Mode: Face to Face In home Using Paper and Pencil Interviews

Gallup Pakistan adheres to ESOMAR/WAPOR Code of Ethics of Opinion and Marketing Research (form more details please see detailed methodology)

Disclaimer:

Gallup Pakistan is not related to Gallup Inc. headquartered in Washington D.C. USA. We require that our surveys be credited fully as Gallup Pakistan (not Gallup or Gallup Poll). We disclaim any responsibility for surveys pertaining to Pakistani public opinion except those carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association. For details on Gallup International Association see website: www.gallup-international.com

Gallup Pakistan has conducted this poll according to the ESOMAR Code of Ethics and internationally recognized principles of scientific polling. The results in this Report do not represent views held by the authors or Gallup Pakistan. The results only represent public opinion, computed on the basis of views expressed by anonymous respondents selected through the procedure outlined in the Methodology section of this Report.

Gallup Pakistan has provided this data in the public interest and gratis. It cannot be held liable, contractually or otherwise, to the users of this data.