

DEATH PENALTY SURVEY



GALLUP
PAKISTAN



DEATH PENALTY SURVEY

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This assessment report was prepared by Gallup Pakistan.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GENERAL

According to this survey, public opinion on death penalty in Pakistan remained relatively consistent with a majority believing in using death penalties to deter other potential criminals from crime and as a punishment for the offenders. Breakdowns in public opinion according to location, gender and provinces however revealed some differences. In all four provinces, public opinion remained rigid and consistent with respondents in KPK advocating for death penalties in almost all hypothetical situations in the greatest numbers. Other provinces tended to exhibit lesser consistency in their opinion. In the gender breakdown, differences in male and female opinion arose particularly when there was a gender related issue involved in the crime (e.g. a woman killing her husband because of domestic abuse). Lastly, there were very predictable differences between rural and urban areas with a greater number of respondents in rural areas endorsing death penalties in any situation as compared to respondents in urban areas.

1.1 DEATH PENALTIES IN PAKISTAN

OVERWHELMING MAJORITY BELIEVES IN THE EXECUTION OF DEATH PENALTIES FOR SERIOUS OFFENCES

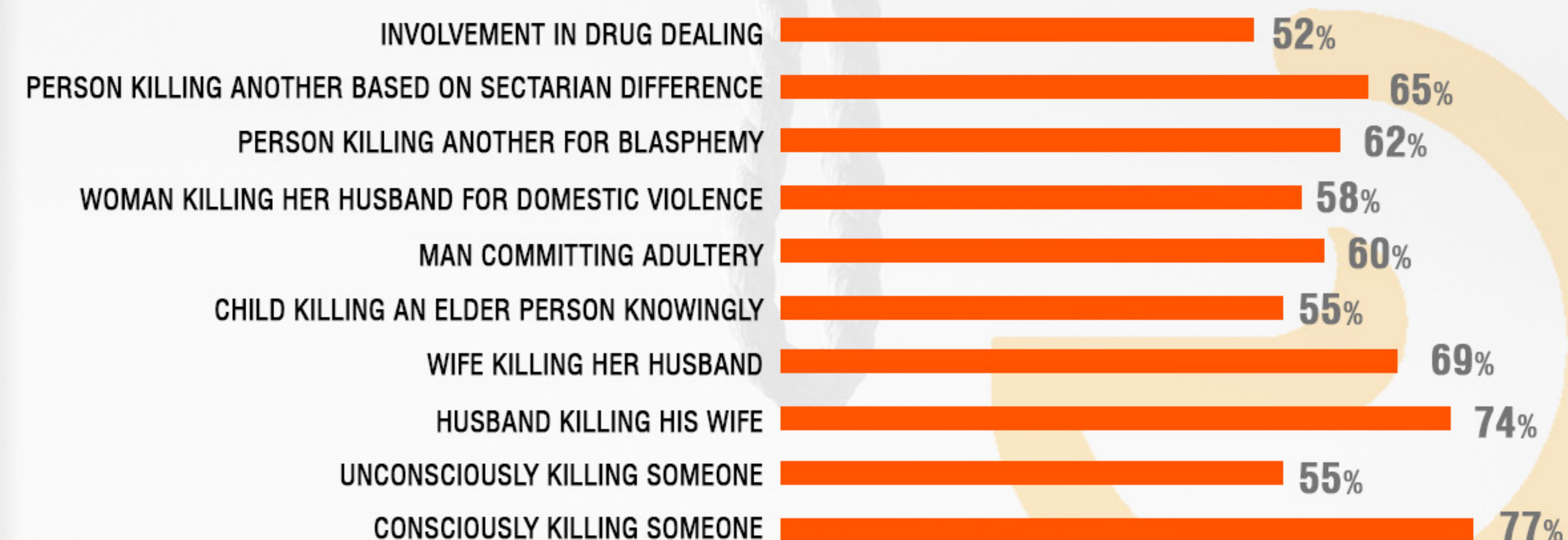
78% of the respondents believed that death penalties should be executed in Pakistan while **20%** believed that death penalties should not be executed. The latter believed that even criminals who have committed serious offences should only be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment. 1% of the interviewees did not respond.

According to the provincial breakdown, a sweeping majority of Balochis (**96%**) said that they believe death penalties should be given in Pakistan, followed up by **89%** of the respondents in KPK, **77%** in Sindh and **75%** in Punjab saying that death penalties should be executed. Balochis are thus seen to be the most ardent supporters of the execution of death penalty in Pakistan.

Furthermore according to the rural-urban breakdown, **81%** of the respondents in rural areas and **72%** of the respondents in urban areas said that death penalties should be given to serious criminals.

A list of different offences was read out to the respondents. Respondents' opinions regarding the criminals' respective punishments were as follows

SHOULD BE GIVEN DEATH PENALTY



2.1- KILLING SOMEONE ELSE CONSCIOUSLY

MAJORITY BELIEVES IN IMPOSING A DEATH SENTENCE ON THE OFFENDER

A large majority of respondents (78%) believed that a person consciously killing another person should be sentenced to a death penalty while 15% believed that he/she should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment and 7% believed that he/she should be imprisoned with rigorous work. 1% did not respond.

According to the provincial breakdown, 92% of the respondents in Balochistan said that a death penalty should be implemented for a person who consciously killed another person. The same response was given by 83% of the respondents in KPK, 77% in Punjab and 75% in Sindh.

2.2- KILLING SOMEONE ELSE UNCONSCIOUSLY

MORE THAN HALF THE RESPONDENTS BELIEVED IN SENTENCING THE OFFENDER TO A DEATH PENALTY

When the above question (2.1) was changed slightly to ask respondents about the punishment that should be given to a person who killed another person *unconsciously*, the percentage of respondents who believed that a death penalty should be given dropped to 55% while those who believed that the offender should be imprisoned for a lifetime increased to 28% and 17% believed that he/she should be sentenced to imprisonment with rigorous work. 1% did not respond.

According to the provincial breakdown, respondents in Balochistan changed their opinion most drastically from the previous question with only 7% saying that a death penalty should be given. This was followed by 56% of the respondents in Punjab, 59% in Sindh and 60% in KPK.

According to the rural-urban breakdown more than half the respondents (58%) in rural areas said that a death penalty should be given whereas less than half respondents in urban areas (49%) believed that a death penalty should be given.

2.3- HUSBAND KILLING HIS WIFE

LARGE MAJORITY BELIEVES IN EXECUTING THE HUSBAND

74% of the respondents believed that a husband who had killed his wife should be sentenced to a death penalty while 17% believed that he should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment and 9% believed that he should be imprisoned with rigorous work.

The gender breakdown did not show visible differences as 74% of the males and 73% of the females said that the husband should be sentenced to a death penalty.

2.4- WIFE KILLING HER HUSBAND

MAJORITY BELIEVES IN EXECUTING THE WIFE

When the crime situation in this question was changed from the previous question (2.3) such that it involved a wife killing her husband rather than the husband killing his wife, the number of respondents who believed that the woman should be sentenced to death penalty decreased from 74% to 69%. Thus the gender of the offender seems to have an impact on public opinion regarding the punishment that should be imposed for the offence.

23% of the respondents believed that the woman should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment and this figure is greater than the percentage of respondents who believed that the guilty husband should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment. In short, when the offender was a woman (the wife), public opinion shifted, with fewer respondents stating that she should be executed and more respondents saying that she should be imprisoned for life. 8% of the respondents said that the accused wife should be imprisoned with rigorous work.

Unsurprisingly, the gender breakdown also showed a greater difference with 72% of the males and 65% of the females stating that the offender should be executed. Moreover, there was also a difference in the urban-rural breakdown with 75% of the respondents in rural areas and 56% of the respondents in urban areas believing that the woman should be given a death penalty.

2.5- A CHILD KILLING AN ELDER PERSON KNOWINGLY

MORE THAN HALF THE RESPONDENTS BELIEVE THAT THE CHILD SHOULD BE EXECUTED

55% of the respondents said that the child who had knowingly killed an elderly person should be sentenced to a death penalty while 33% believed that the child should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment and 12% believed that the child should be imprisoned with rigorous work. 1% did not respond.

In the urban rural breakdown, there was a greater difference in opinion with 61% of the respondents in rural areas and 42% of the respondents in urban areas saying that the child should be given a death penalty.

2.6- COMMITTING ADULTERY WITH A WOMAN

MAJORITY OF 60% BELIEVES IN EXECUTING THE MAN

60% of the respondents said that a man who had been committing adultery with a woman should be given a death penalty while 29% believed that he should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment and 11% said that he should be imprisoned with rigorous work. 1% did not respond.

2.7- WOMAN KILLING HER HUSBAND FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

SLIGHT MAJORITY OF 58% BELIEVES IN EXECUTING THE WOMAN

More than half the respondents (58%) believed that a woman, who killed her husband on the pretext of domestic violence, should be sentenced to death penalty while 28% believed that she should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment and 13% said that she should be imprisoned with rigorous work.

The gender breakdown showed minor difference with 60% of the male respondents and 56% of the female respondents saying that the woman should be sentenced to death.

The provincial breakdown showed greater difference with only 19% of the respondents in Balochistan saying that the woman should be sentenced to death while the same response was given by 52% of the interviewees in Sindh, 61% in KPK and 63% in Punjab.

2.8- ONE PERSON KILLING ANOTHER ON THE PRETEXT OF BLASPHEMY OF THE PROPHET (SAW):

MAJORITY OF 62% BELIEVES IN EXECUTING THE OFFENDER

62% of the respondents believed that a person who killed another for saying blasphemous words about the Prophet (SAW) should be executed while 27% believed that he/she should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment and 10% believed that he/she should be imprisoned with rigorous work. 1% did not respond.

The rural-urban breakdown showed greater discrepancy in results with 69% of the respondents in rural areas and 46% of those in urban areas saying that a person who killed another person for reasons of blasphemy should be sentenced to death.

2.9- ONE PERSON KILLING ANOTHER BASED ON SECTARIAN DIFFERENCE

MAJORITY OF 65% BELIEVES IN GIVING THE OFFENDER A DEATH PENALTY

65% of the respondents opined that a person who killed another person based on an issue of sectarian difference should be sentenced to a death penalty while 26% believed that he/she should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment and 9% believed that he/she should be imprisoned with rigorous work.

2.10- INVOLVEMENT IN SELLING DRUGS

APPROXIMATELY HALF THE RESPONDENTS BELIEVE IN EXECUTING THE OFFENDER

52% of the respondents answered that a person who has been involved in selling drugs should be sentenced to death penalty while 33% said that he/she should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment and 14% said that he/she should be imprisoned with rigorous work. 1% did not respond.

3- FAULTS IN PAKISTAN’S LEGAL SYSTEM

MAJORITY NEVERTHELESS BELIEVES IN IMPLEMENTING DEATH PENALTIES

Respondents were presented with a scenario involving two main strands of opinions that are generally held regarding the implementation of death penalties. Given the flaws in the system (such as being prone to power influences) 85% of the respondents still believed that death penalties should be executed in Pakistan while 14% said that there should be no death penalties in Pakistan and 1% did not respond.

4- REPERCUSSIONS OF THE DEATH PENALTY

MAJORITY BELIEVES IN DEATH PENALTY BEING USED TO SERVE AS A LESSON FOR OTHER CRIMINALS

Respondents were presented with another scenario regarding possible consequences of the death penalty. 83% of the respondents believed that a death sentence would serve as a lesson for other criminals in society while 16% believed that a death penalty would not necessarily deter people from crime. 1% did not respond.

ANALYSIS*Disclaimer: This is a short note reflecting the author's own subjective opinion.*

Pakistan is one of the few countries in the world (alongside USA, China, Saudi Arabia and Iran) where death penalty is not only legal but where the highest rate of executions also takes place. Although a moratorium had been placed on executions since 2008, it was lifted as of 16 December 2014 after the terrorist attack on Army Public School Peshawar, leading to a massacre of 132 schoolchildren. Since then, 206 death row prisoners have been executed up till August 2015. Furthermore, only around 10% of Pakistan's present death row inmates are being tried as terrorists and this has espoused heated controversy because the moratorium had initially only been lifted for those convicted of terrorism. In these circumstances, it is pertinent and more so crucial, to review Pakistani public's opinion regarding the existence of death penalty laws.

Capital punishment in Pakistan has significant religious underpinnings since it is guided by the maxim of "an eye for an eye", also known as the Law of Retaliation, whereby a person who has injured (or killed) another is penalized to a similar degree. Capital punishment thus fits in particularly with respect to the punishment that a murderer/killer should receive. With this religious significance, it is unsurprising that in Gallup Pakistan's Survey on Death Penalty in Pakistan, majority men and women from all four provinces endorsed the execution of death penalties to criminals in accordance with Pakistan's Criminal Law.

Observing opinion trends according to the urban-rural, gender and provincial breakdowns has however revealed differences in opinion (described in the executive summary). For instance, majority opinion in KPK has tended to show a conservative and rigidly unrelenting opinion regarding the execution of death sentences in all the hypothetical crime situations that were presented to them. In contrast, majority opinion in Balochistan tended to be more flexible and varied according to different situations.

Secondly the issue of death penalty also has a gendered nuance that seems to reinforce notions about the 'weaker', 'innocent' and 'overly emotional' nature of the fairer sex. For the same crime i.e. of killing the spouse, more men were entitled to death penalty according to public opinion (74%), than woman (69%). More women than men however, were entitled to lifetime imprisonment indicating that the public had a softer corner when it came to sentencing women to death hence penalizing them with lifetime imprisonment seemed to be a more befitting punishment.

Gender breakdown of public opinion also revealed predictable differences with an equal number of male and female respondents (74% and 73% respectively) advocating for death penalty for a husband who killed his wife but with fewer women (65%) than men (72%) opining that a woman who killed her husband should be executed.

Thirdly, the urban-rural breakdown also reinforces stereotypes of a conservative and orthodox rural population since it advocated for death penalty in greater numbers than the urban population in all the questions. Amongst other questions, the greatest difference in urban-rural opinion is over the hypothetical situation regarding a woman who killed her husband because she suffered from domestic violence. 44% of the urban population claimed that the woman should be given a death penalty while the same answer was given by 65% of the rural population thus implying that domestic abuse is typically seen as a common feature of Pakistani rural households and is not a valid pretext for killing the husband.

Given these statistics it is also pertinent to dwell upon the causes behind the differences and variations in public opinion. For instance what, if any, correlations does public opinion on death penalty have with the prevalence of the jirgah system. Since this informal institution of justice – administered by leaders/heads of the local tribes in accordance with the teachings of Quran – has typically existed in tribal societies of both KPK and Balochistan, it would be worthy to observe any differences in the nature of this system as it exists in different areas. Following from that, it would be useful to make relevant connections with the public opinion and views regarding jirgah system and the administration of justice in a particular area. This entire point would be premised on the assumption that public opinion regarding death penalty is affected by the prevalence of jirgah system.

Public opinion has thus shed greater light on the attitudes of Pakistanis towards the implementation of death penalty laws and how it changes in both surprising and unsurprising ways in different gender, location and provincial strata. From this point, it would be fruitful to dig deeper into the reasons and contextual differences that give rise to differing opinions regarding capital punishment in Pakistan.

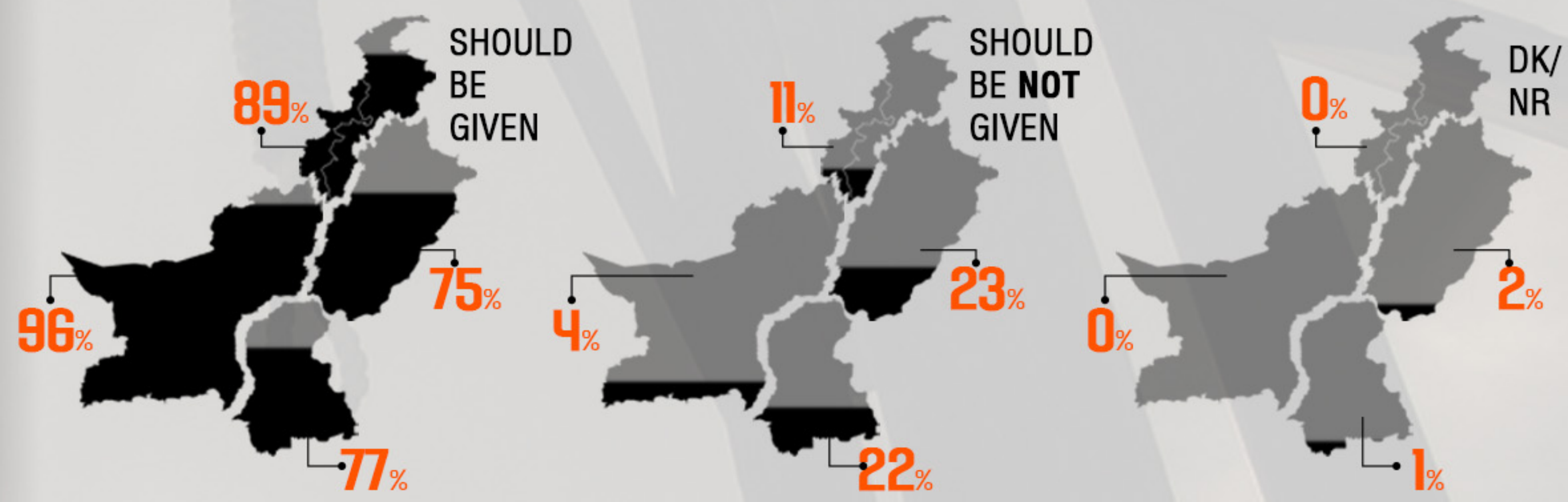


ITEM 1
APPROVAL RATING FOR DEATH PENALTY: GENERAL

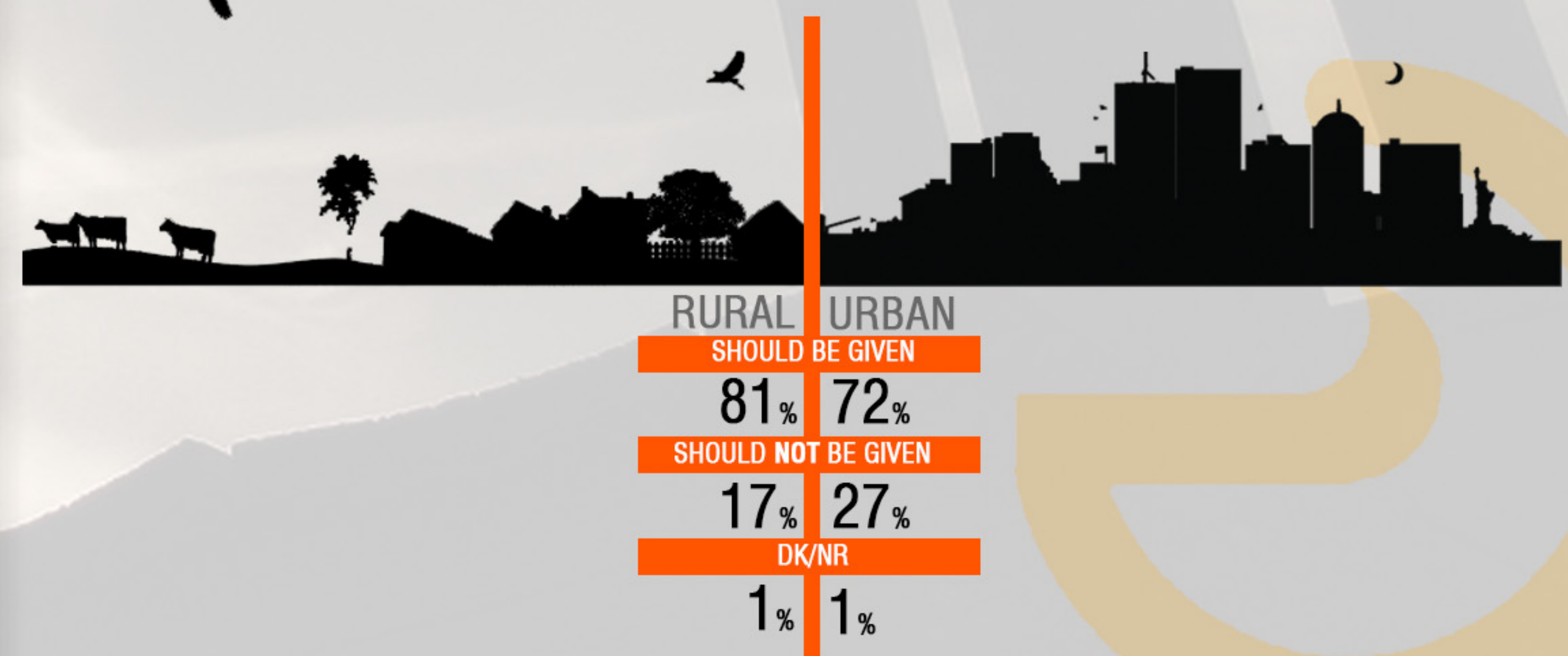
QUESTION
Some people opine that death penalty should be given in Pakistan, while others say that death penalty should not be given - even serious criminals should only be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment. What is your opinion on this, should death penalty be given or not?



PROVINCIAL BREAKDOWN



URBAN RURAL BREAKDOWN



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

	YES, SHOULD BE GIVEN	SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN	DK/NR
ALL PAKISTAN	78%	20%	2%
GENDER			
MALE	81%	18%	0%
FEMALE	75%	23%	1%
RESPONDENT AGE			
YOUNG	82%	17%	2%
MIDDLE	77%	21%	1%
OLD	73%	27%	1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
LOW	79%	19%	3%
MEDIUM	79%	20%	0%
HIGH	74%	26%	1%
PROVINCES			
PUNJAB	75%	23%	2%
SINDH	77%	22%	1%
KPK	89%	11%	0%
BALUCHISTAN	96%	4%	0%
LOCATION			
RURAL	81%	17%	1%
URBAN	72%	27%	1%

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7000 (in 2015 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (In 2015 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2015 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 1822 , Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level



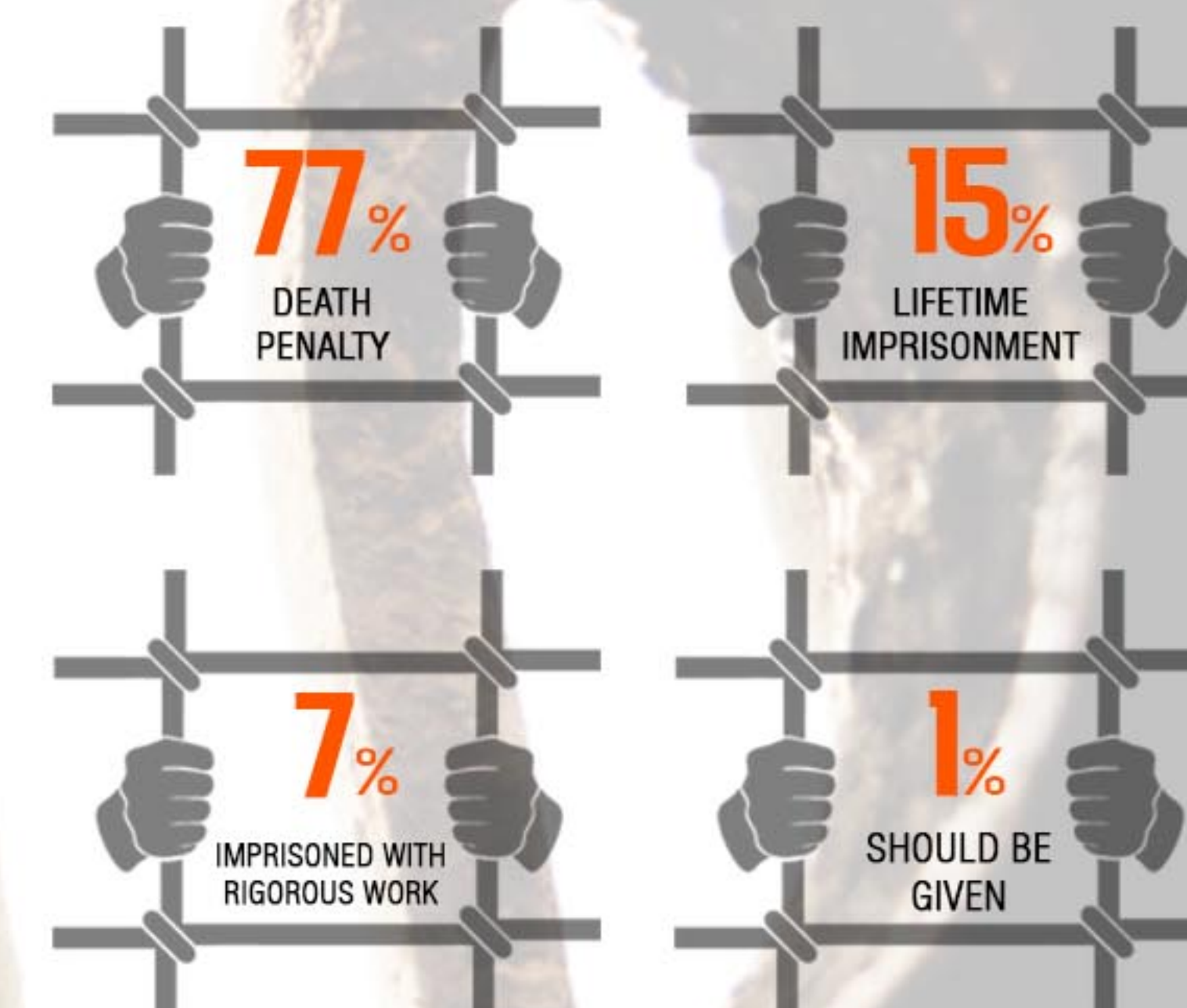
ITEM 2.1

APPROVAL RATING FOR DEATH PENALTY:

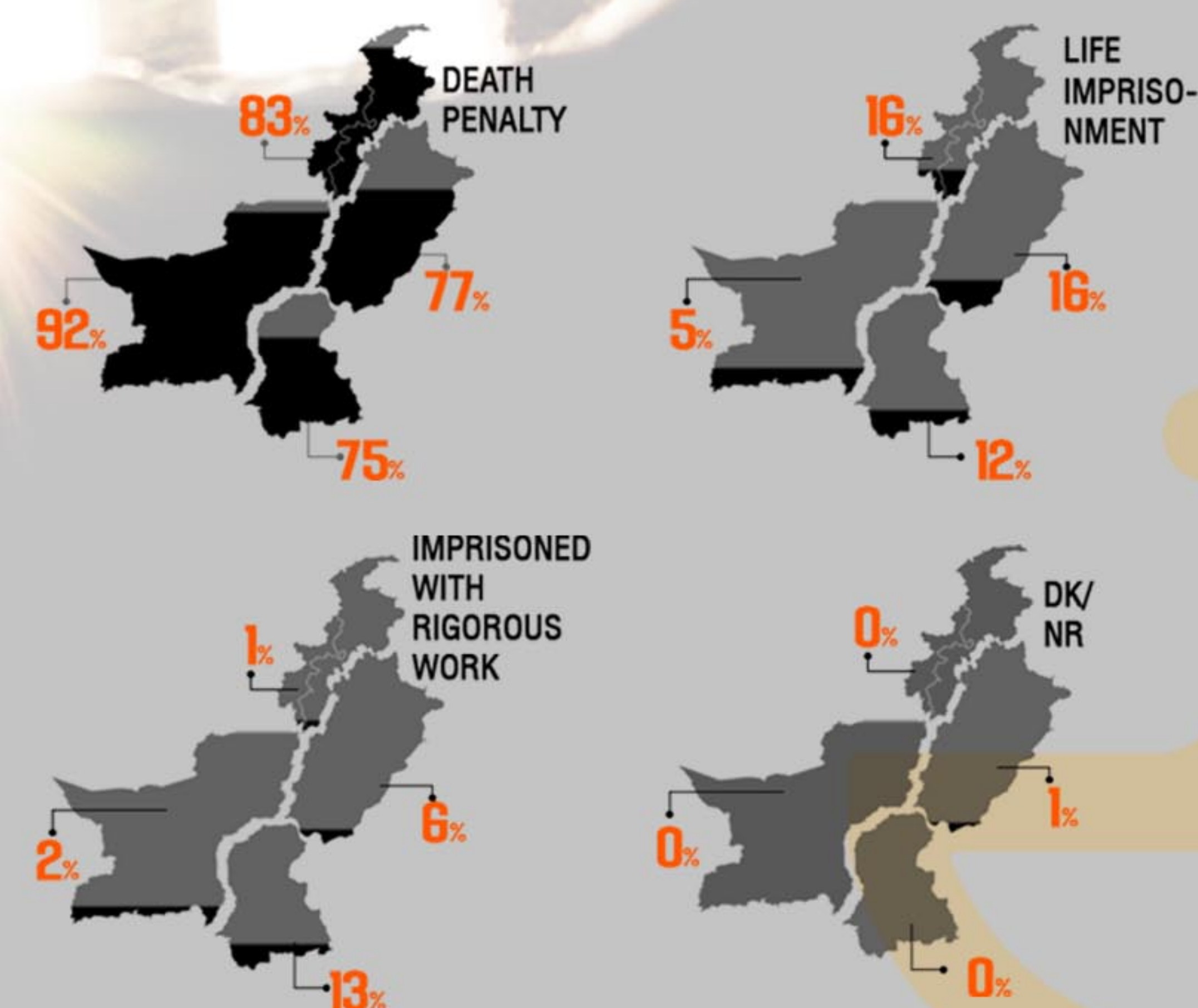
CONSCIOUSLY KILLING SOMEONE

QUESTION

Some people think that if the crime of consciously killing someone else has been proven on a criminal then he/she should be given a death penalty. Others think that he/she should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment, while another faction opines that he/she should be imprisoned with rigorous work. What punishment according to you is entitled to the criminal who consciously kills someone else?



PROVINCIAL BREAKDOWN



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

	DEATH PENALTY	LIFETIME IMPRISONMENT	IMPRISONED WITH RIGOROUS WORK	DK/NR
ALL PAKISTAN	77%	15%	7%	1%
GENDER				
MALE	82%	12%	6%	0%
FEMALE	73%	18%	9%	1%
RESPONDENT AGE				
YOUNG	78%	14%	8%	0%
MIDDLE	81%	12%	6%	1%
OLD	60%	33%	7%	1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
LOW	71%	18%	10%	1%
MEDIUM	79%	15%	6%	0%
HIGH	78%	31%	7%	1%
PROVINCES				
PUNJAB	77%	16%	6%	1%
SINDH	75%	12%	13%	0%
KPK	83%	16%	1%	0%
BALUCHISTAN	92%	5%	2%	0%
LOCATION				
RURAL	84%	10%	6%	0%
URBAN	65%	25%	9%	1%

Notes:

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age

Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7,000 (in 2015 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)

Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, constituting 65% of the population.

Methodology: Sample Size: 1822, Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

ITEM 2.2

APPROVAL RATING FOR DEATH PENALTY:

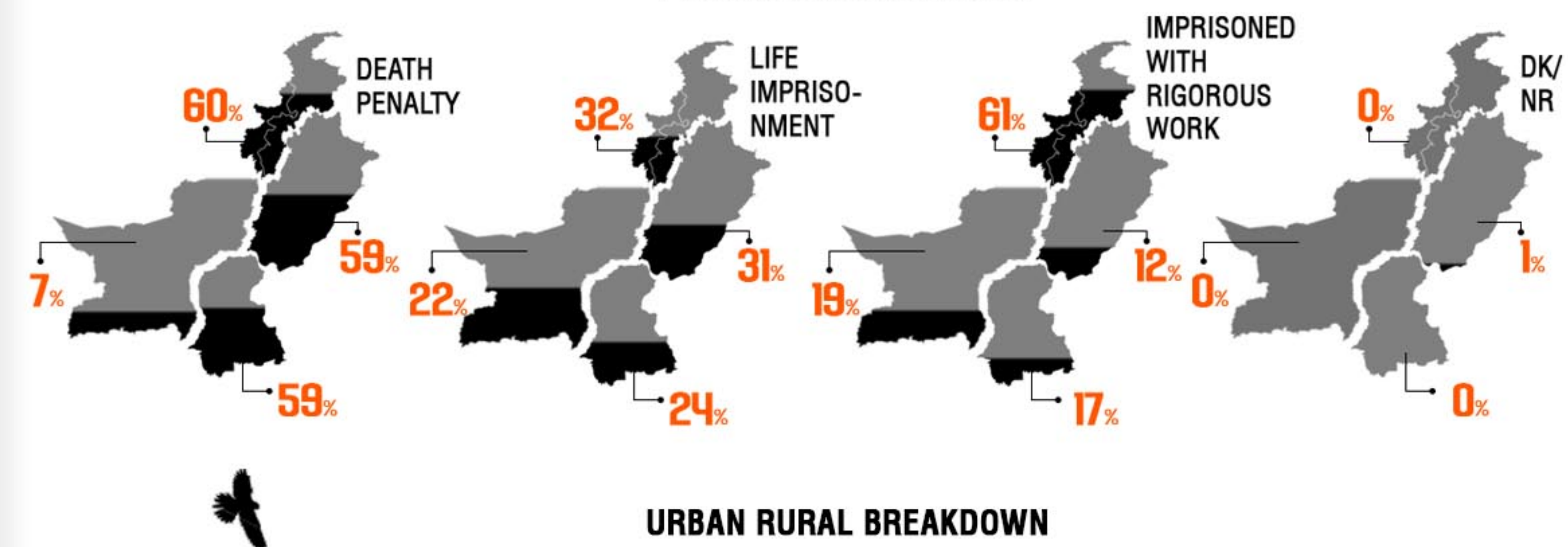
UNCONSCIOUSLY KILLING SOMEONE



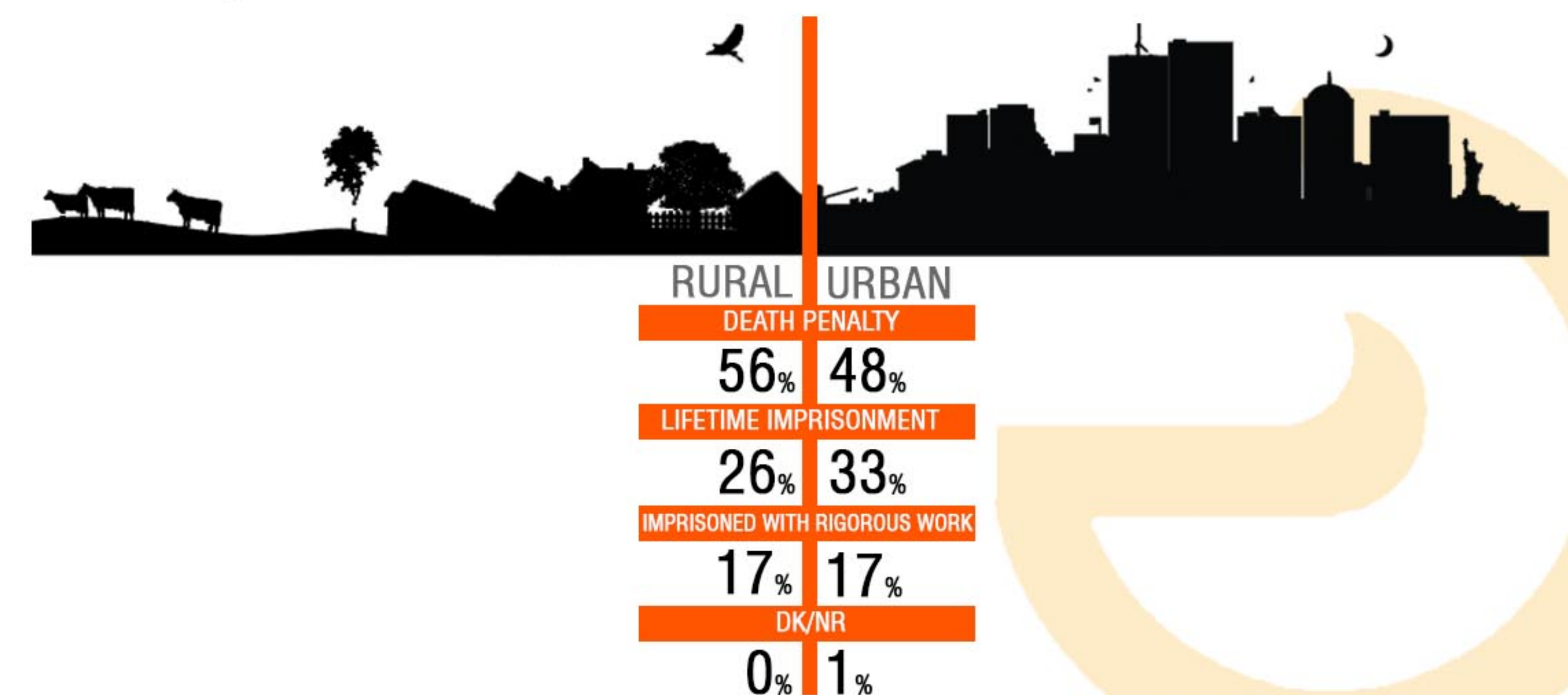
Some people think that if the crime of unconsciously killing someone else has been proven on a criminal then he/she should be given a death penalty. Others think that he/she should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment, while a third faction opines that he/she should be imprisoned with rigorous work. What punishment according to you is entitled to the criminal who kills someone else unconsciously?



PROVINCIAL BREAKDOWN



URBAN RURAL BREAKDOWN



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

	DEATH PENALTY	LIFETIME IMPRISONMENT	IMPRISONED WITH RIGOROUS WORK	DK/NR
ALL PAKISTAN	55%	28%	17%	0%
GENDER				
MALE	55%	29%	15%	0%
FEMALE	54%	27%	18%	1%
RESPONDENT AGE				
YOUNG	50%	31%	19%	0%
MIDDLE	58%	26%	15%	1%
OLD	54%	27%	18%	1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
LOW	47%	33%	19%	1%
MEDIUM	61%	25%	14%	0%
HIGH	50%	31%	18%	1%
PROVINCES				
PUNJAB	56%	31%	12%	1%
SINDH	59%	24%	17%	0%
KPK	60%	22%	19%	0%
BALUCHISTAN	7%	32%	61%	0%
LOCATION				
RURAL	58%	26%	16%	0%
URBAN	49%	32%	17%	1%

Notes:

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age

Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7,000 (in 2015 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)

Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, constituting 65% of the population.

Methodology: Sample Size: 1822, Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

ITEM 2.3

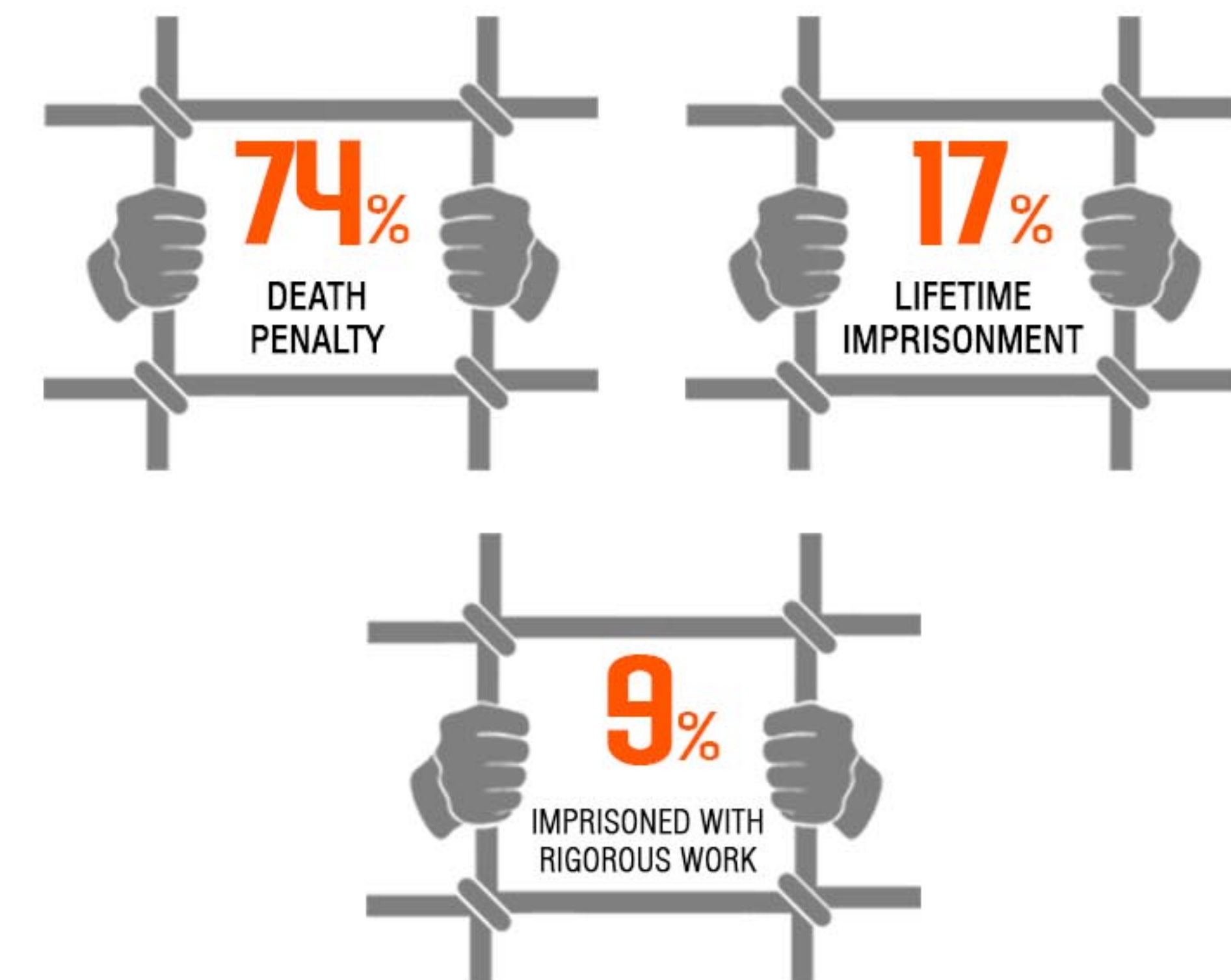
APPROVAL RATING FOR DEATH PENALTY:

HUSBAND KILLING HIS WIFE

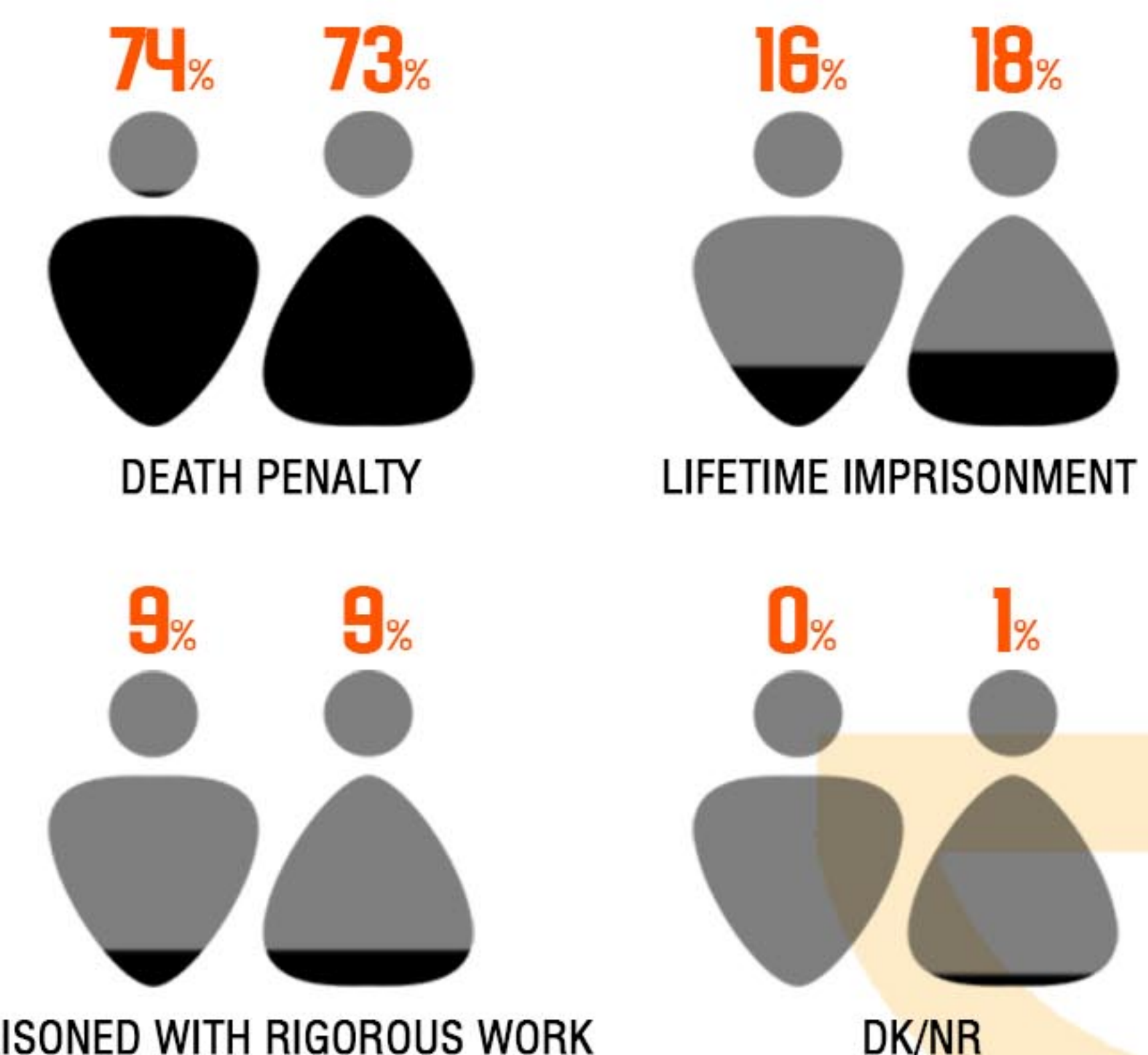


QUESTION

Some people think that if the crime of a husband killing his wife has been proven on the criminal then he should be given a death penalty. Others think that he should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment, while a third faction opines that he should be imprisoned with rigorous work. According to you, what punishment should be given to the criminal who has killed his wife?



GENDER BREAKDOWN



IMPRISONED WITH RIGOROUS WORK

DK/NR

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

	DEATH PENALTY	LIFETIME IMPRISONMENT	IMPRISONED WITH RIGOROUS WORK	DK/NR
ALL PAKISTAN	74%	17%	9%	0%
GENDER				
MALE	74%	16%	9%	0%
FEMALE	73%	18%	9%	1%
RESPONDENT AGE				
YOUNG	74%	17%	9%	0%
MIDDLE	75%	16%	8%	0%
OLD	65%	22%	12%	1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
LOW	73%	15%	11%	1%
MEDIUM	71%	18%	10%	0%
HIGH	78%	16%	6%	0%
PROVINCES				
PUNJAB	73%	17%	10%	1%
SINDH	76%	13%	10%	0%
KPK	68%	27%	6%	0%
BALUCHISTAN	94%	4%	3%	0%
LOCATION				
RURAL	78%	15%	7%	0%
URBAN	66%	20%	13%	1%

Notes:

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age

Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7,000 (in 2015 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)

Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, constituting 65% of the population.

Methodology: Sample Size: 1822, Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

ITEM 2.4

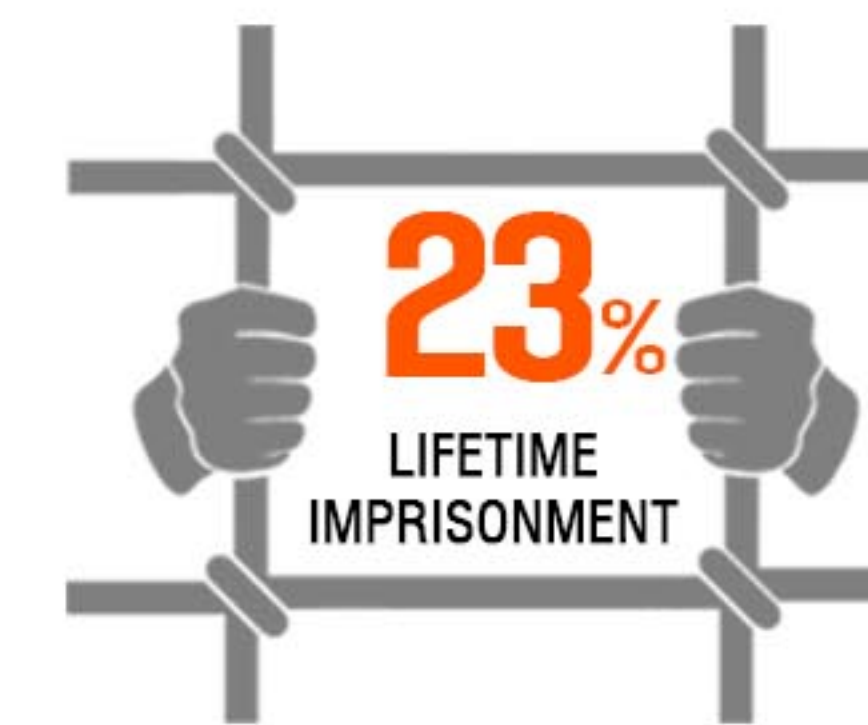
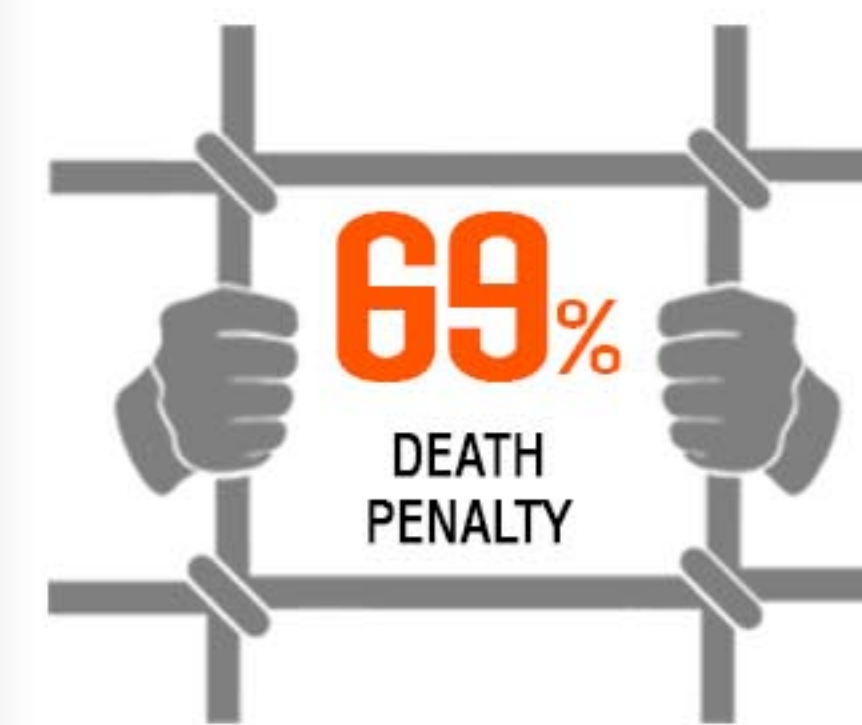
APPROVAL RATING FOR DEATH PENALTY:

WIFE KILLING HER HUSBAND

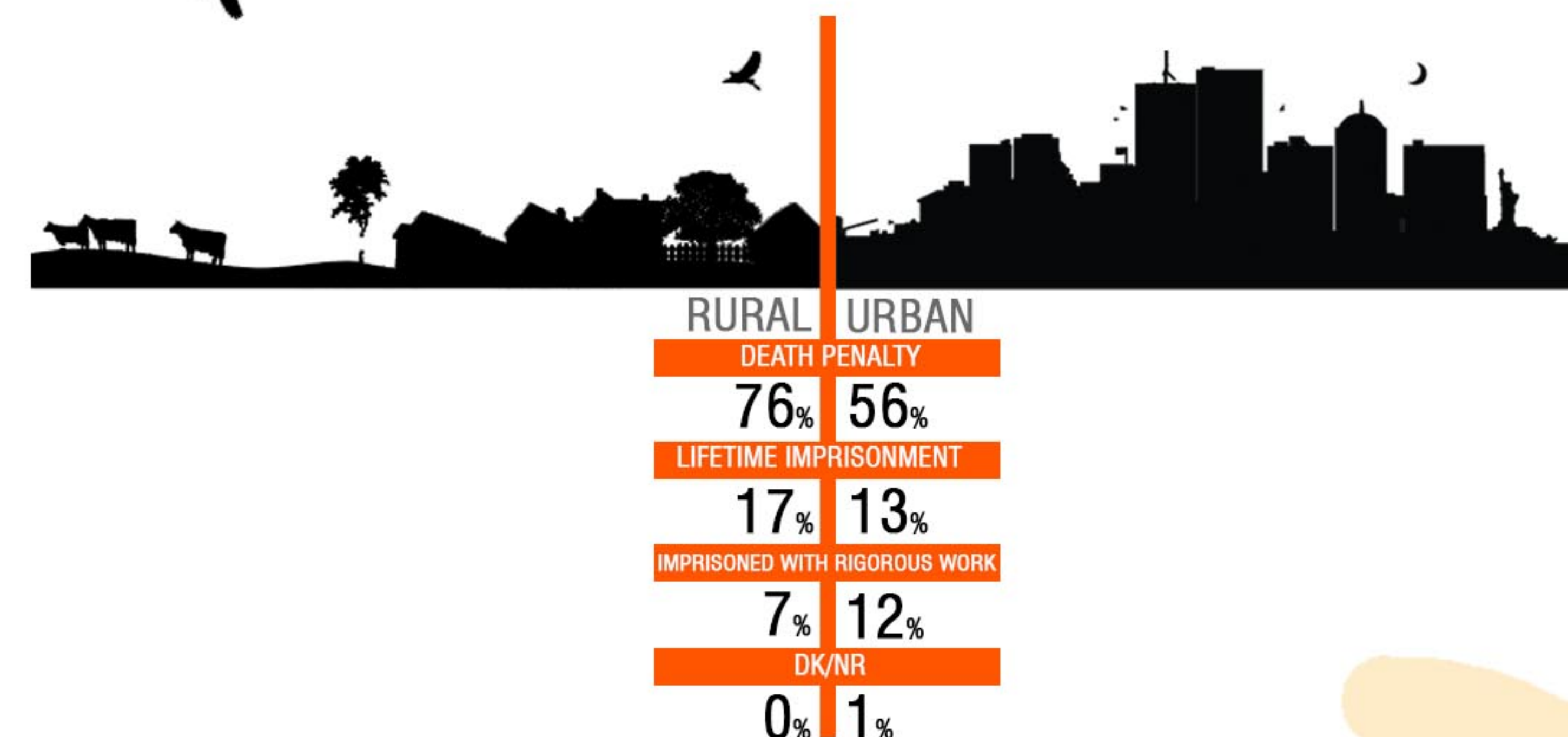


QUESTION

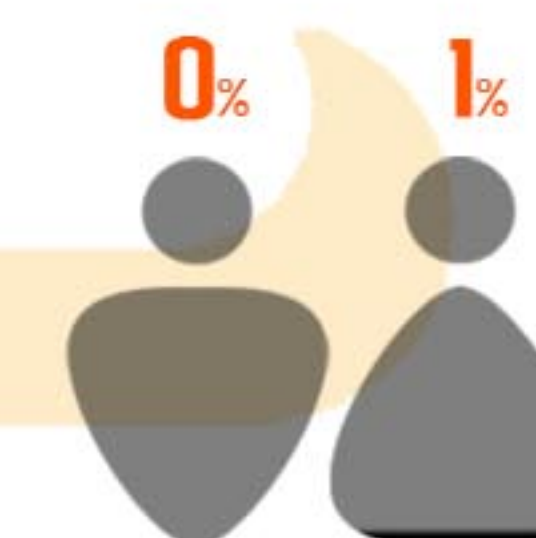
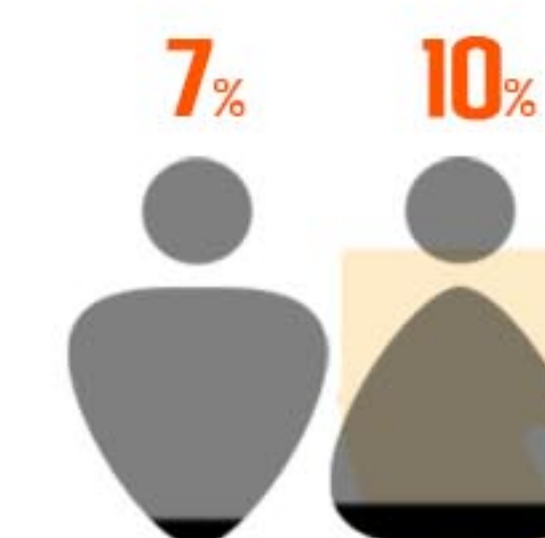
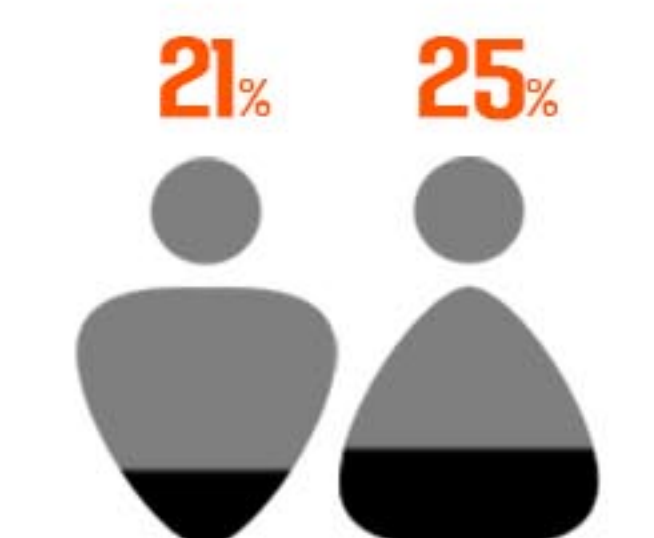
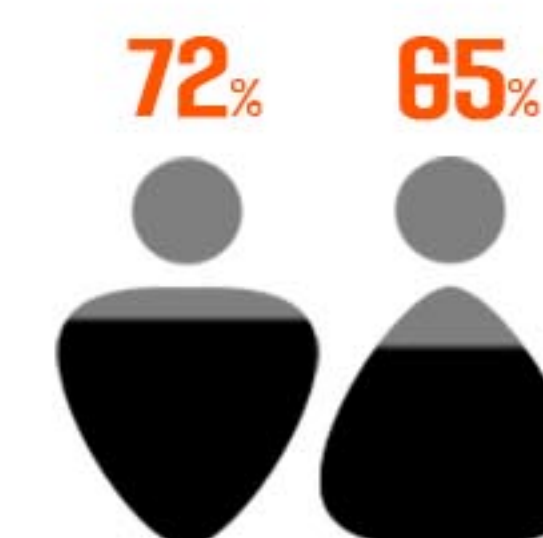
Some people think that if the crime of a wife killing her husband has been proven on the criminal then she should be given a death penalty. Others think that she should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment, while a third faction opines that she should be imprisoned with rigorous work. According to you, what punishment should be given to the woman who has killed her husband?



URBAN RURAL BREAKDOWN



GENDER BREAKDOWN



DEATH PENALTY

LIFETIME IMPRISONMENT

IMPRISONED WITH RIGOROUS WORK

DK/NR

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

	DEATH PENALTY	LIFETIME IMPRISONMENT	IMPRISONED WITH RIGOROUS WORK	DK/NR
ALL PAKISTAN	69%	23%	8%	0%
GENDER				
MALE	72%	21%	7%	0%
FEMALE	65%	25%	10%	1%
RESPONDENT AGE				
YOUNG	69%	22%	8%	0%
MIDDLE	70%	22%	8%	0%
OLD	61%	28%	10%	1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
LOW	70%	18%	10%	1%
MEDIUM	67%	25%	8%	0%
HIGH	67%	25%	8%	0%
PROVINCES				
PUNJAB	70%	22%	7%	1%
SINDH	64%	22%	14%	0%
KPK	62%	33%	5%	0%
BALUCHISTAN	89%	8%	3%	0%
LOCATION				
RURAL	75%	19%	6%	0%
URBAN	56%	31%	12%	1%

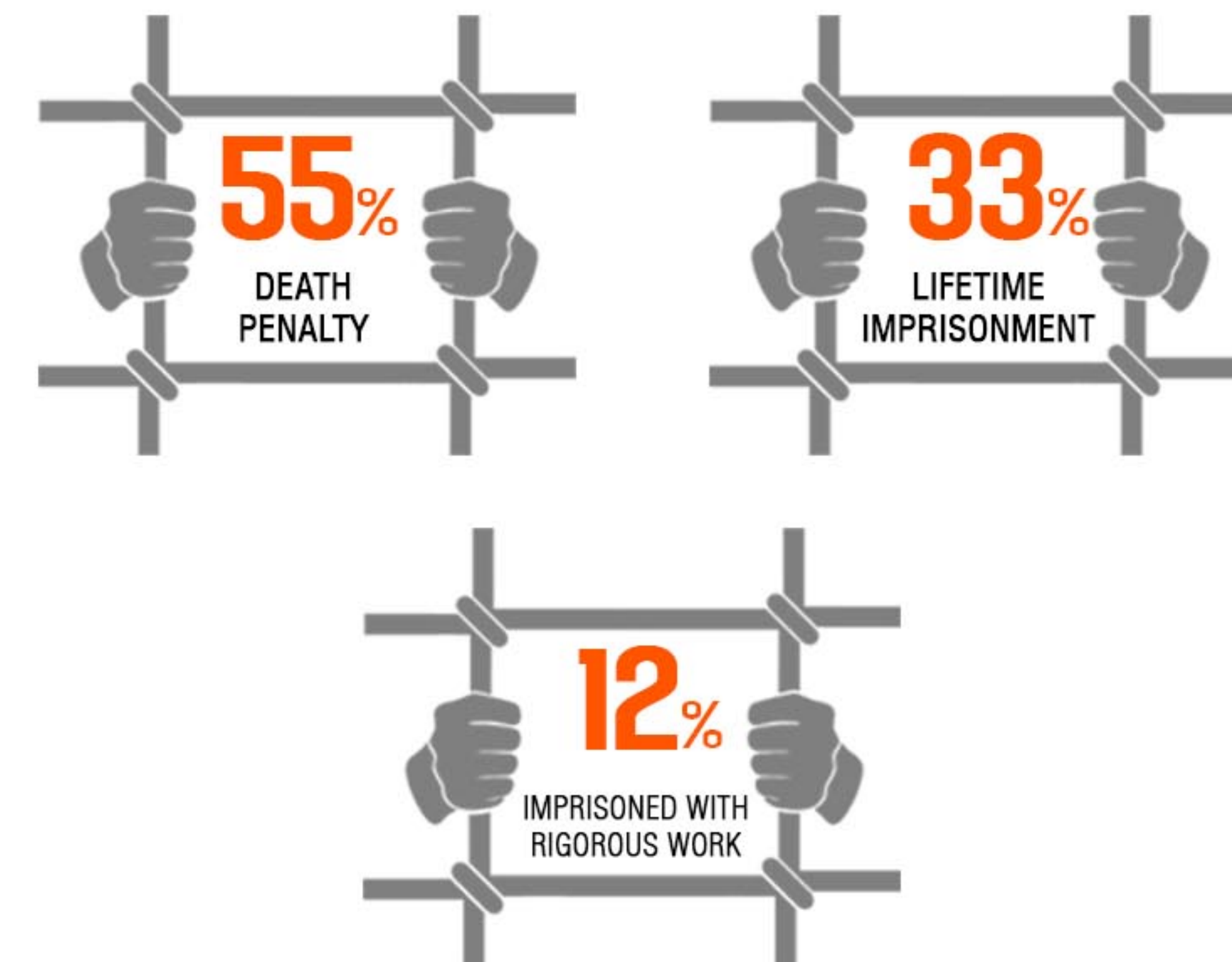
Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7000 (in 2015 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (In 2015 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2015 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 1822 , Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

ITEM 2.5

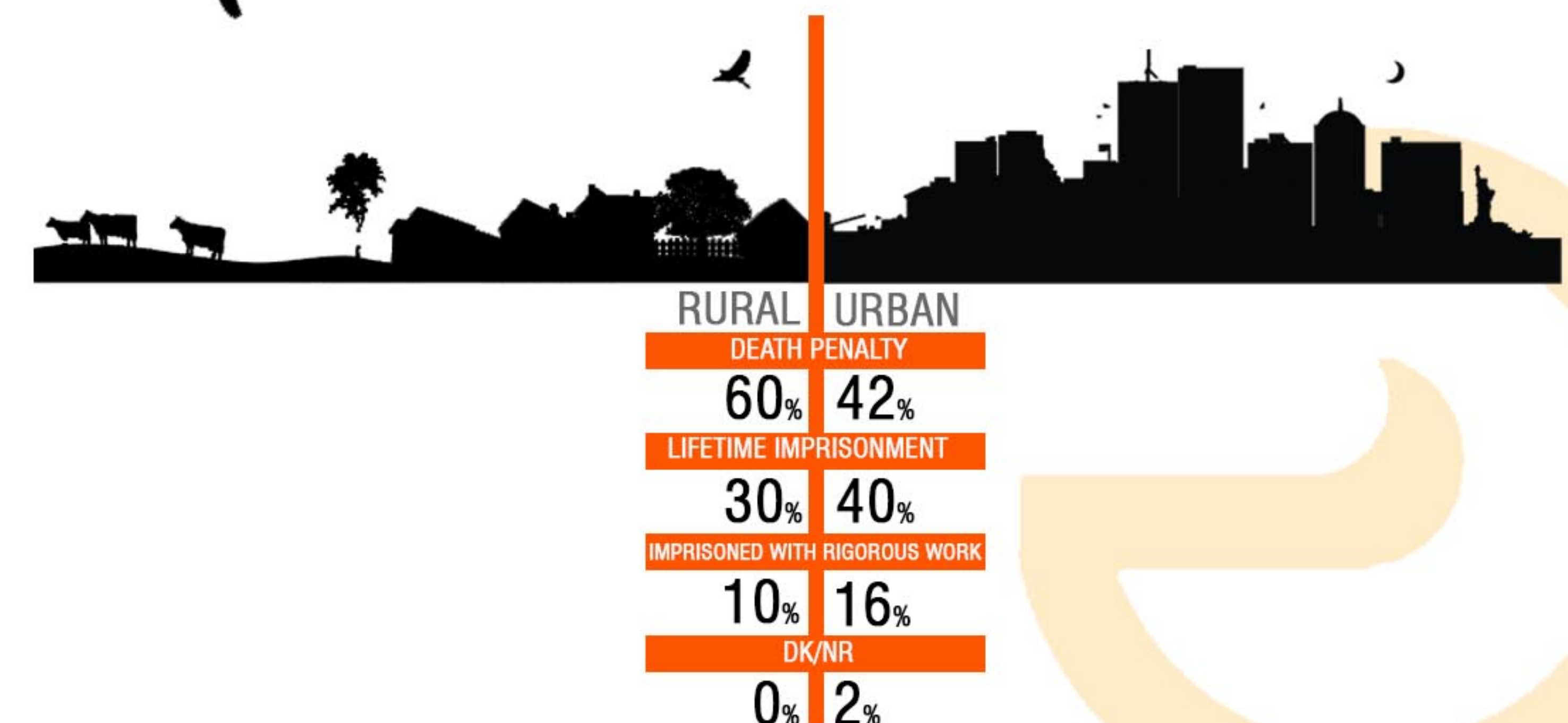
APPROVAL RATING FOR DEATH PENALTY:

CHILD KILLING AN ELDER PERSON KNOWINGLY

QUESTION
Some people think that if the crime of a child killing an elder person (knowingly) has been proven on the criminal then he/she should be given a death penalty. Others think that he/she should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment, while a third faction opines that he/she should be imprisoned with rigorous work. According to you, what punishment should be given to the child who has knowingly killed an elder person?



URBAN RURAL BREAKDOWN



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

	DEATH PENALTY	LIFETIME IMPRISONMENT	IMPRISONED WITH RIGOROUS WORK	DK/NR
ALL PAKISTAN	55%	33%	12%	0%
GENDER				
MALE	58%	31%	10%	0%
FEMALE	51%	34%	14%	1%
RESPONDENT AGE				
YOUNG	50%	37%	12%	1%
MIDDLE	58%	30%	12%	0%
OLD	52%	32%	11%	1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
LOW	52%	33%	14%	1%
MEDIUM	56%	32%	11%	0%
HIGH	56%	32%	12%	1%
PROVINCES				
PUNJAB	58%	34%	8%	1%
SINDH	46%	32%	22%	1%
KPK	68%	21%	11%	0%
BALUCHISTAN	28%	56%	16%	0%
LOCATION				
RURAL	61%	29%	9%	0%
URBAN	42%	40%	17%	1%

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7,000 (in 2015 this represented the lowest quintile); Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile); High: More than 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, constituting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 1822, Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

Gilani Research Foundation Survey conducted by Gallup Pakistan. Field dates: June 29 – July 06, 2015

ITEM 2.6

APPROVAL RATING FOR DEATH PENALTY:

PERSON COMMITTING ADULTERY WITH A WOMAN

QUESTION
Some people think that if the act of a person committing adultery with a woman has been proven then he should be given death penalty. Others think that he should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment, while a third faction opines that he should be imprisoned with rigorous work. In your opinion what punishment should be given to the person who has committed adultery with a woman?



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

	DEATH PENALTY	LIFETIME IMPRISONMENT	IMPRISONED WITH RIGOROUS WORK	DK/NR
ALL PAKISTAN	60%	28%	13%	1%
GENDER				
MALE	58%	26%	13%	1%
FEMALE	62%	28%	9%	1%
RESPONDENT AGE				
YOUNG	57%	29%	13%	1%
MIDDLE	61%	29%	10%	1%
OLD	62%	29%	8%	1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
LOW	57%	31%	11%	1%
MEDIUM	59%	29%	11%	1%
HIGH	62%	28%	10%	0%
PROVINCES				
PUNJAB	62%	28%	9%	1%
SINDH	62%	24%	13%	1%
KPK	67%	29%	4%	0%
BALUCHISTAN	6%	61%	33%	0%
LOCATION				
RURAL	64%	28%	8%	0%
URBAN	51%	31%	16%	1%

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7,000 (in 2015 this represented the lowest quintile); Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile); High: More than 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, constituting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 1822, Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

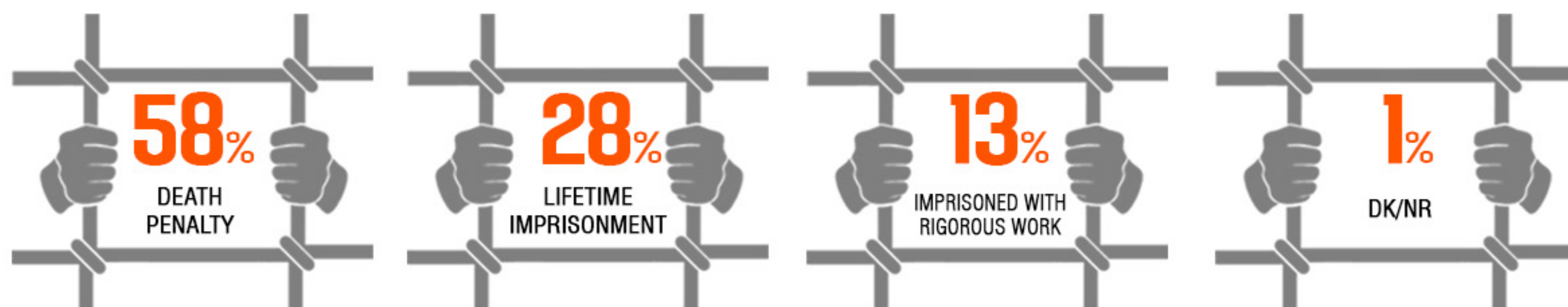
Gilani Research Foundation Survey conducted by Gallup Pakistan. Field dates: June 29 – July 06, 2015

APPROVAL RATING FOR DEATH PENALTY:

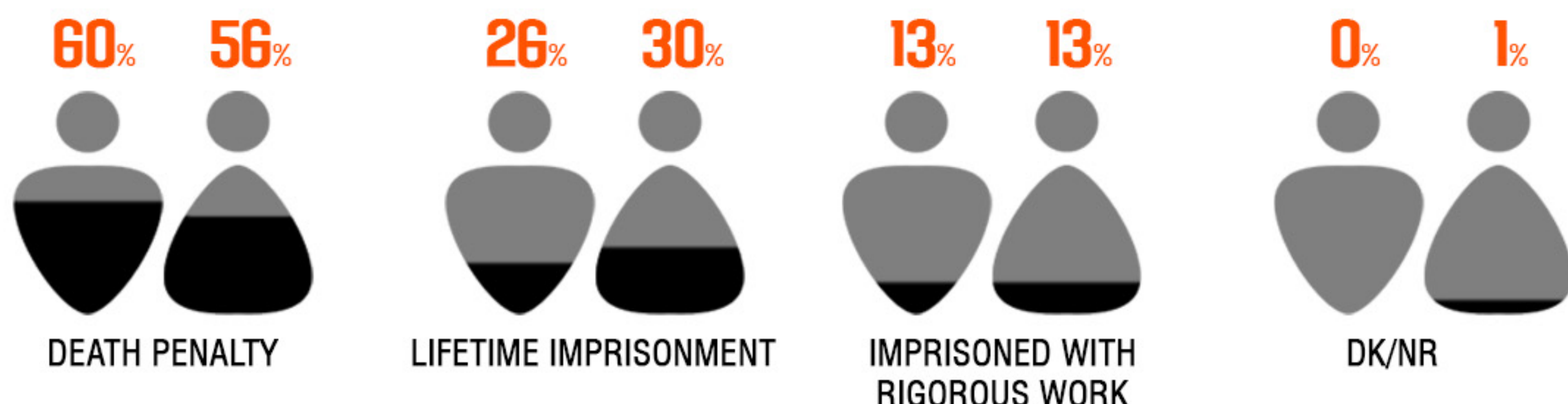
WOMAN KILLING HER HUSBAND DUE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

QUESTION

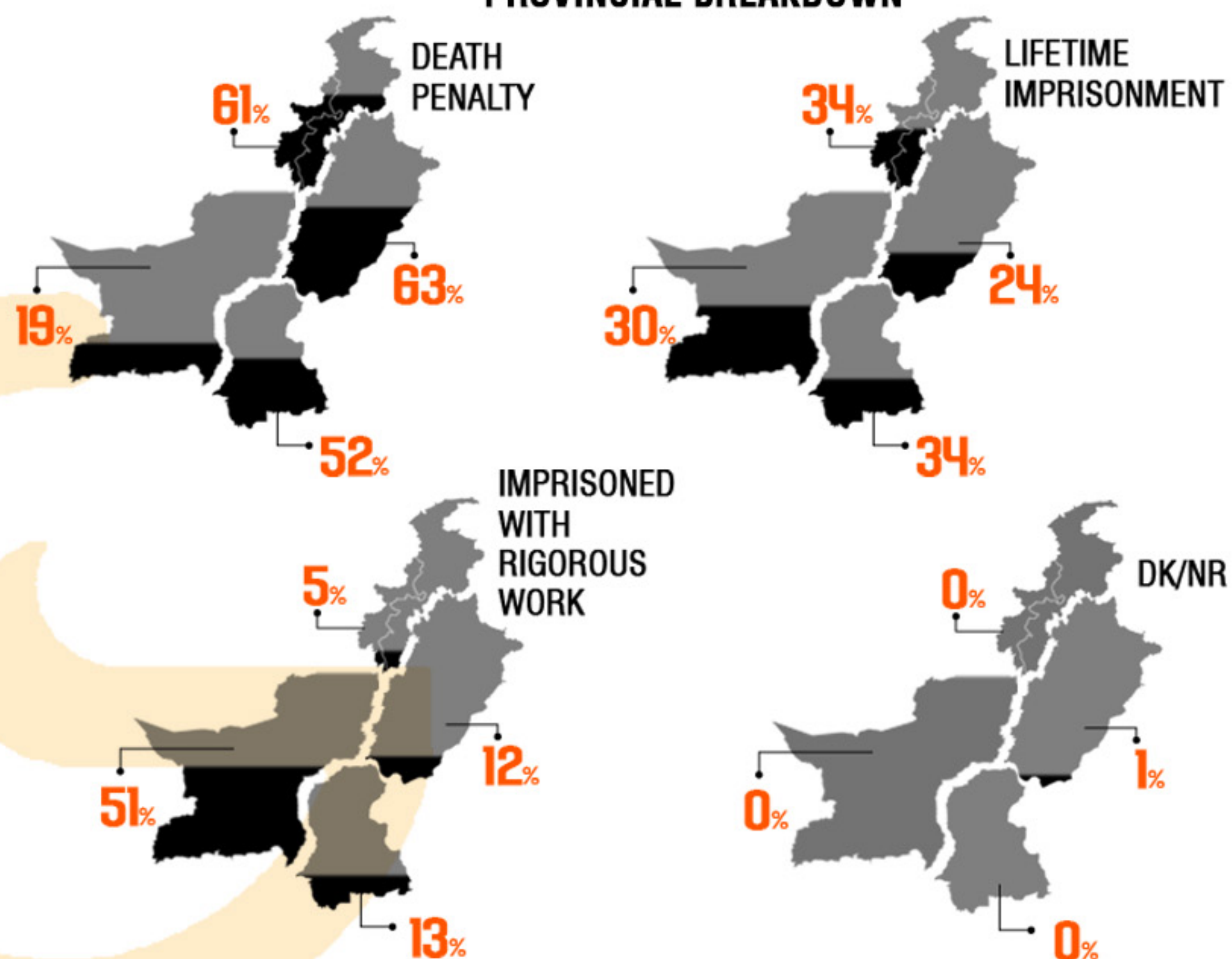
Some people think that if the crime of a woman killing her husband (after suffering from domestic violence) has been proven then she should be given a death penalty. Others think that she should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment, while a third faction opines that she should be imprisoned with rigorous work. In your opinion what punishment should be given to the woman who kills her husband because of domestic violence?



GENDER BREAKDOWN



PROVINCIAL BREAKDOWN



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

	DEATH PENALTY	LIFETIME IMPRISONMENT	IMPRISONED WITH RIGOROUS WORK	DK/NR
ALL PAKISTAN	58%	28%	13%	1%
GENDER				
MALE	60%	26%	13%	0%
FEMALE	56%	30%	13%	1%
RESPONDENT AGE				
YOUNG	55%	31%	13%	0%
MIDDLE	61%	25%	14%	0%
OLD	52%	37%	10%	1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
LOW	59%	27%	13%	1%
MEDIUM	59%	27%	13%	0%
HIGH	54%	34%	11%	0%
PROVINCES				
PUNJAB	63%	24%	12%	1%
SINDH	52%	34%	13%	0%
KPK	61%	34%	5%	0%
BALUCHISTAN	19%	30%	51%	0%
LOCATION				
RURAL	65%	24%	11%	0%
URBAN	44%	37%	18%	1%

Notes:

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age

Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7000 (in 2015 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)

Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, constituting 65% of the population.

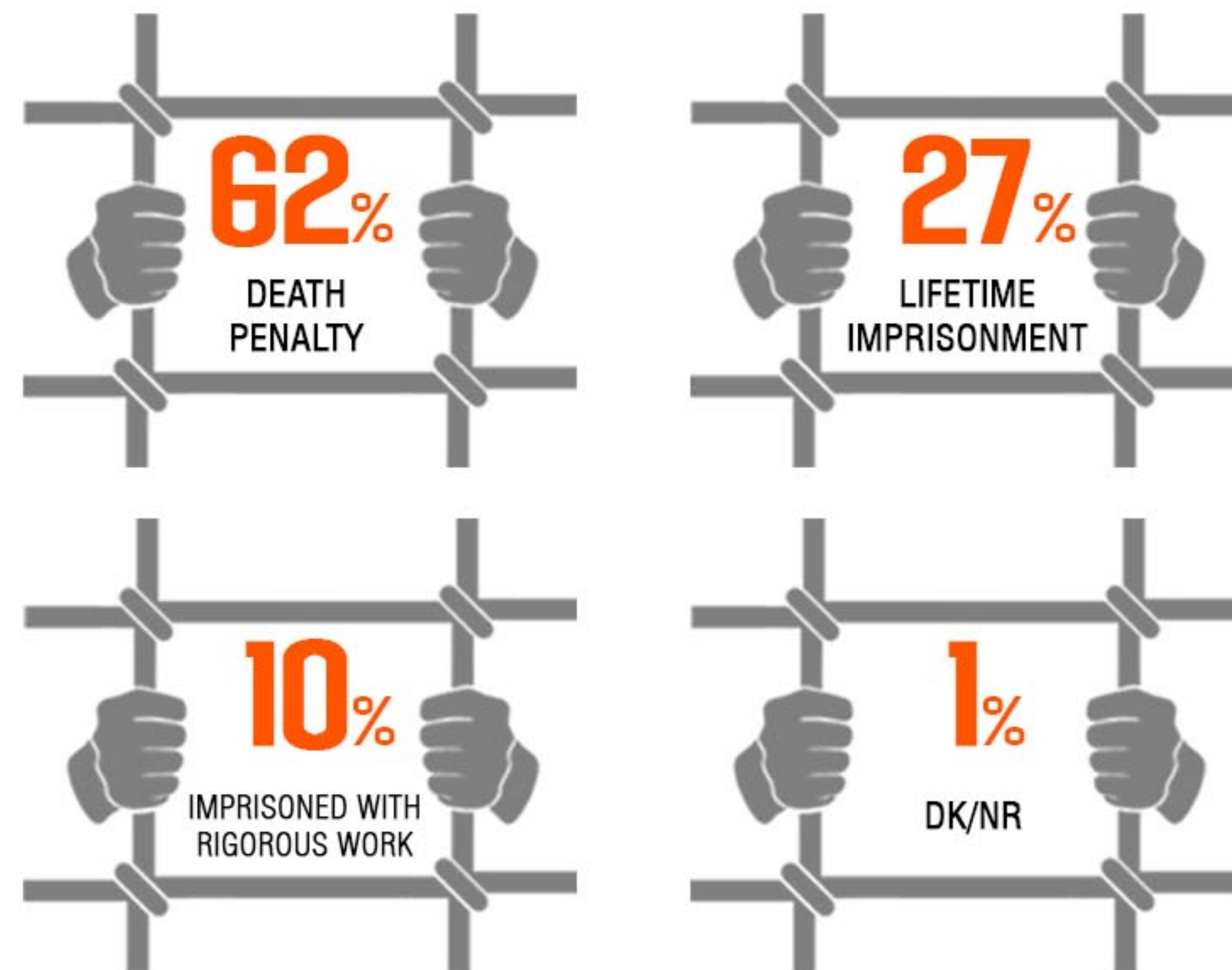
Methodology: Sample Size: 1822, Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

APPROVAL RATING FOR DEATH PENALTY:

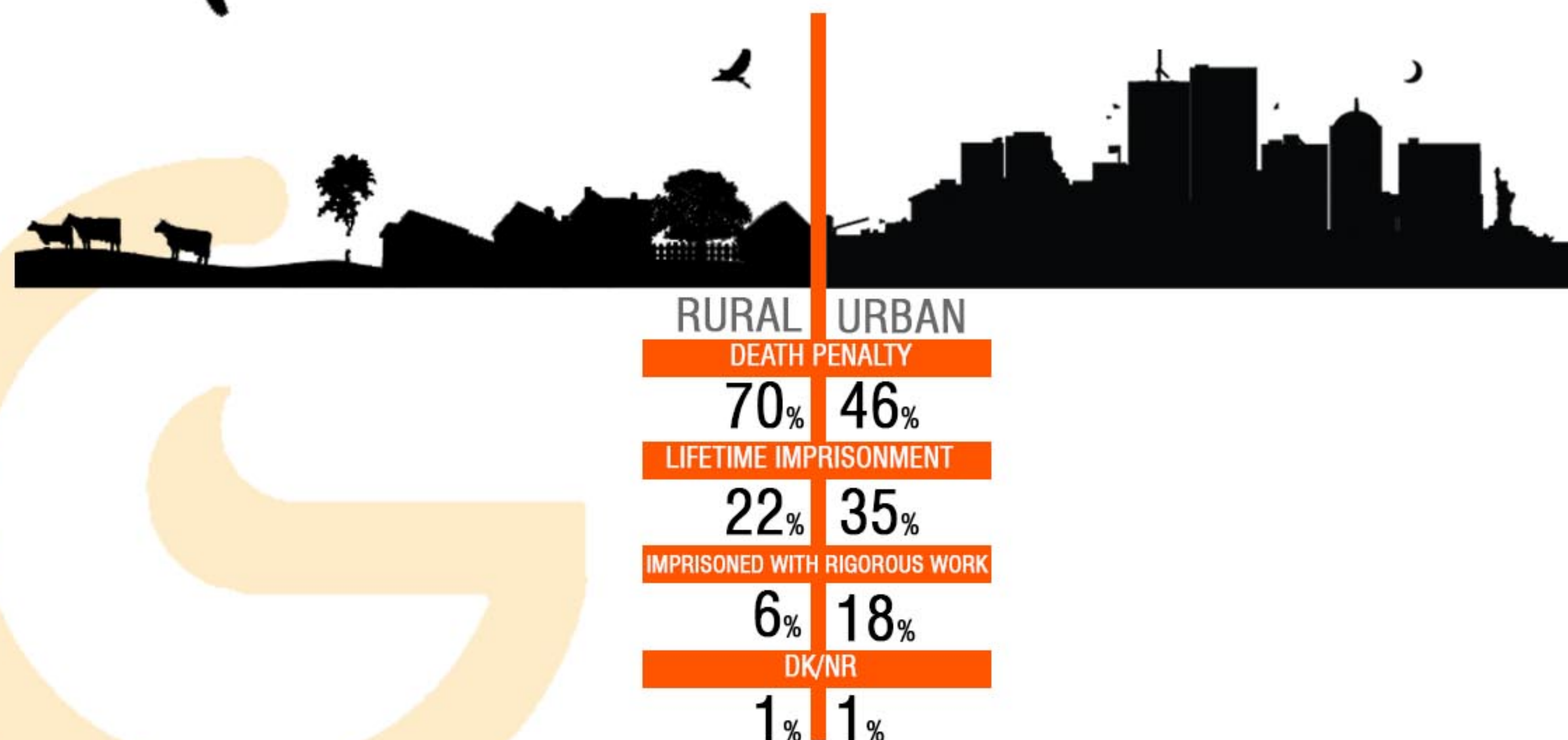
PERSON KILLING ANOTHER FOR BLASPHEMY

QUESTION

Some people think that if the crime of a person killing another for blasphemy of Prophet (SAW) has been proven then he/she should be given a death penalty. Others think that he/she should be given lifetime imprisonment, while a third faction opines that he/she should be imprisoned with rigorous work. In your opinion, what punishment should be given to the person who kills another person for blasphemy of the Prophet (SAW)?



URBAN RURAL BREAKDOWN



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

	DEATH PENALTY	LIFETIME IMPRISONMENT	IMPRISONED WITH RIGOROUS WORK	DK/NR
ALL PAKISTAN	62%	27%	10%	1%
GENDER				
MALE	64%	26%	9%	1%
FEMALE	59%	27%	12%	1%
RESPONDENT AGE				
YOUNG	60%	27%	11%	2%
MIDDLE	64%	26%	9%	1%
OLD	54%	27%	17%	1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
LOW	59%	29%	8%	4%
MEDIUM	63%	26%	11%	1%
HIGH	57%	30%	12%	1%
PROVINCES				
PUNJAB	62%	26%	10%	2%
SINDH	55%	31%	13%	0%
KPK	65%	26%	9%	0%
BALUCHISTAN	84%	12%	4%	0%
LOCATION				
RURAL	69%	23%	7%	1%
URBAN	46%	35%	18%	1%

Notes:

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age

Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7000 (in 2015 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)

Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.

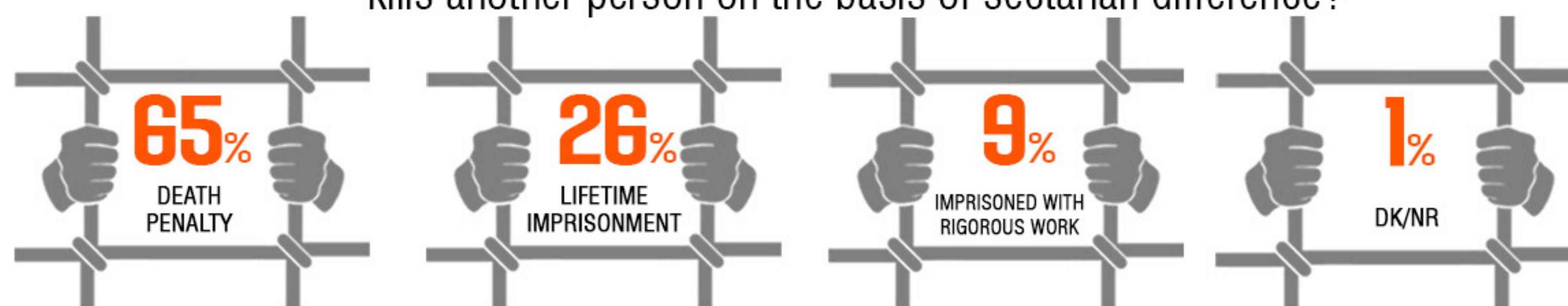
Methodology: Sample Size: 1822, Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

APPROVAL RATING FOR DEATH PENALTY:

PERSON KILLING ANOTHER DUE TO SECTARIAN DIFFERENCE

QUESTION

Some people think that if the crime of a person killing another person on the basis of sectarian difference has been proven then he/she should be a given death penalty. Others think that he/she should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment, while a third faction opines that he/she should be imprisoned with rigorous work. In your opinion, what punishment should be given to the person who kills another person on the basis of sectarian difference?

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

	DEATH PENALTY	LIFETIME IMPRISONMENT	IMPRISONED WITH RIGOROUS WORK	DK/NR
ALL PAKISTAN	65%	26%	9%	1%
GENDER				
MALE	68%	24%	8%	0%
FEMALE	62%	77%	77%	1%
RESPONDENT AGE				
YOUNG	64%	27%	9%	0%
MIDDLE	67%	24%	9%	0%
OLD	60%	31%	9%	1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
LOW	66%	26%	7%	1%
MEDIUM	66%	26%	8%	0%
HIGH	57%	30%	13%	1%
PROVINCES				
PUNJAB	69%	25%	6%	1%
SINDH	59%	25%	16%	0%
KPK	56%	36%	8%	0%
BALUCHISTAN	76%	15%	9%	0%
LOCATION				
RURAL	72%	22%	6%	0%
URBAN	51%	33%	15%	1%

Notes:

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
 Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7000 (in 2015 this represented the lowest quintile); Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile); High: More than 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
 Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.

Methodology: Sample Size: 1822, Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

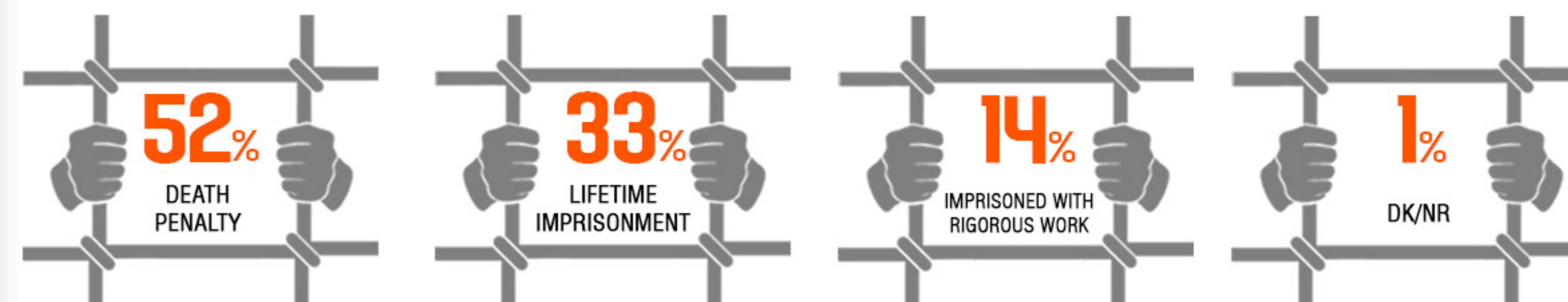
Gilani Research Foundation Survey conducted by Gallup Pakistan. Field dates: June 29 – July 06, 2015

APPROVAL RATING FOR DEATH PENALTY:

PERSON'S INVOLVEMENT IN DRUG DEALING

QUESTION

Some people think that if a person's involvement in selling drugs has been proven then he/she should be given a death penalty. Others think that he/she should be sentenced to lifetime imprisonment, while a third faction opines that he/she should be imprisoned with rigorous work. In your opinion, what punishment should be given to the person who is involved in selling drugs?

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

	DEATH PENALTY	LIFETIME IMPRISONMENT	IMPRISONED WITH RIGOROUS WORK	DK/NR
ALL PAKISTAN	52%	33%	14%	1%
GENDER				
MALE	53%	33%	13%	0%
FEMALE	51%	33%	15%	1%
RESPONDENT AGE				
YOUNG	51%	32%	16%	0%
MIDDLE	53%	33%	14%	1%
OLD	54%	35%	11%	1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
LOW	48%	40%	12%	1%
MEDIUM	55%	31%	14%	1%
HIGH	48%	35%	16%	1%
PROVINCES				
PUNJAB	57%	32%	10%	1%
SINDH	50%	33%	17%	1%
KPK	50%	36%	14%	0%
BALUCHISTAN	20%	29%	50%	0%
LOCATION				
RURAL	59%	29%	11%	0%
URBAN	38%	40%	20%	2%

Notes:

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
 Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7000 (in 2015 this represented the lowest quintile); Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile); High: More than 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
 Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.

Methodology: Sample Size: 1822, Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

Gilani Research Foundation Survey conducted by Gallup Pakistan. Field dates: June 29 – July 06, 2015



ITEM 3

QUESTION

FAULTS IN PAKISTAN'S JUSTICE SYSTEM

Some people think that Pakistan's law system is faulty - only the mighty benefit from it - thus there should be no law for death penalty. According to them, only the innocent and blameless fall prey to this law. On the other hand some other people think that although the system is faulty, it is not problematic to the extent that it only punishes the innocent and blameless, hence there should be a law for death penalty. Keeping both the situations in mind, tell us if Pakistan should give death penalty or not?



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

	YES, SHOULD BE GIVEN	SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN	DK/NR
ALL PAKISTAN	85%	14%	1%
GENDER			
MALE	87%	13%	0%
FEMALE	83%	16%	1%
RESPONDENT AGE			
YOUNG	86%	13%	0%
MIDDLE	86%	14%	1%
OLD	78%	21%	1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
LOW	85%	15%	1%
MEDIUM	87%	13%	0%
HIGH	81%	18%	1%
PROVINCES			
PUNJAB	85%	14%	1%
SINDH	80%	20%	0%
KPK	91%	9%	0%
BALUCHISTAN	95%	5%	0%
LOCATION			
RURAL	90%	10%	0%
URBAN	75%	23%	2%

Notes:

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age

Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7,000 (in 2015 this represented the lowest quintile), Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile), High: More than 20,000 (in 2015 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)

Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, constituting 65% of the population.

Methodology: Sample Size: 1822, Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

Gilani Research Foundation Survey conducted by Gallup Pakistan. Field dates: June 29 – July 06, 2015



QUESTION

Suppose two friends Aamir and Mohsin are having a discussion on the issue of death penalty. Aamir thinks that death penalty is necessary so that all people in the society are aware that murderers will receive a strict punishment of death penalty for their actions. While Mohsin thinks that even a punishment as serious as death penalty will not stop the criminals from committing the crime. Many criminals according to him commit crimes despite knowing that if they are caught they will be sentenced to death penalty. Your opinion is close to which friend's opinion?



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

	AAMIR	MOHSIN	DK/NR
ALL PAKISTAN	83%	16%	1%
GENDER			
MALE	84%	15%	0%
FEMALE	82%	17%	1%
RESPONDENT AGE			
YOUNG	86%	14%	1%
MIDDLE	82%	17%	1%
OLD	77%	21%	1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
LOW	88%	11%	1%
MEDIUM	82%	18%	0%
HIGH	81%	17%	2%
PROVINCES			
PUNJAB	84%	15%	1%
SINDH	78%	21%	1%
KPK	86%	14%	0%
BALUCHISTAN	90%	10%	0%
LOCATION			
RURAL	87%	13%	0%
URBAN	76%	22%	3%

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7000 (in 2015 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (In 2015 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2015 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 1822 , Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level
Gilani Research Foundation Survey conducted by Gallup Pakistan. Field dates: June 29 – July 06, 2015

DEMOGRAPHICS

PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

(N=1822)

		All
		Weighted Col%
BASE: All		100%
Gender	Male	54%
	Female	46%
Age	Young	35%
	Middle	56%
	Old	10%
HH income	Low	20%
	Medium	52%
	High	21%
Location	Rural	67%
	Urban	33%
Province	Punjab	58%
	Sindh	24%
	KPK	14%
	Baluchistan	5%

Notes:

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7000 (in 2015 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (In 2015 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2015 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population;
Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 1822 ,. Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level.

SUMMARY METHODOLOGY

Sample size: 1822
(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)	33%
Medium Cities (over half million)	
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

Field Dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015

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.

DETAILED METHODOLOGY

A-SAMPLE PROFILE

The survey was conducted with 1822 men and women statistically selected from all four provinces comprising of a cross section of age, and socio-economic classes as given below:

Sample Profile

	Col%
BASE: All	100%
Gender	Male
	54%
	Female
	46%
Age	Young
	35%
	Middle
	56%
	Old
	10%
	Low
	20%
HH income	Medium
	52%
	High
	21%
Location	Rural
	67%
	Urban
	33%
Province	Punjab
	58%
	Sindh
	24%
	KPK
	14%
	Baluchistan
	5%

Notes:

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age

Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7000 (In 2015 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (In 2015 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2015 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)

Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.

Methodology: Sample Size: 1822 ; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: March 02 – March 05, 2015. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level.

FURTHER DETAILS ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Voter’s Study

Table of Contents

- A- Sample Profile
- B- Sample Selection Procedure
- C- Field Work Procedure
- D- Data Entry and Verification

Note:

This Detailed Methodology is a standard procedure followed in public opinion polls. Specific details of the sample profile may vary from poll to poll. The specific sample profile as well as other variations may be included either in this Note as well as the Summary version or can be obtained upon request.

B-SAMPLE SELECTION PROCEDURE

This survey uses stratified random sampling. Following steps have been used to achieve this:

STAGE 1: STRATIFICATION:

Stratification is principally at two levels:

- a.The First stratification is by PROVINCE, of which there are 4 in Pakistan.
- b.The Second stratification is by size of location. We stratify by 4 types of locations: Large/Metropolitan Cities (there are 3); Medium size (those whom population is over 100,000 persons); Towns (those whom population is less than 100,000) and Villages (those declared as such in the Census).

STAGE 2: SELECTION OF COMMUNITIES:

Within each stratum communities are selected through a random process. In some cases we make replacements by communities of similar profile with a view to logistical and other considerations.

BRIEFING/TRAINING OF INTERVIEWERS:

The Questionnaire Designed for the survey is briefed to the interviewers at Regional Centers across the Centre. The interviewers are instructed on measures such as:

1. Following Sampling/Quota Instructions Properly
2. Ethical Code of Conduct towards interviewers
3. Following skipping Instructions and other interview instructions on the Questionnaire
4. Maintaining Neutrality in asking Question

MOCK CALLS:

After the briefing is completed all the field workers do the mock calls under the direct supervision of an executive or a fieldwork supervisor. This ensures that the field workers properly understand the instructions and they can handle various interviewing problems during the interview (in the field). After completion of mock calls, a debriefing session is arranged in which the problems faced by the interviewers during the mock interviews are discussed and solutions are suggested.

INITIAL CHECKING:

After the training, the interviewers go into the field for actual interviewing. The first ten filled in questionnaires of every interviewer are thoroughly checked by their supervisor to ensure that the interviewer is performing well. In case the work of an interviewer is not acceptable he/she is disengaged from the survey.

FIELD EDITOR OR INTAKE EDIT:

In normal routine at least 30-40 interviews of each interviewer are visually checked by the supervisor before passing them to Data Coding/Entry department. The problems or missing information identified during field edit are explained to the relevant interviewer and he/she is instructed to rectify them either through telephone and/or revisit the respondent for clarification and re-asking the missing questions.

SUPERVISION & BACK CHECKING:

It is essential that the interviewers are properly supervised on the job and the work done by them is back checked. At least 20% back checking is done on work completed by each interviewer to ensure authenticity of data.

DATA CODING/EDITING:

About 20% work of each coder is rechecked and verified by the concerned DC Supervisor/In-charge.

D- DATA ENTRY AND VERIFICATION

GP's Quality Manual contains a detailed check-list on the handling control, entry and other steps involved in the management of data.

Once the questionnaires are received from the field, they are checked and the responses of open-ended questions are coded with the help of a code list. A coding scheme/book/guide is prepared on the basis of these questionnaires.

After the coding of open-ended responses, data is entered into computers. GP uses the SPSS data entry program that has flexibility to implement validity checks and skipping rules etc. The SPSS data entry software also has flexibility to verify the entered data by using the double punch options. Gallup normally double punches for 20% of its entered data.

After completion of data entries and double punch, all data is cleaned by using a data-cleaning program written in SPSS which is customized for every project according to the survey/questionnaire needs. Data is thoroughly checked for an omission, displacements and other error resulting in inconsistencies with the coding scheme.

URDU QUESTIONNAIRE

Q1. بعض لوگوں کا کہنا ہے کہ پاکستان میں سزائے موت دی جانی چاہیے، جبکہ بعض افراد کے خیال میں پاکستان میں

سزائے موت نہیں دینی چاہیے، سنگین جرائم کرنے والے مجرموں کو بھی صرف عمر قید کی سزا ہونی چاہیے۔ آپ کی اس

بارے میں کیا رائے ہے، سزائے موت دینی چاہیے یا نہیں؟

- 1 ہاں، دینی چاہیے
2 نہیں دینی چاہیے

Q2. اب میں آپ کو چند جرائم کی فہرست پڑھ کر سناؤں گا/گی۔ بعض لوگوں کے خیال میں اگر مجرموں پر یہ جرائم

ثابت ہوجاتے ہیں تو انہیں سزائے موت دینی چاہیے، جبکہ بعض افراد کے خیال میں انہیں عمر بھر قید ہونی چاہیے، جبکہ

بعض افراد کے خیال میں ان کو قید بامشقت کی سزا بالکل ٹھیک ہے۔ آپ کی ان درج ذیل جرائم کے بارے میں کیا رائے ہے،

ان جرائم کو کرنے پر مجرم کو کونسی سزا دینی چاہیے؟ (ہر ایک کے لیے علیحدہ علیحدہ پرچھیں)

	سزائے موت	عمر قید	قید بامشقت
a. کسی دوسرے شخص کا قتل کرنے پر (شعوری طور پر)	1	2	3
b. کسی دوسرے شخص کو لاشعوری طور پر قتل کرنے پر	1	2	3
c. شوہر کا اپنی بیوی کو قتل کرنے پر	1	2	3
d. بیوی کا اپنے شوہر کو قتل کرنے پر	1	2	3
e. بچے کا کسی بڑے عمر کے فرد کو جان بوجھ کر قتل کرنے پر	1	2	3
f. عورت کے ساتھ زنا بالجبر کرنے پر	1	2	3
g. عورت کا اپنے شوہر کو اس پر گھریلو تشدد/ہمار پیٹ کرنے کے حوالے سے قتل کرنے پر	1	2	3
h. ایک آدمی کا کسی دوسرے آدمی کو آپ کے خلاف گستاخ/تہذیباً الفاظ استعمال کرنے کے حوالے سے قتل کرنے پر	1	2	3
i. ایک آدمی کا دوسرے آدمی کو فرقے کے فرق کی بنیاد پر (مثلاً شیعہ وغیرہ) پر قتل کرنے پر	1	2	3
j. منشیات فروشی میں ملوث ہونے پر	1	2	3

Q3. بعض لوگوں کا خیال ہے کہ پاکستان کا قانونی نظام خراب ہے۔ جس میں طاقتور انسان کی خیرخواہی کی

جاتی ہے۔ اس لیے سزائے موت کا قانون نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔ اس کا شکار صرف معصوم اور مظلوم لوگ ہوتے ہیں۔

جبکہ بعض لوگوں کے خیال میں پاکستان کا قانونی نظام خراب ہے لیکن یہ اتنا بھی برا نہیں ہے کہ جس سے صرف

معصوم اور مظلوم لوگوں کو ہی سزائے ملتی ہے اس لیے سزائے موت کا قانون ہونا چاہیے۔ دونوں صورتحال کو مد

نظر رکھتے ہوئے بتائیں کہ پاکستان میں سزائے موت دینی چاہیے یا نہیں؟

- 1 سزائے موت دینی چاہیے
2 سزائے موت نہیں دینی چاہیے

ضروری معلومات

Q4. جنس: مرد 1 عورت 2

Q5. آپ کی عمر: 30 سال سے کم 1 30-50 سال تک 2 51 سال سے زائد 3

Q6. آپ کے گھرانے کی کل ماہانہ آمدنی اندازاً کتنی ہے؟

- 1 Rs. 7,000 تک
2 Rs. 20,000-7,001 تک
3 Rs. 20,000 سے زائد

Q7. لوکیشن: دیہی 1 شہری 2

Q8. اب پاکستان کے کس صوبے میں رہتے ہیں؟
1 سندھ 2 خیبر پختونخواہ 3 بلوچستان 4



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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.