

Gallup Summer Internship 2014

# Cyber letter



Gallup Pakistan is the country's most respected opinion and socio economic research organization and is widely quoted in national and international media. Gallup Pakistan is an expert in business research. Through its insightful Marketing and Information Consultancy in the area of Business Research, it delivers valuable knowledge to its enterprising clients, which forms an integral part of their Marketing plans.

Gallup Summer Internship is an Annual exercise done by Gallup in which undergraduate students from prestigious universities are provided the opportunity to work closely with Gallup Researchers. Some 300 students have interned at Gallup in the past years.

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## CYBERLETTER

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### FROM THE EDITOR:

Dear Reader,

Gilani Research Team now brings to you a collection of reports written by our interns, which gives you the opportunity to know more about the various socio-political issues of Pakistan. We hope it will be of interest to you. If you have any further questions in this regard, please feel free to contact us.

Gallup Summer Internship is an Annual exercise done by Gallup in which undergraduate students from prestigious universities are provided the opportunity to work closely with Gallup Researchers. Some 300 students have interned at Gallup in the past years. This year, the interns were asked to write short reports, choosing topics from the Gallup research database, that closely matched their interests. A collection of the extracts from those reports have been presented in this Cyberletter. It is important to note that the opinions expressed in these articles are those of the Interns and in no way reflects the opinion of Gallup Pakistan or its employees.

Best regards.

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# Summer Interns 2014



*From left to right: Areej; Minahil; Yusra; Taimoor (Supervisor); Abdul Rafey, Saad*

# Polio in Pakistan

by Areej Javed

**“The basic purpose of this report is to analyze the changing trends over a period of nine years, from 2000 to 2009.”**



The purpose of compiling this data is to initiate a productive debate between relevant policy makers.

Pakistan is one of the three countries that are still struggling with the goal of polio elimination, others include Afghanistan and Nigeria. Pakistan began its supplementary immunization activities (SIAs) that went door to door for oral polio vaccine (OPV) in 2000. According to the WHO, 119 cases were submitted that year. Despite the falling number of cases, reaching 32 in 2007, on average the numbers are raising steadily since 2008. Pakistan reported the largest number of polio cases in 2011 and this created serious concerns for the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI).

The most prominent issue that emerged was the one related to Osama Bin Laden in 2011. The event of setting up a forged survey carried out by the US Central Intelligence was a major setback for polio vaccination programme's in Pakistan. The campaign secretly collected blood samples for DNA testing from his family members and was carried out by a former pashtun campaign official at a tribal area in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa hired by the government. This generated a lot of trust issues amongst several families at Khyber Pakhtunkhwa who now refused to get their children vaccinated from the government. This left a long-term mark on the polio vaccine campaign's credibility for the people of Pakistan.

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### According to the WHO:

“The polio eradication endgame plan is to switch from the trivalent oral polio vaccine, currently the vaccine of choice in most countries, to two vaccines: a new bivalent oral polio vaccine for routine immunization backed up by judicious use of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV)” (Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2012)

This vaccine proves to be 30% more efficient than the previous one. Along with this, now it is also very important for children to get injected with IPV. Both of these vaccines can eliminate the risk to polio but prove to be more costly. Ultimately in 2010, WHO in collaboration with Cuba and Oman generated a cost effective method to carry out the vaccination which makes it the most practical solution for eradicating Polio.

As far as Pakistan is concerned, campaigns regarding the importance and purpose of Polio vaccination need to be carried out to win the trust of the people. Also as it is already being practiced on the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan, the locals who are already well acquainted with the families should be hired as vaccinators, so that the families trust them and get vaccinated.Φ



**About Areej:** Areej is going to start her Final Year at NUST Business School this Fall Semester. She is majoring in Economics and interned at Gallup in June 2014. During her time at Gallup, Areej was a part of Gallup 30 Years of Polling Project, HR Newsletter Project and various other tasks related to polling and reporting. Travelling, reading, writing, teaching and managing events are a few of the hobbies that Areej likes to pursue.



# Overview of Unemployment in Pakistan

by Zeb un Nisa Nasir

**“Pakistan ranks 62nd in comparison to other countries in regard to the unemployment rate”**



The main purpose of this report is to identify the trends in the Pakistani job market and to clarify the reasons for high unemployment levels in the country. For the purpose of answering these queries, data collected by Gallup Pakistan has been employed and the report is further amplified with the aid of reports from institutions such as the World Bank and the Government of Pakistan.

Pakistan ranks 62<sup>nd</sup> in comparison to other countries in regard to the unemployment rate, as told by the CIA Fact Book. This equates to over 3700,000 Pakistanis unemployed at the end of June 2014 out of a population of 184 million. Pakistan has a fast growing labor force with 1.2 million individuals being added to the labor force with numbers likely to increase further in the future to 2 million entering the workforce everywhere for the next two decades. The country's inability to create enough quality jobs to absorb these new entrants will threaten its economic prospects and wellbeing. A number of factors threaten the creation of such opportunities as they have in the past. These include rapid population growth, uncertainty and unrest in Pakistan, poor education system and economic depression.❖



**About Zeb:** Zeb un Nisa recently completed her 3<sup>rd</sup> year of Bachelors in Business Administration from the NUST Business School. Zeb has pursued a diverse education, taking course in marketing, anthropology, finance, economics and IT. As an intern at Gallup this summer, Zeb was part of various projects such as Gallup on Web, Gallopedia Archives and an Overview of Unemployment in Pakistan. Zeb is a regular MUNer and loves reading literature and history.

# Violence and Crime in Pakistan

by Yusra Nabil

**“Due to the rampant deterioration of its security situation, everyday crime and violence is becoming an increasingly pertinent issue to Pakistan”**



This report aims to theorize the trends in violence and crime in Pakistan over the past three decades. This is rapidly becoming a foremost concern for the Pakistani citizens, particularly for those residing in the metropolitan city of Karachi and other big cities.

The purpose of this report was to identify the underlying causes of the increasing crime and violence in Pakistan in order to initiate a significant discourse as to what measures ought to be taken to curb the incidence of such criminal activity, with the objective of eventually rooting out crime in the country. This may be achieved through the mobilization of law enforcement agencies to the extent that they are efficient enough to deal with the formidable situation at hand and, perhaps more importantly, by addressing the socioeconomic problems that certain instances of violence stem from.

A major cause for crime is urbanization. The crime rate in Pakistan's port city of Karachi has increased rapidly in recent years. Car and cellphone theft are among the most common crimes committed. Perhaps the most important reason has paved way for such crime is urbanization. We know the mega city of the country has a population as large as nine million and this concentration of labor force in one area has given rise to unemployment. This unemployment in turn causes the crime rates to surge as more and more people become involved in the illegal sector.

Similarly, there are other economic indicators which have a positive correlation with crime and have been pertinent issues in Pakistan over the Past years. Ever increasing income inequality and rising inflation coupled with unemployment are among the most important.

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Also, it may be observed that besides the widening income disparity, unemployment and rising inflation rates, a main cause of increasing violence in the country is a result of Pakistan being a frontline state in the global war on terrorism.

In light of the aforementioned, the solution seems to lie in uncompromising and strict action against the offenders. as well as an ardent need to educate the youth against these crimes and to provide them with job opportunities and social welfare benefits so they can sustain themselves without having to resort to crime to fulfill their needs. ☐



**About Yusra:** *As a junior at the LUMS, Yusra is majoring in Economics and Political Science, and is currently an intern at the Gallup Pakistan Islamabad office. At Gallup she has worked on Gallup Database Project, HR Newsletter and Media Analysis. Yusra enjoys sports- especially basketball, travelling and takes keen interest in Politics and Current Affairs.*



# Perceptions about fairness of elections in Pakistan

by Sibgha Ajaz

**“In countries like Pakistan the fairness of elections, whether they are national elections or local bodies elections, has always remained controversial”**



This report primarily focuses on the perceptions citizens of Pakistan about the electoral processes of the country. Due to a dearth of data, only the elections of 2002, 2008 and 2013 have been focused upon. The data is presented in a tabular manner, firstly according to each of the above mentioned year's elections and secondly, according to the overall trends that can be highlighted. All data used has been collected from Gallup and Gillani Surveys, Pakistan. The sole purpose of this report is to show how the perceptions of Pakistanis about elections have changed over the last three elections held in the country.

The elections of 2002 have been one of the most controversial elections in the history of the country. According to a report prepared by Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT) about the electoral history of the country, “In no other election of Pakistan, with the possible exception of 1970 when the electoral result was totally turned down, the electoral outcome was disturbed as ruthlessly and unlawfully as in 2002”. Next were the elections of February 2008, which were again reported to be accused of massive rigging. “Though there were some charges of rigging and irregularities by different political parties and individuals, the overall quality of elections showed considerable improvement over previous general elections in 2002 and 2008”, according to a PILDAT's report titled ‘Assessment of the Quality of General Elections 2013’.

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As we move towards the elections of 2013 from 2002, it can be seen that the perceptions turned more and more negative. The next section will present this case in a clearer manner. However, it is important to note that the actual situation of rigging and unfairness of elections may have been different from what people of Pakistan believed and continue to believe. Although, the latest elections conducted in Pakistan have been reported to have a lesser degree of rigging as compared to previous years, the perceptions of Pakistanis have seemed to move in the opposite direction. Except for a few exceptions, the belief that elections in Pakistan are unfair has increased amongst the general population. Moreover, people continue to believe that each upcoming elections would have a greater degree of fraud involved as compared to previous elections.

In conclusion, the perceptions of Pakistanis about the fairness of elections have continued to change with each upcoming election. However, a general belief that rigging and fraud is involved in each election has continued to exist. Although several reports have stated that each new election is better in terms of fairness as compared to the previous one, the general public continues to believe in the opposite direction. There could be several reasons of this increasing mistrust which are beyond the scope of this report. Furthermore, a dearth of data may also hinder such a study. ☺



**About Sibgha:** *Sibgha recently completed her Third Year at LUMS and is studying Economics and Political Science as her majors. She enjoys writing and has worked as a freelance writer since 2012. Sibgha interned at Gallup Pakistan in June 2014 and was responsible for working on projects such as Media Analysis for Talk Shows, Gallopedia archiving, updating of mailing lists, updating of 30 years of polling and streamlining Gallup's feedback systems.*

# An Overview Of Pakistan's Energy Crisis

by Mehick Ahmed

**“Pakistan needs to overcome its energy deficit sooner than later because this discrepancy can easily dissolve the somewhat stable economic and political conditions presently”**



Pakistan is currently in the grasp of an extremely strenuous energy crisis, which is undoubtedly dragging the country towards one of the most challenging times. When there is a lack of functional output in the energy sector; whether it is electricity gas or water, the consumers' demands are unmet thus leading to a severe crisis. At the moment, there is a dire lack of resources which is causing numerous obstacles in the production of electricity.

Electricity shortage remains to be a huge concern to all the natives of Pakistan . With over 20 hours of power outages in rural areas and a staggering deficiency of 5000-7000 megawatts, all Pakistanis demand for a better and permanent solution to this electricity issue, once and for all. This energy crisis has affected Pakistan's economy enormously. According to a report by USAID the country has lost almost 10 percent of its GDP over the energy shortages.

Pakistanis are extremely frustrated over this energy issue as their lifestyle has been deeply and adversely affected. The countless strikes and riots in the country are a source for all these helpless people to raise their voice against the lack of basic amenities. The extremely corrupt and inept governance with their lack of management or leadership has played a major role in this wreckage

By using Gallup Surveys in shape of primary data, firsthand knowledge and the perceptions of people regarding the electricity shortage was established. People were inquired about how the energy crisis has changed their lifestyle and how they have coped up with it. They were also asked who they thought were responsible for it. Some Pakistanis were also asked about their faith in Government when it comes to overcoming the energy crisis.

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When asked who they thought was responsible for the energy crisis, people were given the option of Ex-President Musharraf, the PPP or the PML (N) regime. Most people put a lot of blame on the PPP Government and deemed them responsible for this ongoing problem.

The main problem with this energy crisis is how it has completely transformed a traditional lifestyle in the country. Many industrialists suffered so badly here that they decided to emigrate, with their business. A typical Pakistani life was changed forever once this energy crisis started and it is of huge importance to somehow regain that.

As an alternative source of light when there are electricity shortages, most people prefer to sit in emergency light which is a cheaper and quite uncomfortable alternative. As most people cannot afford generators, they have been restricted to cheaper sources.

Thus the Government and other PSEs should somehow try to restore the country back to its former glory. The lifestyle once enjoyed was undoubtedly very comfortable; it should be retained and maintained to make all natives at ease in their own country at least.



**About Mehick:** Mehick is an energetic youth about to start her fourth and final year as an Economics majors at the NUST Business School. Her work as an intern at Gallup ranges from researching on illiteracy in Pakistan to checking data received for projects. She also contributed to Gallup's Media Consultancy by doing content analysis for talk shows. Additionally, she enjoys reading, writing, exploring and travelling

# Pakistan, the United States, and the War on Terror: Public Opinion 1998 – 2014

by Minahil Naveed



**“Although Pakistanis are worried about extremism, that does not immediately imply that they want the U.S. to continue its fight against extremism in their country.”**

Pakistan’s relationship to the War on Terror itself has been vacillating. On one hand, Pakistan has played a key role in facilitating the U.S.-led intervention in Afghanistan ever since the September 11 attacks. However, on the other hand, the country has also simultaneously been criticized for allegedly providing a safe haven to radical militant Islamist movements and their leaders. Yet, in spite of everything, cooperation between the two countries still continues.

While the contemporary U.S.-Pakistan relationship may be focused on the war on terrorism, it is not restricted to it: it also encompasses several other issues of concern including security, nuclear proliferation, economic and strategic opportunity, democracy, anti-Americanism in the Muslim world, and Islamophobia in the West. Contemporary public sentiment in Pakistan remains strikingly clear and unambiguously anti-American. On the issue of American intervention (both at home and abroad), Pakistani support for the United States has almost always been nonexistent. Perhaps one of the biggest reasons for anti-American sentiment in the country is the perceived American (or, more broadly, the “Western”) “threat” to Islam. On an average, 64.7% of the total population polled in 2001 viewed the U.S. policy as detrimental to Islam, compared to a meagre 16.3% who viewed it favorably.

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The War on Terror remains an integral and defining part of Pak-U.S. relations. Cooperation between the two nations on the strategic, military, and political matters surrounding the war dictates how current and future relations between the two countries play out. From 2001 till 2013, the Pakistani public has been overwhelmingly against cooperation between the two countries. However, it is interesting to note that initially, in 2001, a vast majority – a staggering total of 95% - of the total respondents supported the idea of Pakistan joining the United States in the War on Terror. Future prospects for the Pak-U.S. alliance seem bleak. Fewer than 30% of the total respondents polled from 2009 – 2012 believed that relations between the two nations would improve, and fewer still (24% of the average total polled in 2011) supported efforts to improve collaboration and cooperation between the two countries.

America's image in Pakistan remains overwhelmingly negative: Over 46% percent of Pakistanis polled in 2001 believed that the United States was pursuing hypocritical and selfish policies in their country. Events in recent years, such as the Raymond Davis incident, the U.S. raid– which most Pakistanis view as a breach of their national sovereignty - that killed Osama bin Laden, and countless civilian deaths in the drone attacks in the North-West region of the country have only served to increase the feelings of resentment and frustration in the people. Opposition to U.S. foreign policies is increasing, and more and more Pakistanis have begun to view the United States with distrust. ☎



**About Minahil:** *She is currently a summer intern at the Gallup Pakistan office, and a sophomore at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, United States. Her major is as yet undeclared but she has had a diverse knowledge base in her first year with courses such as Italian, Probability and Statistics, Anthropology and Political Science under her belt. Her internship at Gallup Pakistan comprised of report writing on Pak- US Relations, revamping Aurora Magazine and working on Geo Report. Academics aside, Minahil enjoys photography and event management.*





**About Saad:** Saad graduated from LUMS this May and interned at Gallup for the summer prior to leaving for his masters at Oxford University, England. He pursued majors in Humanities and hence possesses expertise in a wide range of subjects from literature to sociology to philosophy. Saad worked on data analysis for Pepsi Cola and Gallup Database during his internship. Music, travelling and writing are a few of his top interests.



**About Bilal:** Bilal recently completed his foundation year at University of Newcastle and is about to start his degree in Business Management. During his one month internship at Gallup, Bilal worked extensively on Gallup's Geo Report, Gallopedia Archives and Media Content Analysis. Bilal is a travel enthusiast, an avid debater and also enjoys dramatics.



**About Abdul Rafey:** As a junior at the McGill, Rafey is majoring in Economics, and is currently an intern at the Gallup Pakistan Islamabad office. Rafey enjoys sports, travelling and movies. His work at Gallup included archiving, report writing and media analysis.

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