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An illustration of several hands holding pills. One hand holds a blue pill, another a green pill, and others hold white pills. The background is a mix of purple and red geometric shapes.

# PERCEPTIONS OF EQUALITY, JUSTICE & HUMAN RIGHTS IN PAKISTAN

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*A Trend & Cross-Sectional Analysis*

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## Executive Summary

### Section 1: Perception of Human Rights in Pakistan

A significant proportion of Pakistanis (80%) are aware of basic Human rights in Pakistan and many (56%) believe them to be a serious problem in Pakistan.

### Section 2: Perceptions of Equality and Justice

Since 1998, public confidence in the government's role in ensuring human rights has increased, however there is still room for improvement. Nearly half Pakistanis were concerned about justice in Pakistan, and believed that often criminals go unpunished, while there were also concerns regarding equality under law.

### Section 3: Human Right's Issues in Pakistan

Nearly 3 in 4 Pakistanis believe that human rights are protected in Pakistan in the form of freedom of expression, religious freedom, freedom to marry and protection against torture. Pakistanis also consider the right to vote, political freedom and free media as important basic human rights. A significant proportion of Pakistanis (64%) want Blasphemy laws to remain as they are.

### Section 4: Human Rights Reporting in the Media

Public opinion split between whether media is giving required amount of attention to human rights issues or not. On the other hand, there has been an increase (17% rise) in the proportion of Pakistanis who believe that media programs promote freedom of expression in Pakistan.

### Section 5: The Economics of Human Rights in Pakistan

9% increase in the proportion of respondents who believe in Pakistan everyone receives proper reward for their work while a quarter Pakistanis agree that their Supervisor or someone from their company takes care of their human rights

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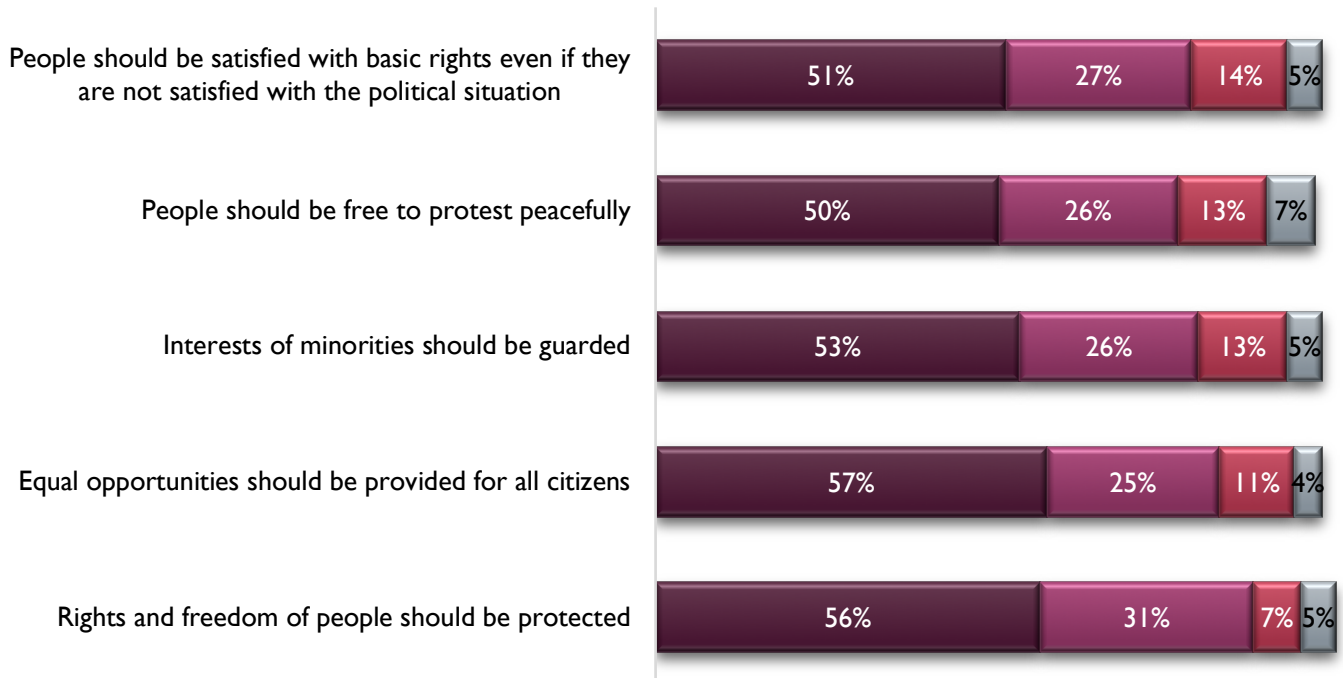
# **SECTION 1: PERCEPTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN PAKISTAN**

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**Item 1.1: Importance of Rights for Pakistan**

**Question: “In your opinion, how important are the following matters for Pakistan: very important, somewhat important, not very important, not important at all?”**

■ Very important   ■ Somewhat important   ■ Less Important   ■ Not Important at All



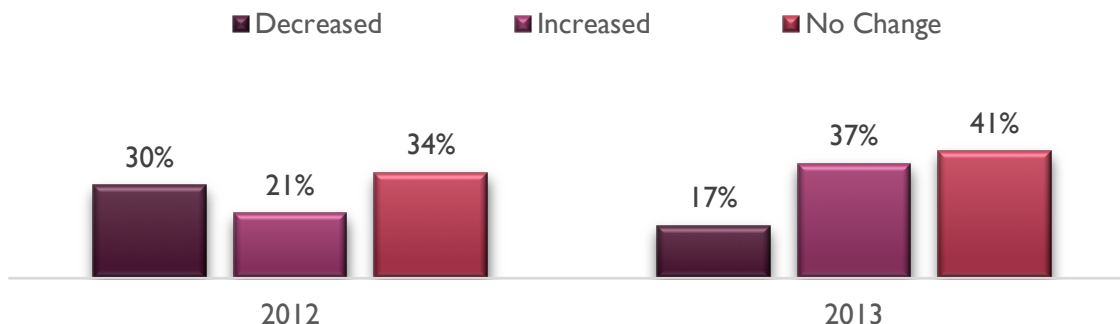
(DK/NR not shown)

Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2018

In 2018, nearly 4 in 5 Pakistanis believed that contentment with basic rights, right to peaceful protest, interest of minorities, equality of opportunities, and protection of rights and freedom are important for Pakistan.

**Item 1.2: Respect for Human Rights**

**Question: “Has the respect for Human Rights increased, decreased or remained the same in Pakistan as compared to 4 years ago?”**



(DK/NR not shown)

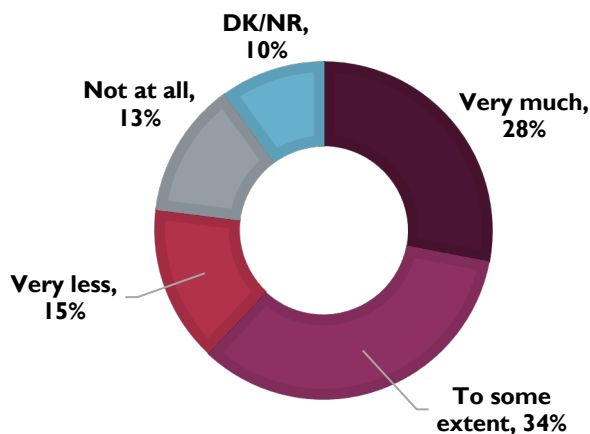
Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2012 & 2013

Note: Caution should be taken while interpreting comparative data. Please read the note on Comparative Data in Methodology.

Between 2012-2013; 16% rise in the proportion of Pakistanis who believe that respect for human rights in Pakistan has increased as compared to 4 years ago.

**Item 1.3: Asma Jahangir’s Contribution to Human Rights**

**Question: “How proud do you feel of the efforts and contributions of Asma Jahangir towards securing human rights in Pakistan?”**

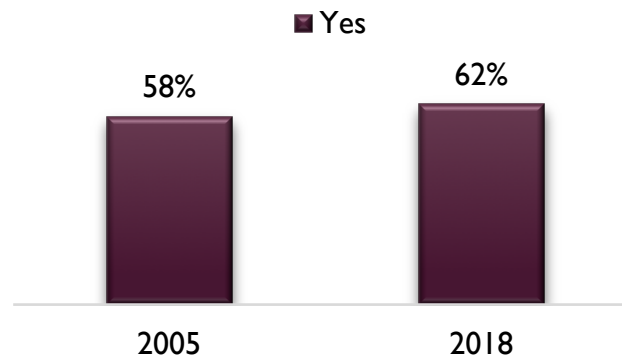


Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2018

62% Pakistanis said they were proud of the Late Asma Jahangir’s contributions towards Human Rights in Pakistan. 13% said they were not proud at all.

**Item 1.4: ICRC’s Role in Promoting Human Rights**

**Question: “In your opinion, does International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) participate in promoting human rights?”**



(DK/NR not shown)

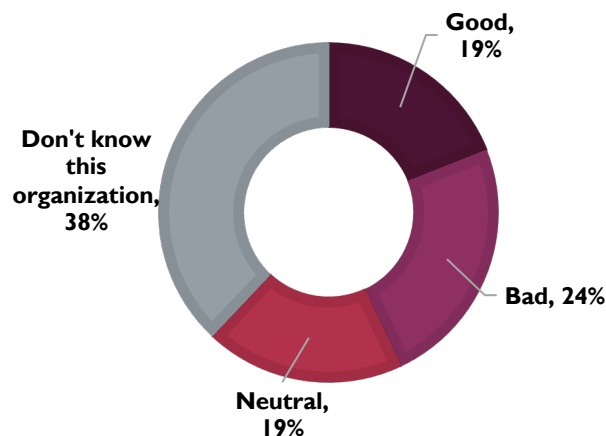
Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2005 & 2018

Note: Caution should be taken while interpreting comparative data. Please read the note on Comparative Data in Methodology.

2005-2018: Nearly 3 in 5 Pakistanis (62%) continue to agree that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) participates in promoting human rights.

**Item 1.5: Opinion about Human Rights Watch**

**Question: “What is your opinion about the Human Rights Watch (HRW) organization?”**

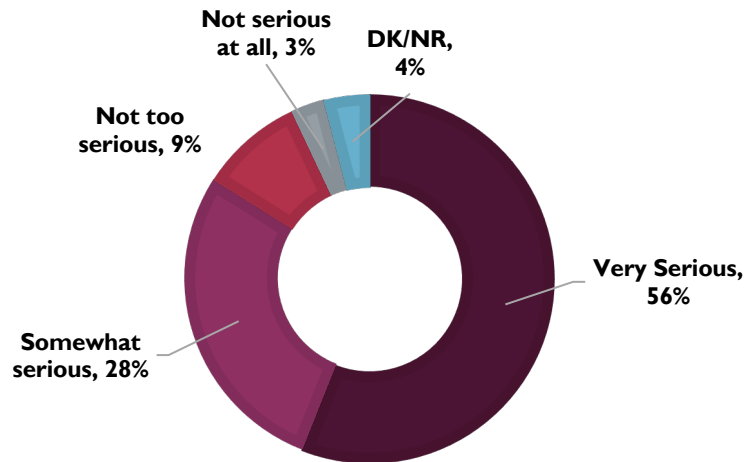


Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2011

In 2011, 1 in 5 (19%) Pakistanis claimed having a good opinion about Human Rights Watch.

**Item 1.6: The Issue of Human Rights' in Pakistan**

**Question: “As a Pakistani citizen do you view Human Rights a serious or not so serious problem in Pakistan?”**



Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2011

In 2011, more than half Pakistanis (56%) opined that human rights is a serious problem for Pakistan, only 3% said it is not a problem at all.

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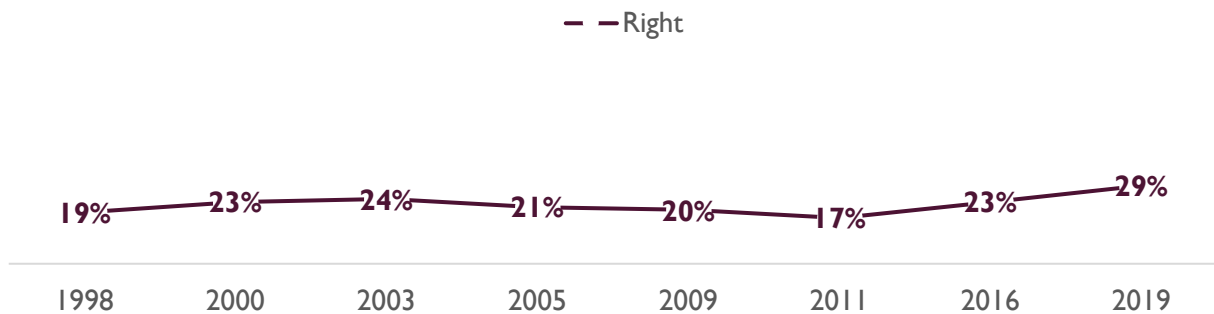
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# SECTION 2: PERCEPTIONS OF EQUALITY AND JUSTICE

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**Item 2.1: Opinion on Fairness in World**

**Question: “Please tell us whether you consider the following statement to be right or wrong: whatever happens in this world happens fairly?”**



(DK/NR not shown)

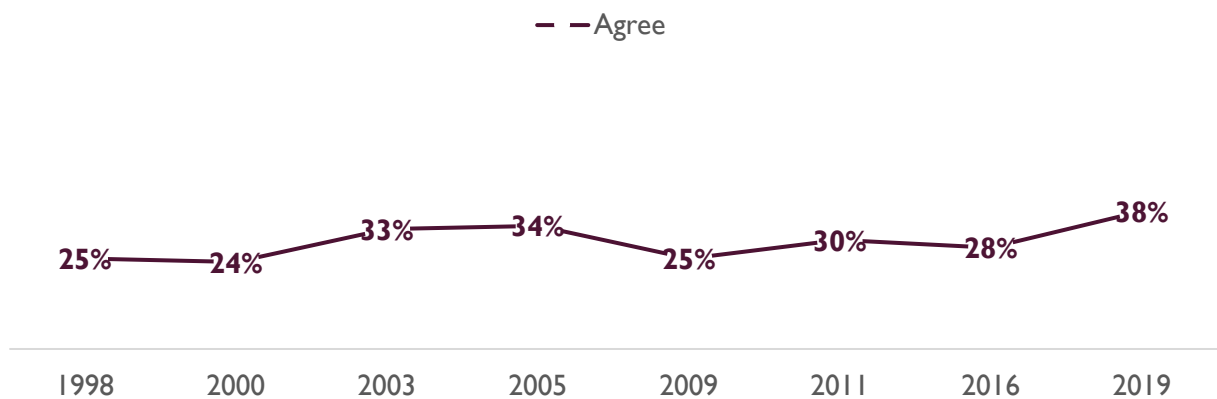
Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 1998 – 2019

Note: Caution should be taken while interpreting comparative data. Please read the note on Comparative Data in Methodology.

Over a period of 21 years, a 10 percentage-point increase has taken place in the proportion of Pakistanis who believe that whatever happens in this world happens fairly. It appears that optimism has increased in the country with regard to the affairs of the world.

**Item 2.2: Belief in Justice**

**Question: “Do you agree that in the end people get what they deserve?”**



(DK/NR not shown)

Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 1998 - 2019

Note: Caution should be taken while interpreting comparative data. Please read the note on Comparative Data in Methodology.

Between 1998 and 2019, 13% rise in the proportion of Pakistanis who believe people get what they deserve in the end. The lowest percentage was recorded in 2000 when 24% believed in justice.

**Item 2.3: Trust in the Legal System**

**Question: “Please tell us whether you consider the following statement to be right or wrong: it is often observed that criminals come out of Pakistani courts free?”**



(DK/NR not shown)

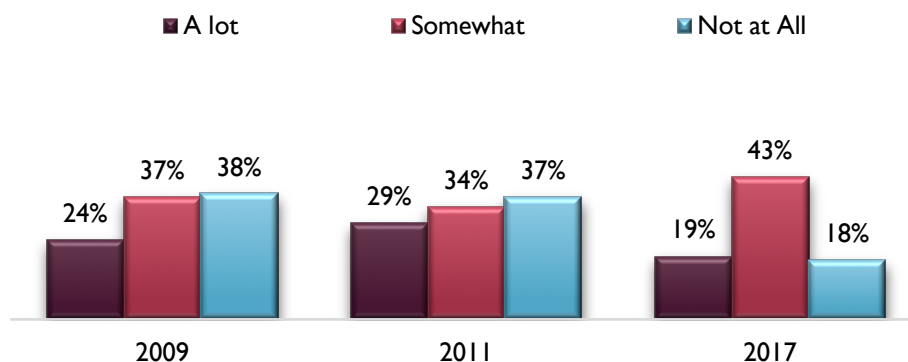
Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 1998 - 2019

Note: Caution should be taken while interpreting comparative data. Please read the note on Comparative Data in Methodology.

**Rising Trust in the Pakistani Legal System:** Over a period of 21 years, a 49 percentage-point decrease has taken place in the proportion of Pakistanis who believe that criminals are able to dodge their way out of the Pakistani legal system. In 2019 only 29% claimed that criminals are set free by Pakistani courts as compared to the highest proportion of 86% in 2003.

**Item 2.4: Equality before the Law**

**Question: “In your opinion, how far is the human right ‘Equality before the Law’ respected in Pakistan?”**



(DK/NR not shown)

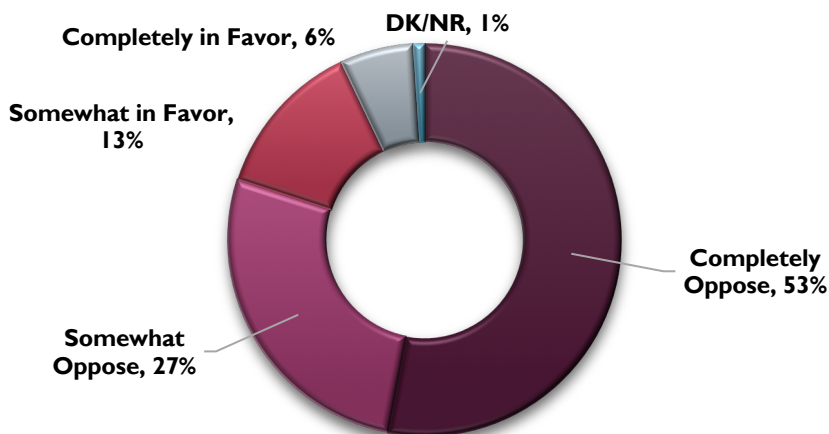
Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2009, 2011 & 2017

Note: Caution should be taken while interpreting comparative data. Please read the note on Comparative Data in Methodology.

**Between 2009-2017:** 20% decline in the proportion of Pakistanis who believe that equality under law is not enforced at all in Pakistan.

**Item 2.5: Honor Killing**

**Question: “According to the recent reports by Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, the number of honor killings in Pakistan have increased. Some people favor honor killings while others oppose it. What is your stance?”**

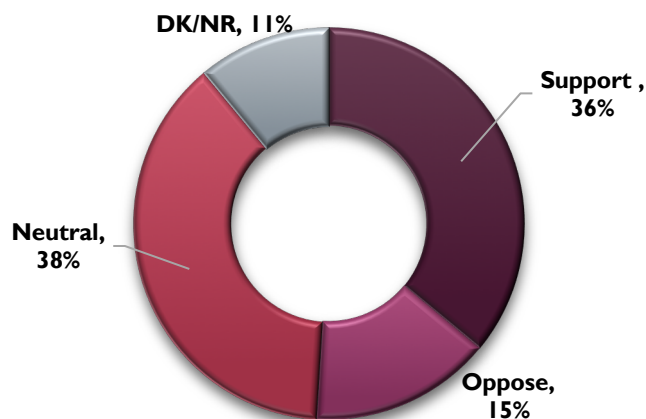


Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2016

While a significant 1 in 2 Pakistanis completely opposed honor killing, 19% said they are (somewhat or completely) in favor of honor killing.

**Item 2.6: Opinion on International Court of Justice**

**Question: “Currently, world leaders accused of severe violations of human rights are tried by an international court (linked to the United Nations). Do you support or oppose the existence of an international court which is not under the authority of one’s own state?”**



Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2012

Over 1 in 3 Pakistanis (36%) support the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

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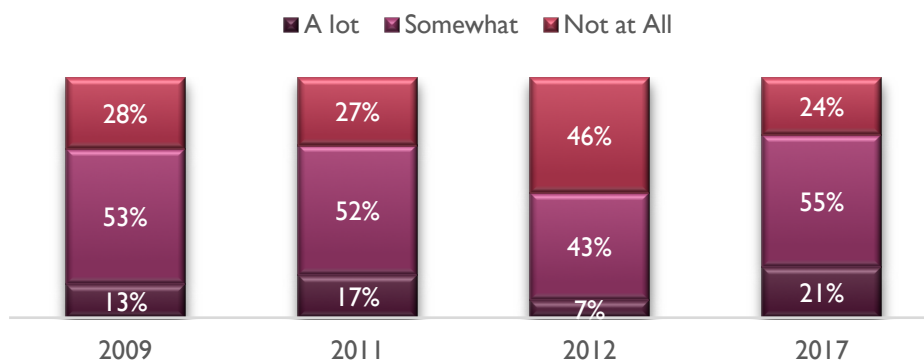
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**SECTION 3:  
HUMAN RIGHTS  
IN PAKISTANI  
SOCIETY**

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**Item 3.1: Human Rights Protection in Pakistan**

**Question: “Overall, in your opinion, to what extent Human Rights are being protected in Pakistan?”**



(DK/NR not shown)

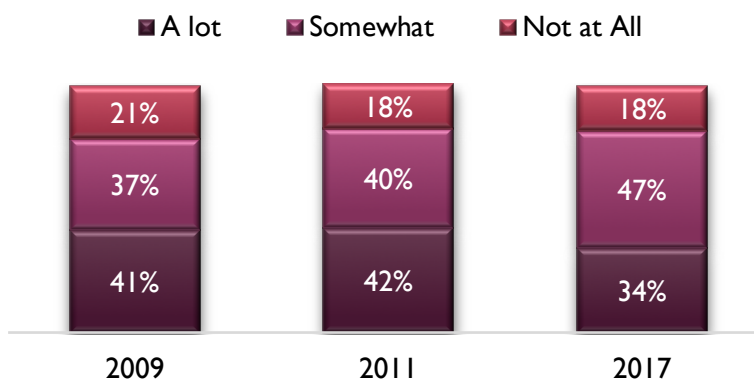
Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2009, 2011, 2012 & 2017

Note: Caution should be taken while interpreting comparative data. Please read the note on Comparative Data in Methodology.

Between 2009-2017, 8% rise in the proportion of Pakistanis who believe human rights are being protected a lot in Pakistan. The lowest percentage was recorded in 2012 when only 7% believed that Pakistan was protecting human rights a lot.

**Item 3.2: Freedom of Expression**

**Question: “I will read before you some statements regarding human rights, to what extent you think they are enforced in this country? (Everyone has freedom of expression)”**



(DK/NR not shown)

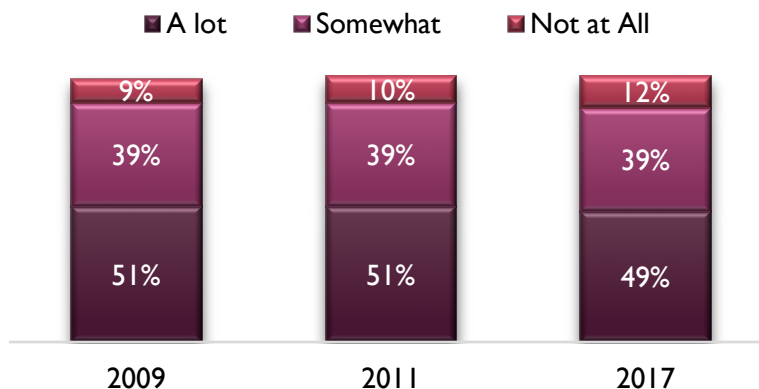
Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2009, 2011 & 2017

Note: Caution should be taken while interpreting comparative data. Please read the note on Comparative Data in Methodology.

Between 2009-2017: 4 in 5 Pakistanis continue to believe that freedom of expression in Pakistan is enforced a lot or somewhat.

**Item 3.3: Freedom of Religion**

**Question: “I will read before you some statements regarding human rights, to what extent you think they are practiced in this country? (Everyone has freedom of religion)”**



(DK/NR not shown)

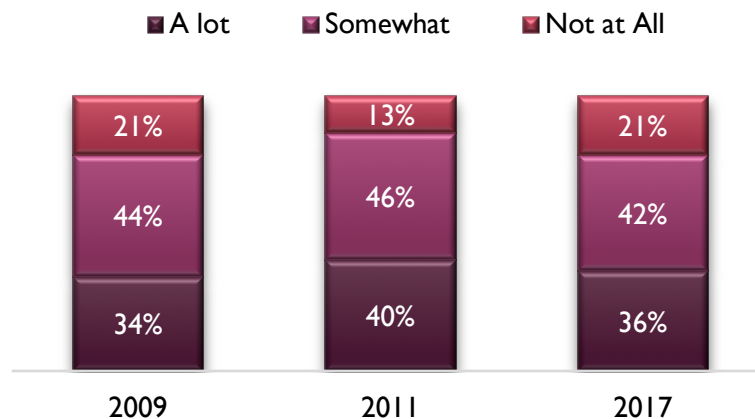
Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2009, 2011 & 2017

Note: Caution should be taken while interpreting comparative data. Please read the note on Comparative Data in Methodology.

Between 2009-2017: nearly 9 in 10 Pakistanis believe that in Pakistan religious freedom is enforced somewhat or a lot.

**Item 3.4: Marriage with Consent**

**Question: “I will read before you some statements regarding human rights, to what extent you think they are practiced in this country: “Marriage with the consent of both individuals”**



(DK/NR not shown)

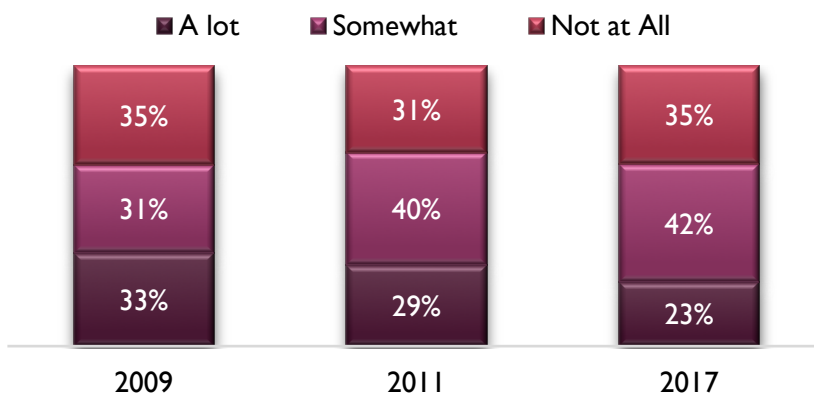
Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2009, 2011 & 2017

Note: Caution should be taken while interpreting comparative data. Please read the note on Comparative Data in Methodology.

2009-2017: 21% Pakistanis believe that marriages in Pakistan do not take place with the consent of *both* individuals.

**Item 3.5: Torture-Free Country**

**Question: “I will read before you some statements regarding human rights, to what extent you think they are practiced in this country: No one should be subject to Torture”**



(DK/NR not shown)

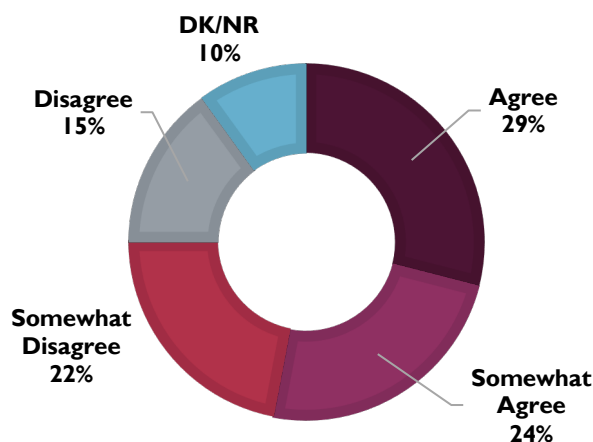
Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2009, 2011 & 2017

Note: Caution should be taken while interpreting comparative data. Please read the note on Comparative Data in Methodology.

Between 2009-2017: nearly 1 in 3 Pakistanis continue believe that the law that no one should be tortured is not at all enforced in Pakistan.

**Item 3.6: Pakistan’s role in improving Human Rights in China**

**Question: “To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Pakistan is doing enough to pressurize China to improve human rights?”**

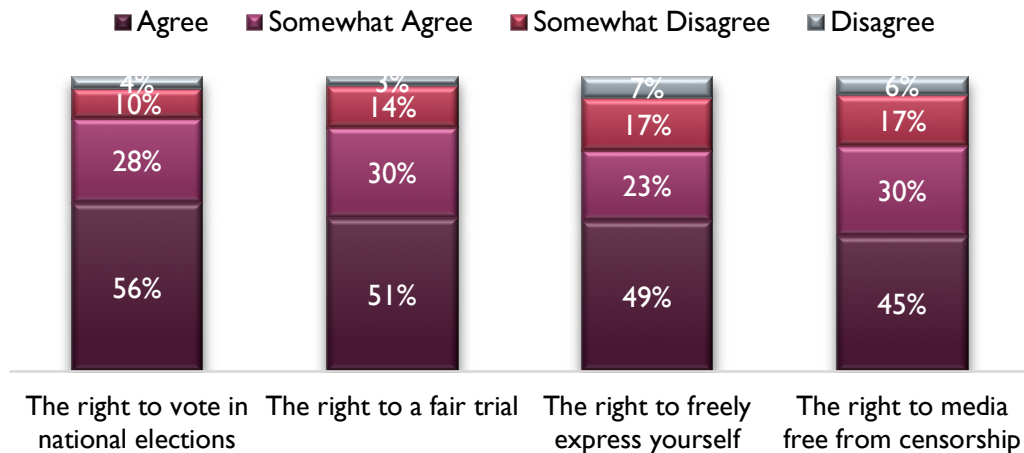


Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2017

In 2017, more than 1 in 2 (53%) Pakistanis were of the opinion that Pakistan has done enough to pressurize China to improve Human Rights

**Item 3.7: Rights laid by United Nations**

**Question: “United Nations has set out a number of human rights that it says apply to all people throughout the world. I am going to read you a few of these. For each one, please say whether you personally agree or disagree that it is important for you here in Pakistan?”**



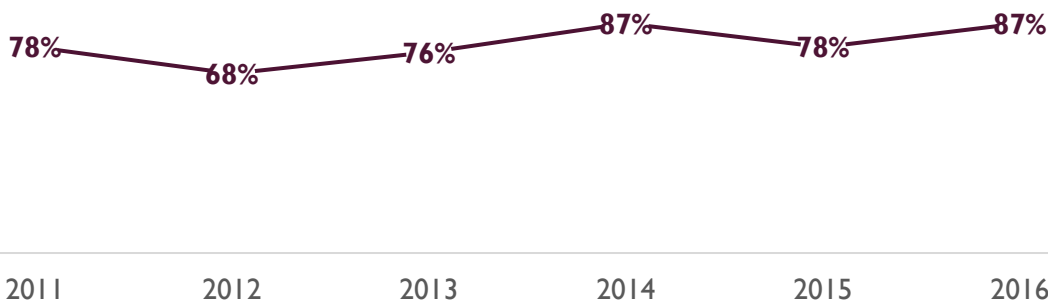
(DK/NR not shown)

Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2017

In 2017, more than 4 in 5 Pakistanis opine that the right to vote in national elections and the right to a fair trial is important to them. While 3 in 4 Pakistanis each said that the right to free self expression and right to free media is important for them.

**Item 3.8: Freedom for Minorities in Pakistan**

**Question: “Some people think that minorities in Pakistan have freedom of speech, equal rights and freedom to practice their religious activities whereas some people think that this is not the case. What do you think?”**



(DK/NR not shown)

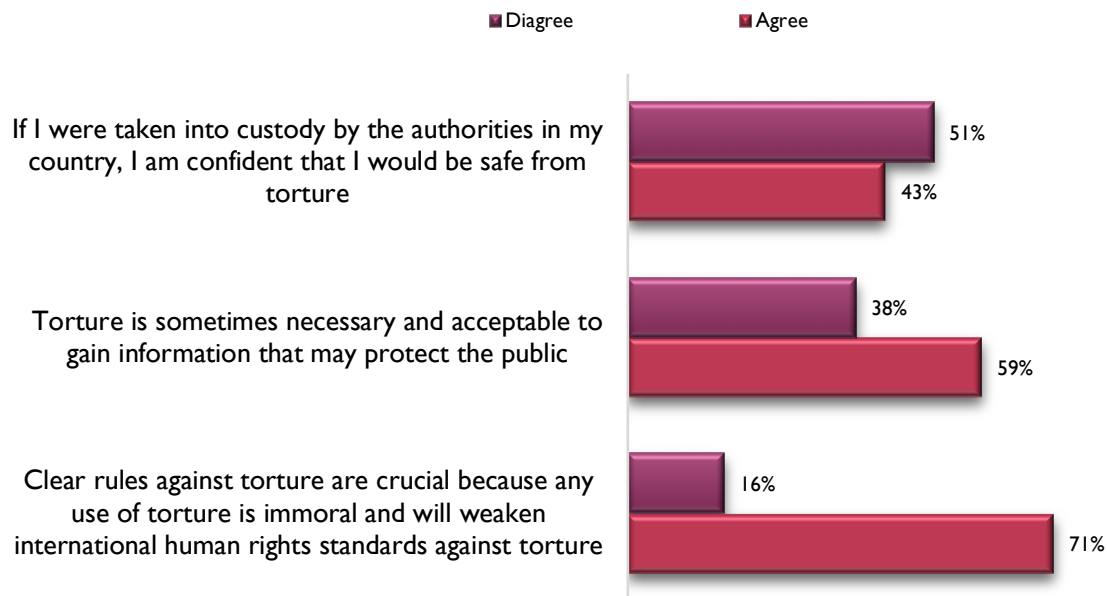
Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2011-2016

Note: Caution should be taken while interpreting comparative data. Please read the note on Comparative Data in Methodology.

Between 2011 - 2016, 9% rise in the proportion of Pakistanis who believe minorities in Pakistan are given freedom of speech, equal rights and religious freedom in Pakistan. The lowest percentage was recorded in 2012, when 68% Pakistanis said minorities have freedom.

### Item 3.9: Prohibition against Torture as Human Right

**Question: “Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:”**



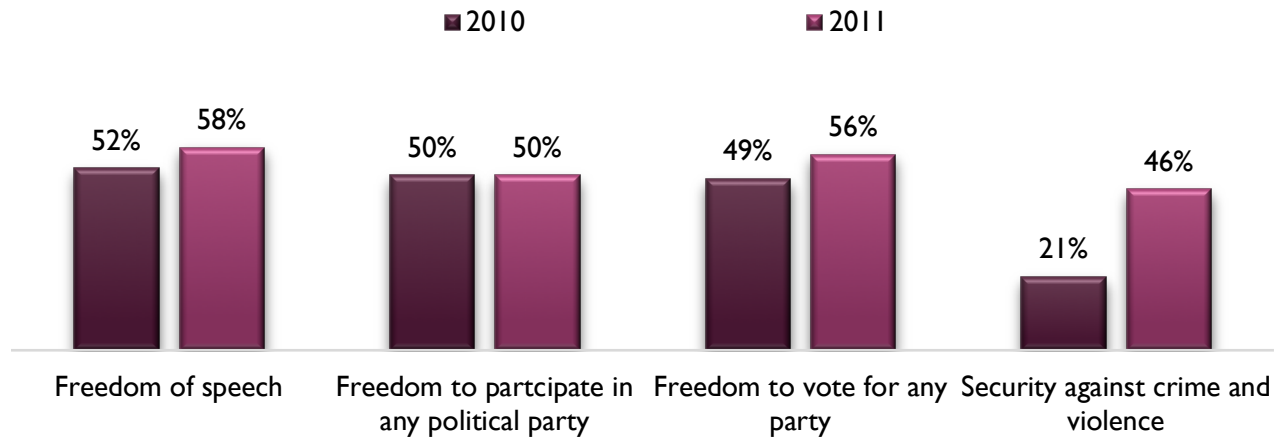
(DK/NR not shown)

Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2014

In 2014, 7 in 10 Pakistanis agreed that there should be clear rules against torture as torture is immoral while 59% Pakistanis agreed that torture is sometimes necessary and acceptable. Almost half Pakistanis believed that they would not be safe from torture if taken into custody in Pakistan.

**Item 3.10: Improvement in Human Rights in Pakistan**

**Question: “In the last 10 years, which of the following have increased in the country?”**



(DK/NR not shown)

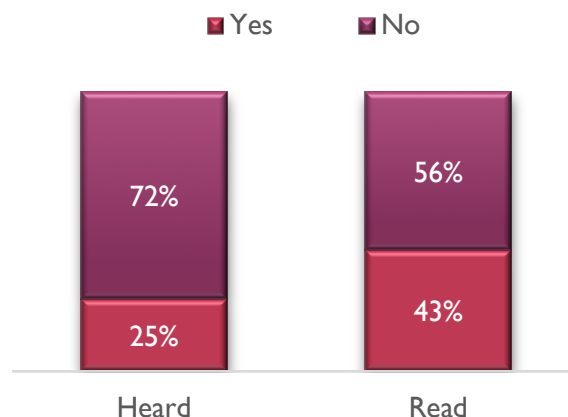
Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2010 & 2011

Note: Caution should be taken while interpreting comparative data. Please read the note on Comparative Data in Methodology.

2011: More than half Pakistanis believed that freedom of speech and political freedom has increased in Pakistan over the last 10 years while 25% increase in those who think security against crime and violence has improved.

**Item 3.11: Awareness of HRC’s Demand to rule out Blasphemy Laws**

**Question: “Recently the Human Rights Commission has requested Pakistan to repeal Blasphemy Laws. Have you heard or read about this?”**



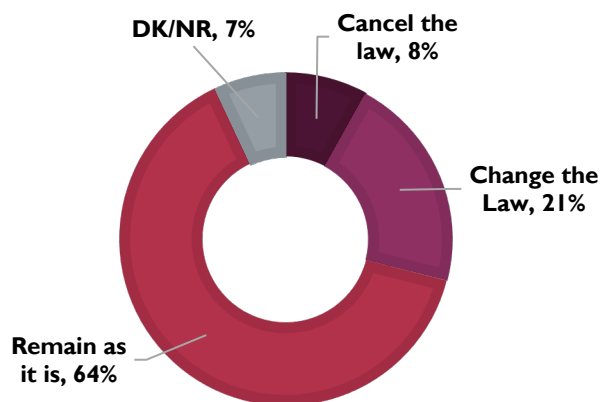
(DK/NR not shown)

Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2010

In 2010, 68% Pakistanis claimed to have read or heard of the HRC’s demand to repeal Blasphemy Laws.

**Item 3.12: Ruling out Blasphemy Laws**

**Question: “In your view what the government’s stand in this matter should be?”**

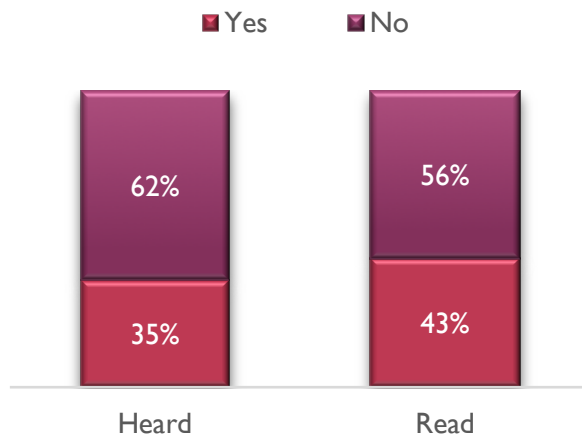


Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2010

In 2010, 1 in 5 (21%) Pakistanis were in favour of changing the Blasphemy laws while 8% wanted them repealed. Majority (64%) wanted them to remain as is.

**Item 3.13: Awareness of Blasphemy Conviction**

**Question: “Recently a Christian woman was given death sentence under this law. Have you heard or read about this?”**



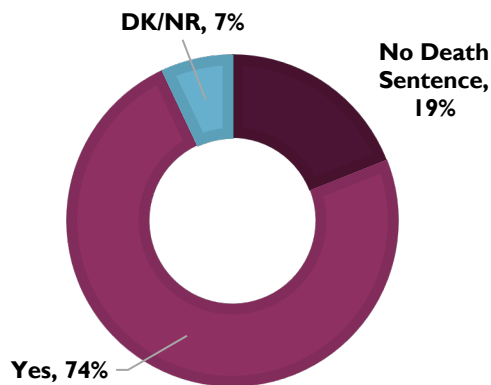
(DK/NR not shown)

Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2010

In 2010, 35% Pakistanis had heard about the Christian woman convicted of Blasphemy, while more than 2 in 5 (43%) had read about it.

**Item 3.14: Death Penalty for Blasphemy Conviction**

**Question: “Some people believe that the woman should get death sentence, while some say no. What is your viewpoint?”**

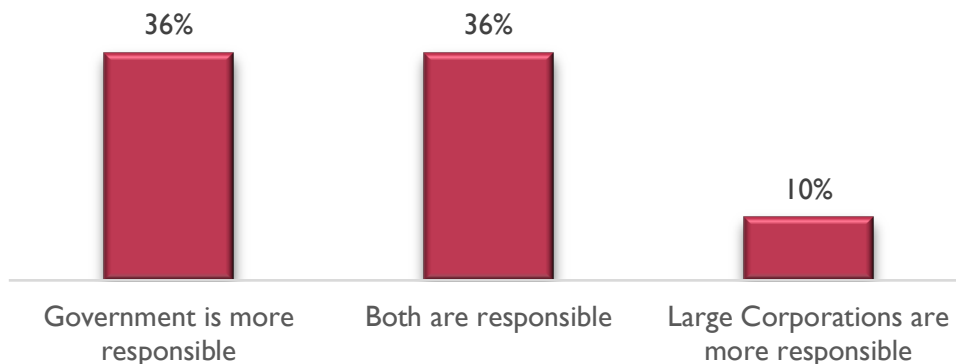


Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2010

In 2010, nearly 3 in 4 (74%) Pakistanis opined that the Christian Woman convicted of Blasphemy should be given the death penalty only 1 in 5 Pakistani rejected death penalty. Asia Bibi was sentenced to death in 2010, however in 2018 she was acquitted by Supreme Court.

**Item 3.15: Responsibility for Reducing Human Rights Abuses**

**Question: “Who do you think should be majorly responsible for reducing Human Rights abuses around the world?”**



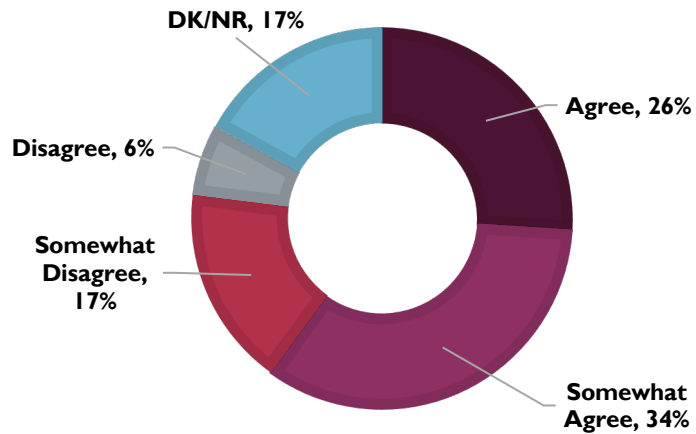
(DK/NR not shown)

Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2009

In 2009, 36% of Pakistanis opined that government is majorly responsible for reducing human rights abuses around the world.

**Item 3.16: NGOs Involvement in Human Rights**

**Question: “Do you support or oppose NGO’s and environmental groups’ involvement in insisting environmental and human rights laws are enforced?”**



Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2008

In 2008, 3 in 5 (60%) Pakistanis supported NGOs and other social groups’ involvement in insisting environmental and human rights laws are enforced.

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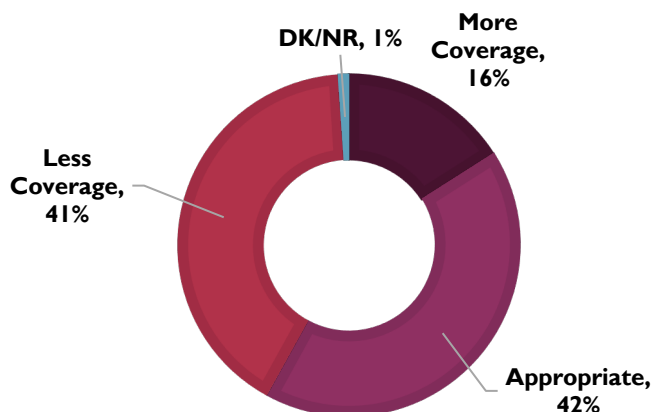
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# **SECTION 4: HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTING IN MEDIA**

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**Item 4.1: Coverage of Human Rights Issues in the Media**

**Question: “In your view, is the media providing more coverage, less coverage or appropriate level of coverage to the issue of Human rights?”**

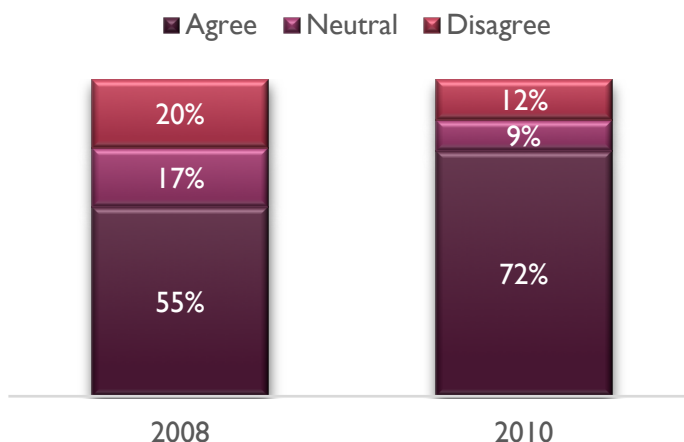


Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2011

In 2011, 2 in 5 Pakistanis (41%) opined that the media is providing low coverage to the issue of human rights in Pakistan.

**Item 4.2: Freedom of Expression in Media**

**Question: “Do you agree that e-media programs promote freedom of expression?”**



(DK/NR not shown)

Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2008 & 2010

Note: Caution should be taken while interpreting comparative data. Please read the note on Comparative Data in Methodology.

Between 2008 and 2010, 17% rise in the proportion of Pakistanis who believe that e-media programs promote freedom of expression in Pakistan.

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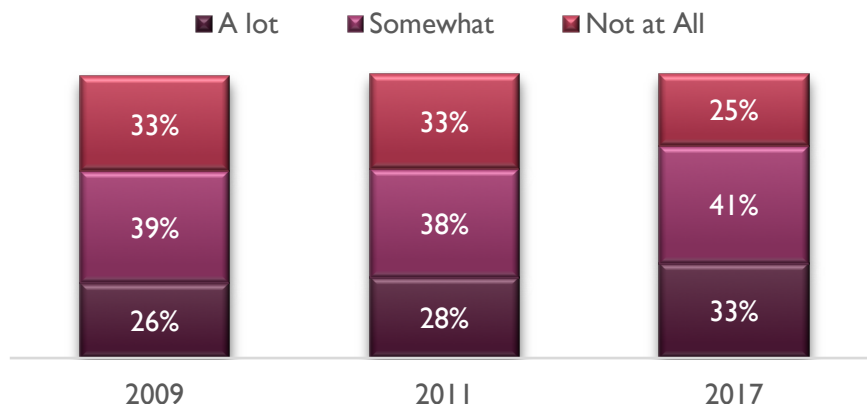
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**SECTION 5:  
THE ECONOMICS OF  
HUMAN RIGHTS  
IN PAKISTAN**

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**Item 5.1: Proper Reward for Work**

**Question: “I will read before you some statements regarding human rights, to what extent you think they are enforced in this country? (Everyone gets proper reward of his work)”**



(DK/NR not shown)

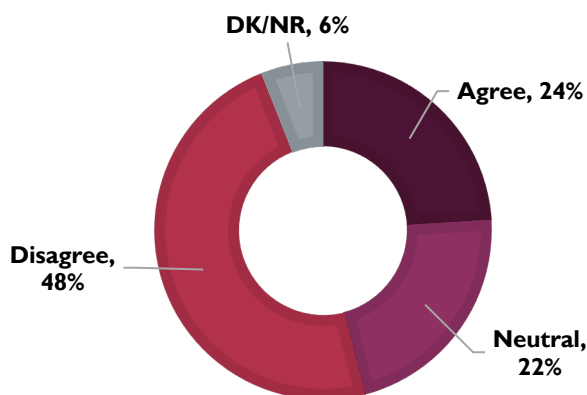
Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2009, 2011 & 2017

Note: Caution should be taken while interpreting comparative data. Please read the note on Comparative Data in Methodology.

Between 2009-2017: 9% rise in the proportion of Pakistanis who believe that everyone in the country receives proper reward for their work.

**Item 5.2: Human Rights at Workplace**

**Question: “To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: My supervisor or someone from the company takes care of my human rights.”**



Source: Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll 2015

In 2015, nearly 1 in 2 Pakistanis (48%) opined that their workplace does not take care of their human rights.

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# METHODOLOGY

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## METHODOLOGY

The results presented here are from multiple *nationwide household surveys* carried out by Gallup and Gilani over the last two decades (1999-2019).

- **SAMPLE PROFILE:**

The respondents in these surveys range from *1200-2000 men and women of age 18 years and above* spread across the *rural and urban* areas of the *four provinces* of the country. They represent different age groups, education status and socio-economic profiles

- **INTERVIEWING MODE:**

Face to Face, in-house interviews

- **SAMPLING METHODOLOGY:**

Multi-stage area probability sampling

- **SAMPLING ERROR:**

The error margin is estimated to be  $\pm 2-3\%$  at 95% Confidence level

- **WEIGHTING:**

The data have been weighted to correspond with census distribution of population for the rural and urban areas of all four provinces.

- **SURVEY DATES:**

The respective year in which these surveys were carried out has been mentioned at the bottom of all charts and tables.

- **VALUES/ PERCENTAGES:**

All values given in this report are percentages unless otherwise specified.

### **NOTE ON COMPARATIVE SECTIONS:**

Caution should be taken in interpreting results in comparative sections of the report. The purpose of having comparative data is to show a broad trend in the timeline rather than providing a statistical difference in opinions. This caution is based on the following major considerations:

- The exact question wordings may vary across the years where the comparison is drawn
- The methodology and sample size may vary
- The timeline is not uniform, we have provided data at two or more points in time as available.

### **DISCLAIMER**

This report is for Public Debate and not for strict policy measures or decisions. Gallup and Gilani do not take any responsibility for any loss or profit arising out of Public or Private use of this report or its findings.

### **PROPRIETARY INFORMATION**

The Data quoted and used in this report is the property of Gallup & Gilani Pakistan.



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