



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.

Perceptions about Public Facilities; Search for Good Education Tops the List, 47 % Complain about Lack of Good Educational Institutes: GILANI POLL / GALLUP PAKISTAN

Islamabad, March 17, 2010

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, there are areas in Pakistan which lack various basic facilities of life. Amongst them lack of good schools and colleges tops the list being cited by 47% of all Pakistanis, as the major problem of their localities, followed by lack of hospitals/dispensaries (39%), lack of cleanliness (39%), lack of clean drinking water (37%), lack of electricity (37%), lack of proper road system (35%), lack of local transport (21%), lack of proper madaris (14%), lack of market area (12%), and lack of clean mosques (8%). One percent (1%) of the respondents gave no response.

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked “*In your opinion which of the facilities, from the list given below, do you feel are missing in your local area, and whose provision would significantly improve the quality of life?*” Forty seven (47%) said their local area lacks good schools and colleges. As expected a higher percentage of respondents from rural area (58%) as compared to the urbanites (26%) claimed there is shortage of good schools and colleges in their localities. It is also revealed that a significantly higher percentage of respondents from NWFP (66%) complained about scarcity of proper educational institutes than the national average.

Thirty nine percent (39%) said their areas are in need of proper hospitals/dispensaries. Again it is seen that rural areas lack health facilities more than urban areas. A significantly higher percentage of respondents from NWFP (60%) said their areas lack good hospitals and dispensaries.

Another 39% complained about lack of cleanliness of their area. A comparatively higher percentage of respondents from Sindh (51%) said their locality needs proper cleaning system.

Thirty seven percent (37%) of the respondents cited lack of clean drinking water as the major concern of their areas. It is again seen that the percentage of respondents from rural Sindh (51%) complaining about clean drinking water is higher than the national average.

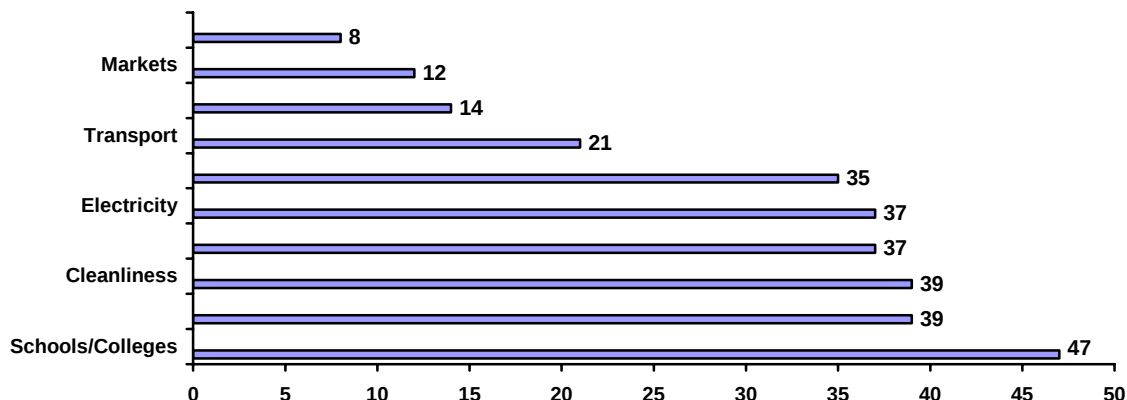
Electricity is another problem which is cited by 37% of the respondents who claimed their areas lack electricity. Interestingly a proportionately higher percentage of urbanites (44%) as compared to ruralites (33%) said their localities lack electricity.

When the respondents were asked about provision of proper road system, 35% said their areas do not have proper roads. Rural areas lack roads more than urban areas. It is also seen that a comparatively higher percentage of respondents from NWFP (41%) complained their areas lack proper road system.

Twenty one percent (21%) said their area lacks proper transport facilities. A significantly higher percentage of respondents from rural NWFP (48%) said lack of local transport is a big problem in their area.

Some of the other problems of the local areas cited by people are lack of good madaris (religious schools) (14%), lack of proper market area (12%), and lack of clean mosques (8%). The data reveals no significant difference across various other demographics.

“In your opinion which of the facilities, from the list given below, do you feel are missing in your local area, and whose provision would significantly improve the quality of life?”



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 recent survey was carried out among a sample of 2581 men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during January 2010. 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 social and other issues see website www.gallup.com.pk

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