



Gilani Research Foundation is a not for profit public service project to provide social science research to students, academia, policy makers and concerned citizens in Pakistan and across the globe.

Gilani Research Foundation is headed by Dr. Ijaz Shafi Gilani who pioneered the field of opinion polling in Pakistan and established Gallup Pakistan in 1980. Currently Dr. Gilani, who holds a PhD from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and has taught at leading universities in Pakistan and abroad, is Chairman of Gallup Pakistan.

Majority Feel Proud of Pakistan; Nuclear Capability and Improvement in Education are Top Achievements in past Six Decades: GILANI POLL / GALLUP PAKISTAN

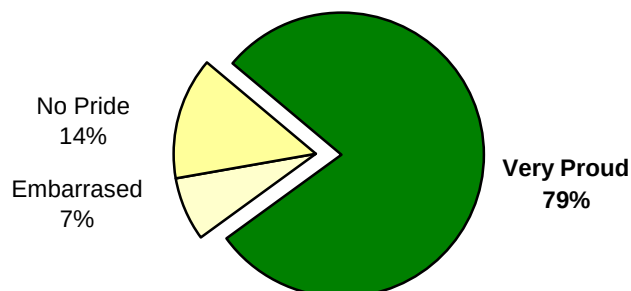
Islamabad, August 13, 2009

In celebration of the country's sixty-third anniversary, Gallup Pakistan brings together insightful findings from Gilani Polls about national identity and pride, conducted by it over the past three decades. The question is what Pakistanis think about Pakistan.

Seventy nine percent (79%) Pakistanis feel proud of their national identity and heritage and the biggest source of this pride is achievement of nuclear capability and improvements in the field of education.

In a latest 2009 survey, a nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked "How proud do you feel about calling yourself a Pakistani?" Majority (79%) claimed to feel proud or very proud of being a Pakistani. Fourteen percent (14%) of the respondents claimed to feel 'no pride', where as 7% said that they are embarrassed. The data reveals that proportionately more urbanites feel proud of Pakistan as compared to their rural counterparts.

"How proud do you feel about calling yourself a Pakistani?"



Source: Gilani Poll conducted by Gallup Pakistan,
the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association (www.gallup-international.com; www.gallup.com.pk)

In a nation-wide poll by Gallup Pakistan the following question was put to a national sample of men and women: “What in your view is Pakistani’s greatest achievement since its creation?”

Two perceived achievements stood out: **Achievement of Nuclear Capability** appeared as the top response followed by **Improvement in Education**. The reverse side was also interesting. When asked: “What do you think is our major failure since the creation of Pakistan?” the top answer concerned our failure to check “**Corruption**” from our polity.

Commentary

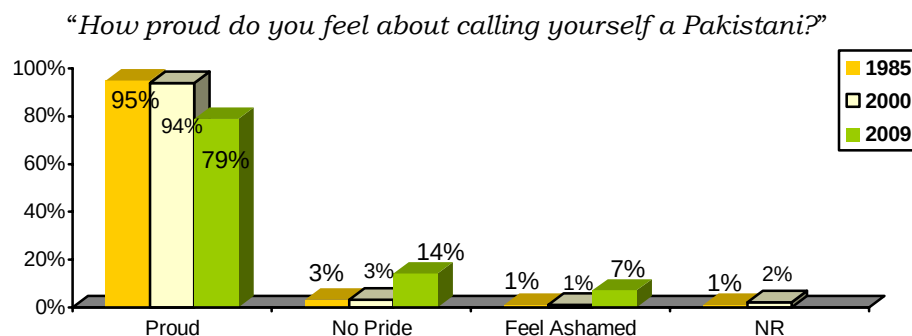
If one was to give due weight to the popular views, our potential in scientific, industrial and educational fields are seen as our strength, while poor governance, resulting in corruption is seen as our failure. To many, it must be noted, education seems a success story because only 15% Pakistanis were literate at the time of Pakistan’s creation in 1947. It has now risen to over 60%. The country still faces a highly objectionable level of illiteracy and poor quality of education. Yet, a large number of average Pakistani citizens take pride in whatever improvement has been achieved.

Opinion research in the past few years suggests that men and women in Pakistan have done reasonably well at personal and social level but their achievements have been constantly pulled down by a weak and ill-governed state, resulting in a mutually destructive rather than mutually constructive relationship.

This is one of the reasons why national pride, while still high, has been on a declining path over the past 25 years, from 95% in 1985 and 94% in 2000 claiming to feel pride in being Pakistanis to 79% saying this in 2009. The percentage of people who feel no pride in being called a Pakistani has risen from 4% in 1985 to 21% in 2009. According to **Dr. Ijaz Shafi Gilani**, Chairman of Gallup Pakistan,

“the decline in national pride amongst Pakistanis over the years is a product of political, social and economic upheavals in the past few decades. Failures of political leaders to bring order and progress to the country, the recent rise in internal unrest and terrorism and most importantly high levels of perceived corruption in many public and private organization have hurt national pride.”

It is important to explore creative solutions to organize the Pakistani society; that is where the nation’s strength lies, in the development of modern methods of governance at social level, independent but not antagonistic to the state. Mechanisms should be developed which would reduce the prevailing hostility between the state and large sections of society. To many in Pakistan the state appears as part of the problem rather than part of the solution. Whether real or perceived, such dysfunctional views about the state must be rectified through concrete action.



Source: Gilani Poll conducted by Gallup Pakistan,
the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association (www.gallup-international.com; www.gallup.com.pk)

The study was released by Gilani foundation and carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International. The latest survey was carried out among a sample of 2683 men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during July 2009. Error margin is estimated to be approximately $\pm 2-3$ per cent at 95% confidence level.

Gallup Pakistan proposes that its poll results be attributed as Gilani Poll conducted by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International. This is to distinguish our polls from polls on Pakistan sometimes released by other organizations not part of Gallup International Association (www.gallup-international.com) and referred to by the same title. Also please see necessary Disclaimer on our website (www.gallup.com.pk). Gallup Pakistan takes responsibility for only its own polls on Pakistan.

For more survey data on special events and other issues see website www.gallup.com.pk

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