

Cyberletter

Gilani Weekly Poll

Special Edition to Celebrate 30 Years

April 2010

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From the Editor

Dear Reader,

Gilani Research Team now brings to you a collection of daily polls in the form of a weekly cyberletter, which gives you the opportunity to read opinions of the Pakistani public on various socio-political issues.

Urdu version of these opinion polls are now also available on our website.

We hope it will be of interest to you.

If you have any further questions in this regard, please feel free to contact us.

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Week # 17 (2010)

Opinion Polls Released during
26th April – 30th April 2010

April 26, 2010

Views on Children Memorizing Quran and Becoming a Hafiz-e-Quran; Majority Claim to be Supportive if a Child is Keen:

A recent Gilani poll conducted by Gallup Pakistan shows that majority of all Pakistanis claim to be in the favor of their children, both boys and girls, who want to become a Hafiz-e-Quran (Someone who memorizes Quran); 87% say they would encourage boys of their household to memorize Quran if they want to, and 73% say they would support their girls in becoming a hafiz-e-Quran.

[Click for details](#)

April 27, 2010

Views on Changing Time by Moving Clocks an Hour Ahead During Summer; 11% Favor it, 59% Oppose it:

A recent Gilani poll conducted by Gallup Pakistan shows that more than half of all Pakistanis (59%) never liked the idea of moving clocks ahead in the summer, as done in the past, whereas 11% appear to be in support of changing time, 29% expressed indifference, and 1% gave no response. When asked if the government's decision was right about not changing the time this year, majority (54%), again, say they support the decision whereas 13% say they wanted the time to change, 32% claim they are indifferent, and 1% gave no response.

[Click for details](#)

April 28, 2010

Majority (74%) Show Concern Regarding Availability of Good and Affordable Housing in Their Locality:

A recent Gilani poll conducted by Gallup Pakistan shows that majority of all Pakistanis consider housing is a big issue; more than two thirds (74%) say that in their locality it is impossible to find a good quality and an affordable house, whereas 24% do not complain about this as a problem. The remaining 2% gave no response.

[Click for details](#)

April 29, 2010

Reasons for Tension Between Muslim and Western Countries in the World:

A recent Gilani poll conducted by Gallup Pakistan shows that views about the factors causing tension between Muslim and the Western in the world, are split between those who believe that this tension is mainly because of the differences of religion (39%), and those who say dispute over political interests is the main reason (38%), whereas 21% believe the clash is due to cultural differences amongst these two nations. The remaining 2% gave no response.

[Click for details](#)



April 30, 2010

83% of Pakistanis Are Dissatisfied With the Government's Efforts to Increase Employment Opportunities:

A recent Gilani poll conducted by Gallup Pakistan shows that there is a great concern over unemployment; majority of all Pakistanis (83%) say they are not happy with the governments efforts to increase employment opportunities and help people find good quality jobs, whereas 16% claim they believe the government is doing enough to increase job prospects and 1% of the respondents gave no response. [Click for details](#)

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 other issues see website www.gallup.com.pk

For any queries please contact:

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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 in Pakistan and established Gallup Pakistan in 1980. Current Dr. Gilani, who hold a PhD from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and has taught at leading universities in Pakistan and abroad, is Chairman of Gallup Pakistan (www.gallup.com.pk)

For more on Gallup International see www.gallup-international.com

If for any reason you wish to unsubscribe please send an email to isb@gallup.com.pk

Views on Children Memorizing Quran and Becoming a Hafiz-e-Quran; Majority Claim to be Supportive if a Child is Keen:

GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN
Islamabad, April 26, 2010

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, majority of all Pakistanis claim to be in the favor of their children, both boys and girls, who want to become a Hafiz-e-Quran (Someone who memorizes Quran); 87% say they would encourage boys of their household to memorize Quran if they want to, and 73% say they would support their girls in becoming a hafiz-e-Quran.

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked “*Is there anyone in your household who has memorized Quran i.e. he or she is a hafiz-e-Quran?*” Seventeen percent (17%) claimed someone from their household is a hafiz-e-Quran, 72% said no one from their household has memorized Quran, and 11% gave no response. It may be noted that on such issues some respondents consider an extended (instead of the immediate family) as their household, thus going beyond persons who currently live together and eat from the same kitchen.

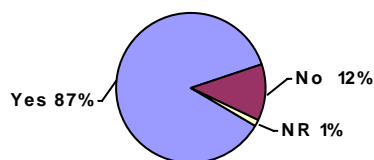
In a follow up question the respondents were asked “*Suppose a girl or a boy from your household wants to be a hafiz-e-Quran, would you encourage him or her (Reply for both genders separately)?*” Eighty seven percent (87%) said they would encourage the boys in their household to memorize Quran and become a Hafiz if they want to, 12% said they would not like that and 1% gave no response.

Regarding girls wanting to become a hafiz-e-Quran, 73% said they would encourage their girls, 26% claimed they would not want that and 1% gave no response.

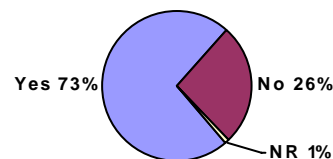
The findings of the survey reveal no significant different in opinion of people from across various demographics, except that interestingly a slightly higher percentage of urbanites (79%) as compared to ruralites (70%) claimed that if any girl from their household shows interest in memorizing Quran they would encourage her.

“Suppose a girl or a boy from your household wants to be a hafiz-e-Quran, would you encourage him or her (Reply for both genders separately)?”
Encouraging Boy Encouraging Girl

Encouraging Boy



Encouraging Girl



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 2989 men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during March 2010. Error margin is estimated to be approximately $\pm 2-3$ per cent at 95% confidence level.

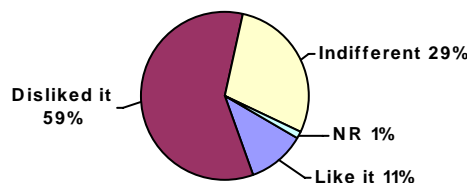
Views on Changing Time by Moving Clocks an Hour Ahead During Summer; 11% Favor it, 59% Oppose it, & 29% are Indifferent:

GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN
 Islamabad, April 27, 2010

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, more than half of all Pakistanis (59%) never liked the idea of moving clocks ahead in the summer, as done in the past, whereas 11% appear to be in support of changing time, 29% expressed indifference, and 1% gave no response. When asked if the government's decision was right about not changing the time this year, majority (54%), again, say they support the decision whereas 13% say they wanted the time to change, 32% claim they are indifferent, and 1% gave no response.

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked "In the past during summer season, government would change the time by moving the clocks and hour ahead. Did you like this, dislike it or did it make no different to you?" Eleven percent (11%) said they favoured this step, 59% claimed to dislike it, and 29% said it made no different to them. The remaining 1% of the respondents gave no response. It should be noted that on a previous Day Light saving time experiment (a year ago) a majority was opposed to the decision at the start of the change but their views became considerably more favorable towards the end of the season. It seems that on this issue there is a reluctance to change which wears out with practice.

"In the past during summer season, government would change the time by moving the clocks and hour ahead. Did you like this, dislike it or did it make no different to you?"

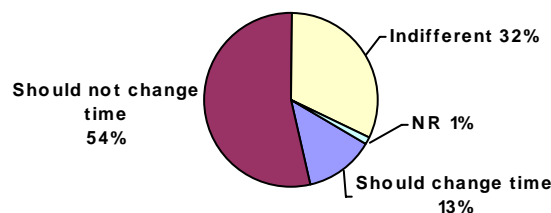


Source: Gilani Poll conducted by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association (www.gallup-international.com; www.gallup.com.pk)

In a follow up question the respondents were asked "This year it was decided not to change the time. Do you think the government should have changed the time or not, or does it make no difference to you?" Thirteen percent (13%) said they were in favor of changing the time whereas 54% said they were not in favor of changing the time and 32% said it made no difference to them. The remaining 1% of the respondents gave no response.

The results reveal no significant difference in opinion of people from across various demographics.

"This year it was decided not to change the time. Do you think the government should have changed the time or not, or does it make no difference to you?"



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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 2723 men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during April 2010. Error margin is estimated to be approximately $\pm 2-3$ per cent at 95% confidence level.

Majority (74%) Show Concern Regarding Availability of Good and Affordable Housing in Their Locality:

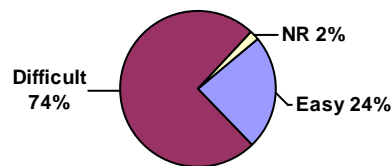
GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN
Islamabad, April 28, 2010

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, majority of all Pakistanis consider housing is a big issue; more than two thirds (74%) say that in their locality it is impossible to find a good quality and an affordable house, whereas 24% do not complain about this as a problem. The remaining 2% gave no response.

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked “*In the city or area where you live, is it easy or difficult to find a good and affordable house?*” Twenty four percent (24%) said it is easy whereas 74% said it is very difficult to find a house which is both affordable and of good quality. The remaining 2% of the respondents gave no response.

The findings of the survey reveal that the percentage of respondents from Sindh, mainly rural Sindh (84%), who complained about not easily being able to find a good and affordable house, is higher than the national average (74%).

“In the city or area where you live, is it easy or difficult to find a good and affordable house?”



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Reasons for Tension Between Muslim and Western in the World; Views are Split, 39% Blame Differences of Religion, 38% Say it is Due to Political Conflicts and Interests, 21% Believe it is Due to Differences of Culture:

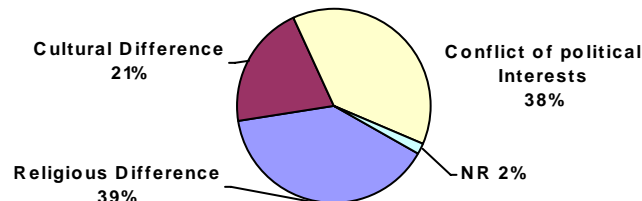
GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN
 Islamabad, April 29, 2010

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, views about the factors causing tension between Muslim and the Western in the world, are split between those who believe that this tension is mainly because of the differences of religion (39%), and those who say dispute over political interests is the main reason (38%), whereas 21% believe the clash is due to cultural differences amongst these two nations. The remaining 2% gave no response.

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked "*Thinking about the tensions between Muslim and Western in the world, do you think they arise from differences of religion, or differences of cultures, or from conflicts about political interests?*" Thirty nine percent (39%) said it is because of difference of religion, 38% believe it is because of the conflicts about political interests, whereas 21% think it is the cultural difference which creates clashes amongst them. The remaining 2% of the respondents gave no response.

The findings of the survey reveal that a significantly higher percentage of Pakistanis above the age of 50 (52%) blames the religious difference for the current tension prevailing in the world amongst Muslims and the West.

"Thinking about the tensions between Muslim and Western in the world, do you think they arise from differences of religion, or differences of cultures, or from conflicts about political interests?"



Source: Gilani Poll conducted by Gallup Pakistan,
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83% of Pakistanis Are Dissatisfied With the Government's Efforts to Increase Employment Opportunities:

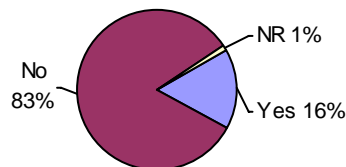
GILANI POLL/GALLUP PAKISTAN
 Islamabad, April 30, 2010

According to a Gilani Research Foundation survey carried out by Gallup Pakistan, there is a great concern over unemployment; majority of all Pakistanis (83%) say they are not happy with the governments efforts to increase employment opportunities and help people find good quality jobs, whereas 16% claim they believe the government is doing enough to increase job prospects and 1% of the respondents gave no response.

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were asked "Do you think that the Pakistani government is making enough efforts to increase the number and quality of jobs available to the public?" Sixteen percent (16%) said yes while 83% said that in their opinion the government is not making enough efforts to increase number and quality of jobs. The remaining 1% of the respondents gave no response.

The findings of the survey reveal no significant difference in opinion of people from across various demographics, except that a slightly higher percentage of urbanites (20%) as compared to ruralites (13%) appear to be dissatisfied with the governments' efforts to increase job opportunities.

"Do you think that the Pakistani government is making enough efforts to increase the number and quality of jobs available to the public?"



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