

Views on State of Democracy in South Asia: 2013

Pakistan Report: 2013

A part of the State of Democracy in South Asia Initiative





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PILDAT is an independent, non-partisan and not-for-profit indigenous research and training institution with the mission to strengthen democracy and democratic institutions in Pakistan.

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Views on State of Democracy in South Asia: 2013

Foreword

The Views on State of Democracy in South Asia: 2013 - Pakistan Report is a part of the State of Democracy in South Asia initiative and presents perceptions and opinions of Pakistani citizens on how they view democracy and democratic developments in Pakistan.

The first report on the State of Democracy in South Asia – an initiative to carry out a base-line evaluation of the democratic enterprise in the five South Asian countries of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka - was carried out in 2005.

PILDAT has partnered with the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi, in the State of Democracy in South Asia initiative along with other organisations representing rest of the countries of South Asia. The Pakistan Report 2013, while analysing the State of Democracy in Pakistan at the end of 2013 also provides a comparative analysis of public opinion on these issues in 2005.

Methodology

The State of Democracy in Pakistan Report 2013 has been based on a country-wide public opinion poll commissioned by PILDAT and conducted by Gallup Pakistan.¹ The sample size of the nation-wide poll was 2487 with coverage of National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces. The survey mode was face to face while it was carried out from November 15, 2013 to December 08, 2013. The estimated error margin of the survey is: $\pm 3-5\%$ at 95% confidence level.

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Islamabad
February 2014

1. Disclaimer: Gallup Pakistan is not related to Gallup Inc. headquartered in Washington D.C. USA. It require that surveys conducted by it be credited fully as Gallup Pakistan (not Gallup or Gallup Poll). The Gallup Pakistan disclaims any responsibility for surveys pertaining to Pakistani public opinion except those carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association. For details on Gallup International Association see website: www.gallup-international.com. The Gallup Pakistan has conducted this poll according to the ESOMAR Code of Ethics and internationally recognized principles of scientific polling. The results in this Report do not represent views held by the authors or Gallup Pakistan. The results only represent public opinion, computed on the basis of views expressed by anonymous respondents selected through the procedure outlined in the Methodology.

I - Democracy and Trust in its Institutions

Democracy literally means a form of government in which all eligible citizens participate equally—either directly or through elected representatives. But democracy can be understood differently by different people. To see how the people of Pakistan understand democracy, we asked them to describe the meaning of democracy. We got many answers but the top four answers have been included in Table 1.1.

- i. For a majority of the people in Pakistan, democracy meant a system related to the Government and the people. 44 per cent of the people defined it in this way.
- ii. 19 per cent of the people said that democracy means protection of rights and freedoms. 9 per cent of the people in the country believe that democracy means peace and sovereignty while 3 per cent of the people felt that democracy brings destruction.

Satisfaction with Democracy

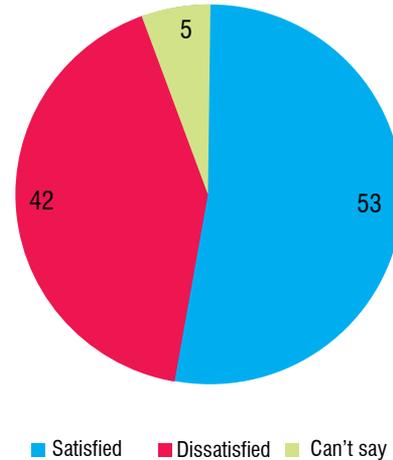
- i. A little more than half the people in Pakistan are satisfied with democracy in Pakistan.
- ii. 53 per cent of the sample was satisfied with the functioning of democracy in the country and 42 per cent were dissatisfied with it.
- iii. In SDSA 2005, 32 per cent were satisfied with democracy. There has been an increase of 21 per cent in satisfaction with the functioning of democracy in Pakistan which shows that people's faith in functioning of democracy in Pakistan is on the rise.

Table 1.1: Public Understanding of Democracy

Meaning of Democracy	(%)
Related to Government and the people	41%
Protection of rights and freedom	19%
Peace and sovereignty	9%
It brings destruction	3%

Note: All figures in Percentage. The rest are other categories and can't say.

Figure 1.1: Satisfaction with Democracy



Note: All figures are in percent

Table 1.2: Satisfaction with the Functioning of Democracy in Pakistan has increased

	Satisfied	Dissatisfied
SDSA 2013	53%	42%
SDSA 2005	32%	25%

Note: All figures are in percentage. Rest is can't Say. Categories of 'very satisfied' and 'somewhat satisfied' have been merged together to form 'Satisfied' and categories of 'not very satisfied' and 'not at all satisfied' have been merged together to form 'Dissatisfied'.

- i. Youth between the age group of 18- 35 years appear to be less satisfied with democracy as compared to those who are in the age group of above 35 years, though this difference is only of 2 per cent. 43 per cent of the youth are dissatisfied with the functioning of democracy as compared to 41 per cent of elders.
- ii. We tried to further disaggregate the age group to see which group was high in satisfaction or high in dissatisfaction. We formed six categories of age groups. People in the middle age group (36- 45 years) are most satisfied with democracy, followed by people in younger age group of 25- 30 years. The least satisfaction came from the ones who were above the age of 56 years (please see Table 1.4).

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Table 1.3: Youth and Elders Somewhat Equally Satisfied with Democracy

	Satisfaction with Democracy	Dissatisfaction with Democracy
Upto 35 years	53%	43%
Above 35 years	54%	41%

Note: All figures are in percentage. Rest is can't say. Categories of 'very satisfied' and 'somewhat satisfied' have been merged to form 'Satisfied' and categories of 'not very satisfied' and 'not at all satisfied' have been merged to form 'Dissatisfied'.

Table 1.4: Youth Satisfaction with the Functioning of Democracy

Age	Satisfaction with Democracy	Dissatisfaction with Democracy
Up to 25 years	53%	43%
26 - 35 years	53%	43%
36 - 45 years	56%	39%
46 - 55 years	47%	45%
56 and above	49%	47%

Note: All figures in percentage. Rest is can't say. Categories of 'very satisfied' and 'somewhat satisfied' have been merged to form 'Satisfied' and categories of 'not very satisfied' and 'not at all satisfied' have been merged to form 'Dissatisfied'.

- i. Compared to the perceptions of Pakistanis in 2005, the satisfaction level for democracy for both the age groups (up to and above 35 years) has increased significantly. In 2005, 32 per cent of the people were satisfied with the functioning of democracy in Pakistan. This figure has increased to 53 per cent in 2013.
- ii. There is a 6 per cent gap between men and women on satisfaction with democracy. Men are a little more satisfied than women on the functioning of democracy in Pakistan. 56 per cent of men are satisfied with the functioning of democracy in Pakistan.

- iii. The satisfaction with the functioning of democracy in both men and women has increased in 2013 when compared to what it was in 2005. In 2005, only 41 per cent of Pakistani men were satisfied with the functioning of democracy in Pakistan, compared to 56 per cent in 2013. In women an increase of 26 per cent in satisfaction with democracy is seen from 2005 to 2013.

Table 1.5: Level of Satisfaction with Democracy Risen among Youth & Elders

Satisfaction with Democracy		
	Up to 35 years	36 years and above
SDSA 2013	53%	54%
SDSA 2005	32%	32%

Note: All figures are in percentage. The rest are those who are not satisfied or can't say. Categories of 'very satisfied' and 'somewhat satisfied' have been merged to form 'Satisfied'.

Table 1.6: Satisfaction of Men & Women with Democracy

	Satisfaction with Democracy	Dissatisfaction with Democracy
Men	56%	40%
Women	50%	44%

Note: All figures are in percentage. Rest is can't say. Categories of 'very satisfied' and 'somewhat satisfied' have been merged to form 'Satisfied' and categories of 'not very satisfied' and 'not at all satisfied' have been merged to form 'Dissatisfied'.

Table 1.7: Decrease in Satisfaction in Men & Women

Satisfaction with democracy	Men	Women
SDSA 2013	56%	50%
SDSA 2005	41%	24%

Note: All figures are in percentage. The rest are those who are not satisfied and can't say. Categories of 'very satisfied' and 'somewhat satisfied' have been merged to form 'Satisfied'.

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- i. It is interesting to note that people residing in rural areas are more satisfied with the functioning of democracy as compared to those in urban areas. 55 per cent of the respondents living in rural localities are satisfied with democracy. This figure dropped to 51 per cent among those who live in urban areas. We can say that dissatisfaction with democracy is more in urban areas as compared to rural areas.
- ii. The satisfaction has increased from 2005 in Pakistan by 23 per cent and 20 per cent for rural and urban localities, respectively.

Table 1. 8: Rural & Urban Satisfaction with Democracy

	Satisfaction with Democracy	Dissatisfaction with Democracy
Rural	55%	42%
Urban	51%	43%

Note: All figures are in percentage. Rest is can't say. Categories of 'very satisfied' and 'somewhat satisfied' have been merged to form 'Satisfied' and categories of 'not very satisfied' and 'not at all satisfied' have been merged to form 'Dissatisfied'.

Table 1.9: Increase in Rural & Urban Satisfaction with Democracy

Satisfaction with Democracy		
	Rural	Urban
SDSA 2013	55%	51%
SDSA 2005	32%	31%

Note: All figures are in percentage. The rest are those who are not satisfied and can't say. Categories of 'very satisfied' and 'somewhat satisfied' have been merged to form 'Satisfied'.

- i. The highest level of satisfaction for democracy came from those who were uneducated, followed by those who had received religious education.
- ii. 63 per cent of the uneducated in Pakistan were satisfied with democracy in Pakistan. This number dropped to 57 per cent among those who were graduates and above.
- iii. The greatest dissatisfaction came from those who had had no formal education and the least came from the uneducated

Table 1.10: No Correlation between Higher Education & Satisfaction with Democracy

	Satisfaction with Democracy	Dissatisfaction with Democracy
Non-educated	63%	33%
Only religious education	62%	36%
Primary	42%	53%
Middle school	55%	41%
Secondary and higher education	50%	45%
Graduate and above	57%	39%
No formal education	40%	60%

Note: All figures in percentage. Rest is can't say. Categories of 'very satisfied' and 'somewhat satisfied' have been merged to form 'Satisfied' and categories of 'not very satisfied' and 'not at all satisfied' have been merged to form 'Dissatisfied'.

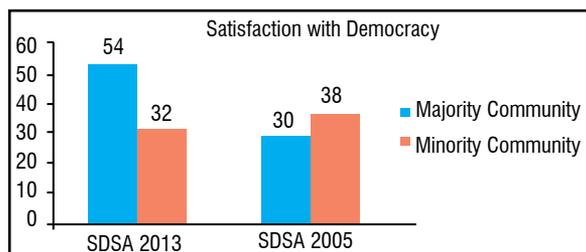
- i. People of the majority community, i.e., Muslims, were much more satisfied with democracy in Pakistan as compared to those from the minority communities.
- ii. 70 per cent of those from the minority communities were dissatisfied with the functioning of democracy in Pakistan. This was true for 41 per cent of the Muslims.
- iii. Satisfaction among minorities has decreased from 2005 by 8 per cent. In 2005, 32 per cent of the majority community was satisfied with the functioning of democracy, and in 2013, this number increased to 54 per cent.

Table 1. 11: Satisfaction of Majority & Minority Communities with Democracy

	Satisfaction with Democracy	Dissatisfaction with Democracy
Majority community	54%	41%
Others	30%	70%

Note: All figures in percentage. Rest is can't say. Categories of 'very satisfied' and 'somewhat satisfied' have been merged to form 'Satisfied' and categories of 'not very satisfied' and 'not at all satisfied' have been merged to form 'Dissatisfied'.

Figure 1.2: Increase in Satisfaction of Majority & Minority Communities with Democracy



Note: All figures are in percentage. The rest are those who are not satisfied and can't say. Categories of 'very satisfied' and 'somewhat satisfied' have been merged to form 'Satisfied'.

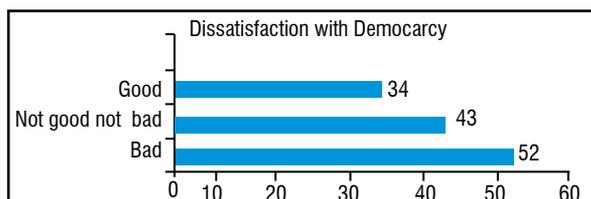
- i. Satisfaction with the economic conditions leads to satisfaction with democracy. As we moved from those who said that the economic condition is good to those who said it is bad, there was a decline in their satisfaction with the democracy in Pakistan.
- ii. 62 per cent of those who said that their economic condition is good today are satisfied with the functioning of democracy. This percentage dropped to 44 per cent among those whose economic condition is bad.

Table 1.12: Influence of Economic Condition on Satisfaction with Democracy

Economic condition today is	Satisfaction with Democracy	Dissatisfaction with Democracy
Good	62%	34%
Not good not bad	52%	43%
Bad	44%	52%

Note: - All figures in percentage. Rest is can't say. Categories of 'very good' and 'good' have been merged together to form 'good' and categories of 'bad' and 'very bad' have been merged to form 'bad'.

Figure 1.3: Impact of Economic Condition on Satisfaction with Democracy



Note: All figures in percentage. Rest is can't say. Categories of 'very good' and 'good' have been merged together to form 'good' and categories of 'bad' and 'very bad' have been merged to form 'bad'.

- i. We tried to see whether media exposure had any impact on a person being satisfied or dissatisfied with democracy. Those with no media exposure and very high media exposure had the most satisfaction with the functioning of democracy. 75 per cent of those who had no media exposure were satisfied with democracy.

Table 1. 12: Impact of Media Exposure on Satisfaction with Democracy

	Satisfaction with Democracy	Dissatisfaction with Democracy
Very High Media Exposure	67%	22%
High Media Exposure	48%	47%
Moderate Media Exposure	50%	48%
Low Media Exposure	49%	47%
Very low Media Exposure	55%	39%
No Media Exposure	75%	20%

Note: All figures in percentage. Rest is can't say. Categories of 'very good' and 'good' have been merged together to form 'good' and categories of 'bad' and 'very bad' have been merged to form 'bad'.

- i. People were asked to place the country on a democratic ladder moving from Highly Undemocratic to Highly Democratic. On average, people ranked Pakistan at 8 for the present time.
- ii. There has been an improvement on the scale of democracy from 10 years ago. When asked where they would place the country 10 years in the past, people placed the country at 7. For the future, people are not expecting Pakistan to become better than what is today, as far as democracy is concerned. For the future, they would place Pakistan democracy at 8 on the ladder.

Table 1.13: Rank of Pakistan on Democratic Ladder

	2013 SDSA
Past Government	7
Present Government	8
Future Government	8

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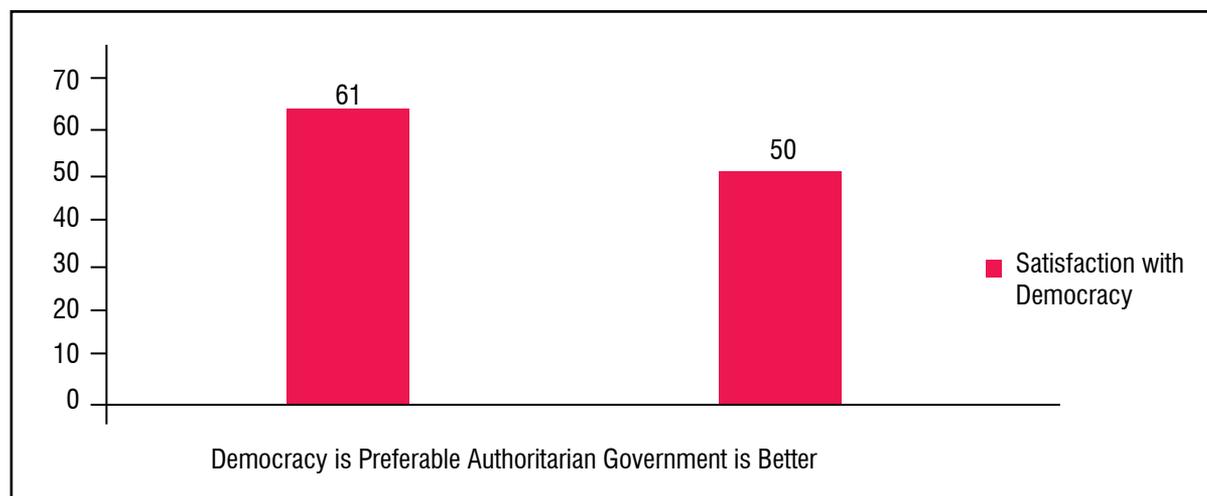
- i. 33 per cent of people in Pakistan said that an authoritarian government is better than democracy. This number has increased from 9 per cent in 2005 to 33 per cent in 2013, though the percentage of those preferring democracy has also increased; it was 24 per cent in 2005 and 38 per cent in 2013.
- ii. The percentage of those who feel that it makes no difference whether there is democracy or an authoritarian government has decreased.
- iii. There was also a link between those who preferred democracy and those being satisfied with the functioning of democracy in Pakistan. 61 per cent of those who said that democracy is preferable were satisfied with democracy. This number was 50 per cent for those who favoured authoritarian Government.
- i. People in Pakistan were given many options of possible types of governments for the country and asked whether they approve or disapprove of the given alternatives. Three- fourth of the people in Pakistan favour rule by a representative government.
- ii. Even in 2005, rule by a representative government was favoured the most.
- iii. Rule by a religious leader was the least preferred option where 46 per cent of people favoured it.
- iv. Rule by a strong leader was the second most preferred choice of the people.
- v. From 2005, we can see rise in the support for all the alternatives, such as a representative government, a strong leader, the army, experts and a religious leader.

Table 1.14: Increase in Support for Authoritarian Government Since 2005

	Democracy is Preferable	Authoritarian Government is Better	Makes No difference
SDSA 2013	38%	33%	22%
SDSA 2005	24%	9%	32%

Note: - All figures in Percentage. Rest is can't say.

Figure 1. 4: Preference for Democracy Leads to Satisfaction with It



Note: All figures in percentage. The rest are can't say and other categories. Categories of 'very satisfied' and 'somewhat satisfied' have been merged to form 'Satisfied'.

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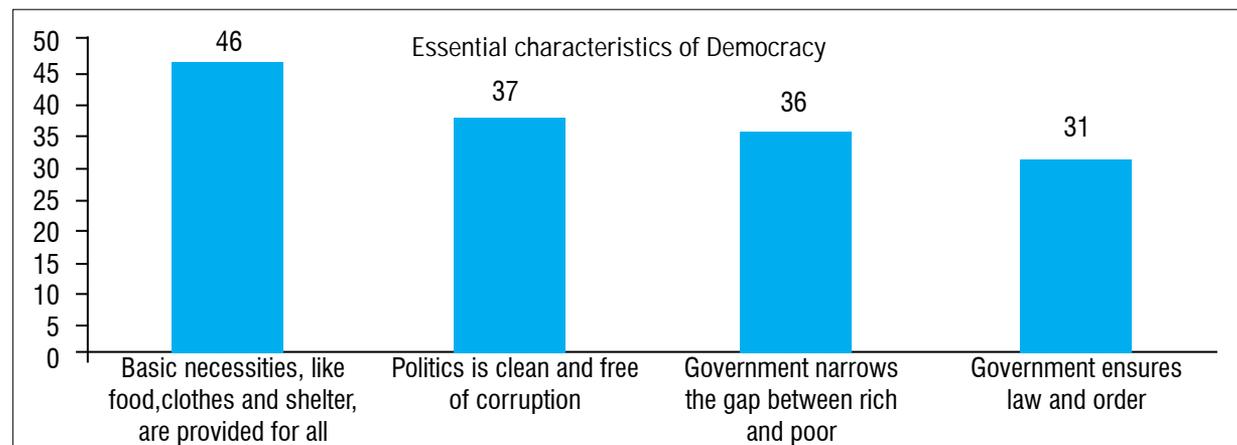
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Table 1.15: Representative Government as the Most Preferred Method of Governance

Rule By	Approve		Disapprove	
	SDSA 2013	SDSA 2005	SDSA 2013	SDSA 2005
Representative Government	78%	62%	17%	15%
Strong Leader	59%	38%	37%	33%
Army/Military	52%	49%	44%	35%
Experts	51%	40%	44%	21%
Religious Leader	46%	40%	50%	28%

Note: All figures in percentage. Rest is can't say. Categories of 'Strongly approve and 'somewhat approve' have been merged to form 'Approve' and categories of 'Somewhat disapprove' and 'strongly disapprove' have been merged to form 'Disapprove.'

Figure 1.5: Essential Characteristics of Democracy



Note: All figures in Percentage. The rest are other categories and can't say. People were given four sets of categories where they were asked to select one most essential category from the four sets. The above figures are for the highest categories from each set.

- i. The most essential characteristic of democracy that was stated by people in the country is the provision of basic necessities, such as food, clothing and shelter.
- ii. The second most essential characteristic was that politics should be clean and free of corruption.
- iii. 36 per cent said that the most essential characteristic in a democracy is that government tries to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor, and 31 per cent said that the government ensures law and order.
- iv. The institution on which people had the least trust in 2013 is the parliament. 50 per cent of the people said that they did not have trust in the parliament. In 2005, people had the least trust in political parties.

Trust in Political Institutions

- I. Trust in most of the political institutions has increased

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Table 1.16: Trust in Political Institutions

Trust in...	Trust		No Trust	
	SDSA 2013	SDSA 2005	SDSA 2013	SDSA 2005
Prime Minister	62%	--	35%	--
President	57%	--	39%	--
National Government	52%	31%	45%	29%
State Government	50%	32%	46%	29%
Political Parties	47%	24%	49%	44%
Parliament	45%	19%	50%	30%

Note: All figures in Percentage. Rest is no opinion. "Trust in the institutions" have been formed by combining great deal of trust and quite a lot of trust and "No trust" has been formed by combining not very much trust and Not at all trust.

Table 1.17: Trust in State Apparatus

Trust in...	Trust		No Trust	
	SDSA 2013	SDSA 2005	SDSA 2013	SDSA 2005
Military/ Army	76%	64%	21%	22%
Court	60%	33%	36%	45%
Civil Service	45%	29%	48%	50%
Police	33%	19%	63%	67%

Note: All figures in Percentage. Rest is no opinion. Trust in the institutions have been formed by combining great deal of trust and quite a lot of trust and No trust has been formed by combining not very much trust and Not at all trust.

Table 1.18: Trust in Means of Communication

Trust in...	Trust	No trust
T.V	77%	20%
Newspapers	65%	30%
Radio	59%	32%

Note: All figures in Percentage. Rest is can't say. Trust in the institutions have been formed by combining great deal of trust and quite a lot of trust and No trust has been formed by combining not very much trust and Not at all trust.

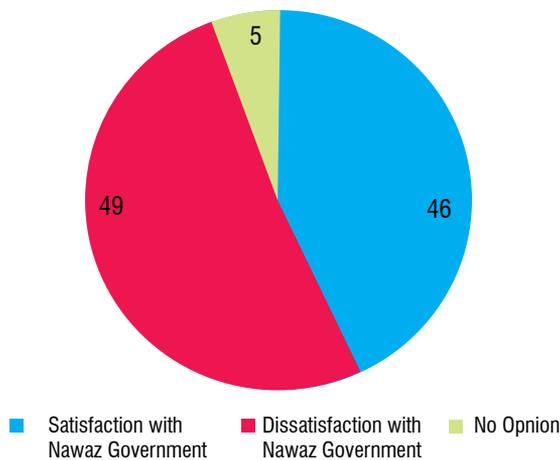
- i. 76 per cent of the people in Pakistan have trust in the military of the country. Courts have also won the trust of people as 60 per cent of them reported as having trust in courts.
- ii. Police was trusted the least in Pakistan as compared to military, the army and the courts.
- iii. In 2005, the maximum trust was on the military and least trust was on the police. We can see that though the institutions whom the people trust in Pakistan have been the same as in 2005, we note that the level of trust in these institutions has increased for all these institutions from 2005.
- i. The means of communication shape a lot of your opinions and thoughts towards things. It is very important that the means of communication like newspapers, television and radio should be trustworthy because they play an important role in democracy.
- ii. As far as trust in these means of communication is concerned, people have the maximum trust in television as compared to newspapers and radio.
- iii. 77 per cent of the people in the country had trust in television, followed by 66 per cent and 59 per cent for newspapers and radio, respectively.

II - Governance

46 per cent of the people in Pakistan were satisfied with the Federal Government of Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, but the level of dissatisfaction was higher than that of satisfaction. 49 per cent of the people were not satisfied with the present Government.

Those residing in Balochistan were the most dissatisfied with the Federal Government in Pakistan. The second in the category of dissatisfaction came from those who have had religious education. 58 per cent of those residing in urban areas are dissatisfied with the Federal Government.

Figure 2.1: Level of Satisfaction with the Federal Government



Note: All figures in percentage. Rest is can't say. Categories of 'very satisfied' and 'somewhat satisfied' have been merged to form 'Satisfied' and categories of 'not very satisfied' and 'not at all satisfied' have been merged to form 'Dissatisfied'.

Table 2.1: Greatest Source of Dissatisfaction with the Federal Government

Dissatisfaction with Nawaz Government	Percentage
Those residing in Balochistan	73%
Those who have only religious education	61%
Urban	58%
Women	52%
18- 35 years	50%

Note: All figures in percentage.

- i. On the question of establishing development projects such as Schools and hospitals in their communities, people were asked whether or not the Government should consult the Local Government municipality or

municipal corporation. 37 per cent felt that the Government should consult the local government before taking up any development projects at the local level.

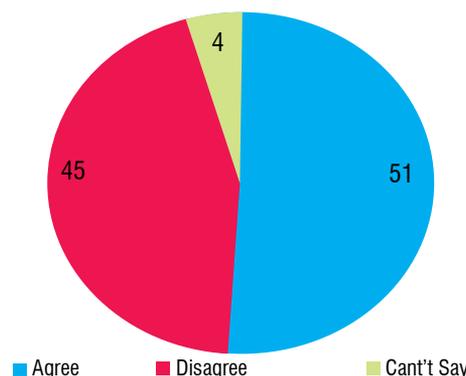
- ii. 29 per cent of the people felt that the Federal Government knows what is best for the people and therefore should take decisions by itself in the interest of citizens across the country.
- iii. There were a few who felt that the Government should consider the opinions of ordinary citizens before taking any decision.
- iv. Upon being given a statement, "they trust the people who run the Government to do what is right," and being asked whether they agree or disagree with it, 51 per cent of the people agreed that they trust the people who run the Government to do what is right. 45 per cent did not have trust in them.
- v. Those who trusted the people that run the Government supported the Government in taking decisions by itself a little more as compared to those who did not have trust in the Government.

Figure 2.1: Level of Satisfaction with the Federal Government

Government should consult Local Government representatives	37%
Government should take decisions by itself in interest of citizens	29%
Government should consider opinions of all ordinary citizens	28%

Note: All figures in percentage. Rest is Can't Say

Figure 2.2: Do People Trust the Government to do What is Right?



Note: All figures are in percentage. Categories of 'strongly agree' and 'somewhat agree' have been merged to form 'Agree' and categories of 'somewhat disagree' and 'strongly disagree' have been merged to form 'Disagree'.

Table 2.3: Should the Government Take Decisions by Itself?

	Government should take decisions by itself in interest of citizens
Trust the people who run Government to do what is right	31%
Do not trust the people who run Government to do what is right	26%

Note: All figures in percentage.

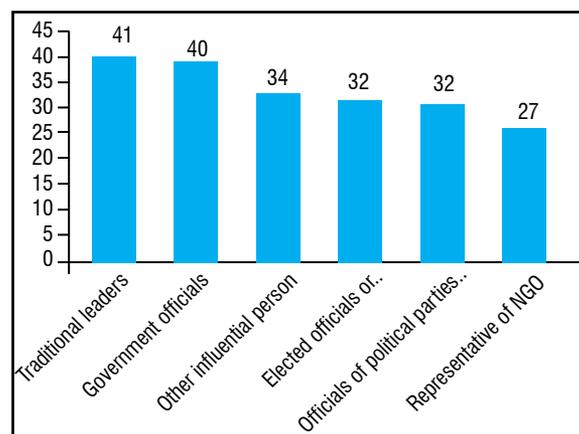
- i. People face many problems, be they personal, family, related to the neighbourhood or with government officials and policies. We tried to find out whether people in the country contact government officials like legislative representatives, officials of political parties, NGOs, community leaders or other influential persons. A majority of the people in the country had never contacted any of these people.
- ii. Traditional and community leaders were the most approached for all kinds of problems. 41 per cent of the people had contacted traditional leaders. Government officials were also trusted as 40 per cent of the people contacted them for some kind of problem.
- iii. 34 per cent approached other influential persons who they felt could solve their problem.
- iv. The least contacted were the representatives of NGOs
- v. In 2005, we had asked whether people had contacted a government official in connection with an important matter and we saw that the percentage of those who approach government officials has increased from 2005.
- vi. In 2005, 19 per cent of people said that they had contacted government officials for their problems. This number has increased to 40 per cent in 2013.

Table 2.4: Increase in Percentage of People Who Have Started Approaching Government Officials for their Problems

	SDSA 2013	SDSA 2005
Contacted Government Officials	40%	19%

Note: All figures are in percentage. Rest is can't say and those who have never contacted government officials.

Figure 2.3: Most Approached Leaders



Note: All figures are in percentages. The rest are those who did not contact anyone and can't say. Category of "yes" has been formed by merging those who said yes they had contacted once or more than once.

- i. Politics is so complicated that it is possible a common person finds it difficult to understand what is going on. A large percentage of 77 per cent felt that it is difficult for them to understand what is going on in politics and Government as it is very complicated.
- ii. Not everyone felt that politics is complicated for a common man to understand. 20 per cent of the people in Pakistan disagreed with this.
- iii. Surprisingly more men compared to women feel that politics is difficult to understand.
- iv. A greater percentage in urban areas felt that politics is difficult to understand compared to those in rural areas, though the number was higher for both rural as well as urban. 72 per cent of the people in rural areas found politics complicated compared to 86 per cent of those in urban areas.
- v. Among different age groups, it was the age group of 56 years and above who found politics as most difficult to understand compared to other age groups.

Table 2.5: Percentage of People Who Find Politics Complicated & Difficult to Understand

	Agree	Disagree	Can't Say
Politics is complicated and therefore difficult for a common man to understand	77%	20%	3%

Note: All figures are in percentage. Categories of 'strongly agree' and 'somewhat agree' have been merged to form 'Agree' and categories of 'somewhat disagree' and 'strongly disagree' have been merged to form 'Disagree'.

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Table 2.6: Difference between Men & Women Who Find Politics Complicated & Difficult to Understand

Politics is complicated and therefore difficult for a common man to understand	Agree
Men	80%
Women	74%

Note: All figures are in percentage. The rest are can't say and those who disagree. Categories of 'strongly agree' and 'somewhat agree' have been merged to form 'Agree'

- i. An almost equal number of people in Pakistan feel that the Government is their employee; that the people should tell it what to do and that the government is like a parent and should decide what is good for them.
- ii. The difference was only of one per cent with 45 per cent of people saying that the government is like a parent and it should decide what is good for its citizens. 44 per cent said it to be their employee and the people should tell it what needs to be done.
- iii. 51 per cent of the people in Pakistan believe that the government should bear the main responsibility for the well being of the people.
- iv. Roughly the same percentages are in favour of government control over media as those in favour of the independence of media from government.
- v. There was a slightly greater preference for the government having the right to prevent the media from publishing things that might be contrary to public interest.

Table 2.6: Percentage of People who believe the Government is their Employee

Government is our employee, the people should tell them what needs to be done.	44%
The government is like a parent, it should decide what is good	45%

Note: All figures in percentage. Rest is Can't Say.

Table 2.7: Percentage of People who believe the Government Should Take Care of its People

People should look after themselves and be primarily Responsible for their own success in life.	37%
The government should bear the main responsibility for taking care of the well being of the people	51%

Note: All figures in percentage. Rest is Can't Say.

Table 2.8: Percentage of People Who Support Freedom of Media vs People Who Support Control over Media

The media Should have the right to publish new and ideas without Governmental control	43%
The Government should have the right to prevent the media from publishing things that might be contrary to public interest	44%

Note: All figures in percentage. Rest is Can't Say.

III - Service Delivery

Healthcare Facilities

- i. In Pakistan, hospitals are available within a radius of 5 kilometres.
- ii. When asked about the distance of the government hospitals from respondents' houses, 47 per cent said a hospital is located within 1 kilometre from their house.
- iii. Overall, 92 per cent of the respondents asserted that government hospitals are available within 5 kilometres from their residence.
- iv. The accessibility of the health services are greater for the urban population as compare to the rural population.
- v. Survey finding indicate that in urban areas, 95 per cent of the respondents said that hospitals are located closer to their houses as compared to 81 per cent of the rural respondents.

Figure 3.1: Distance of Government Hospital from House

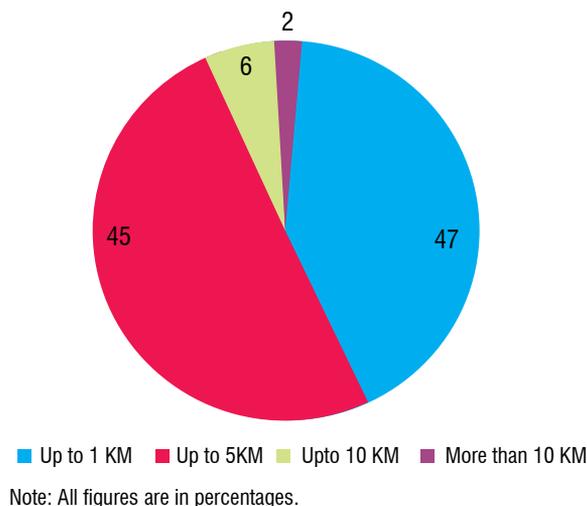


Table 3.1: Difference between Availability of Hospitals between Urban & Rural Areas

	Upto 5 KM	Upto 10 Km	More than 10 KM
Rural	81%	10%	9%
Urban	95%	5%	0%

Note: All figures in percentage. Rest is Can't Say.

- i. The survey finding show that hospitals are geographically close to respondents' residences. Still 59 per cent of the respondents had not visited government hospitals since last year.
- ii. 35 per cent said that they have visited government hospitals.
- iii. In comparison to rural people, urban people are more in number with respect to those who said that they have visited government hospitals.
- iv. There is a 10 percentage point difference between rural and urban people who said that they have visited government hospitals.
- v. Of those who said that they had visited government hospitals, 56 per cent asserted that they visited government hospitals by choice.
- vi. 40 per cent said that visiting government hospitals was the only option for them.

Figure 3.2: Percentage of People Who Have Visited Government Hospitals

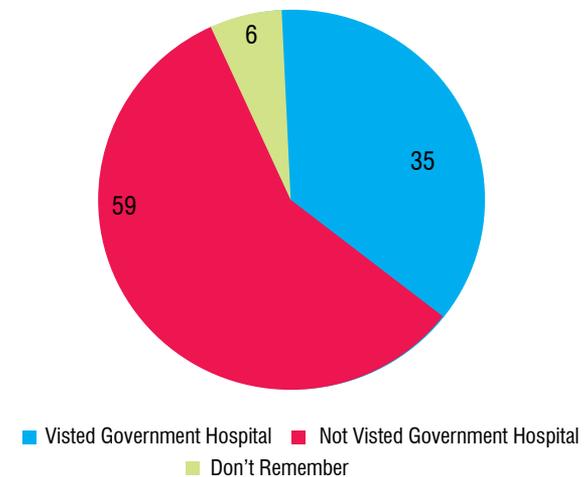
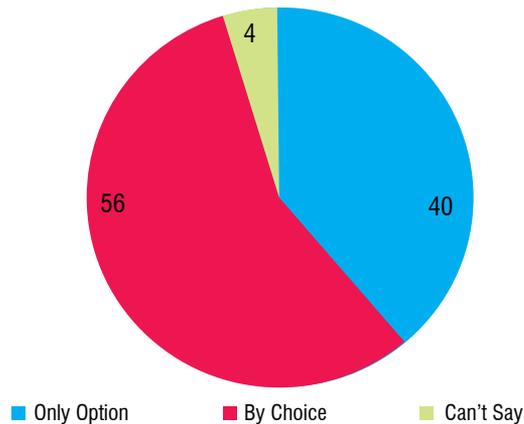


Table 3.2: Comparison between Urban & Rural People who Visited Government Hospitals

	Visited Government Hospital	Not Visited Government Hospital
Rural	32%	61%
Urban	42%	54%

Note: All figures in percentage. Rest is Can't Say.

Figure 3.3: Percentage of People who Visited Government Hospitals by Choice



Note: All figures are in percentages. Responses are only for those who said that they had visited government hospitals.

Reasons for visiting Government Hospitals

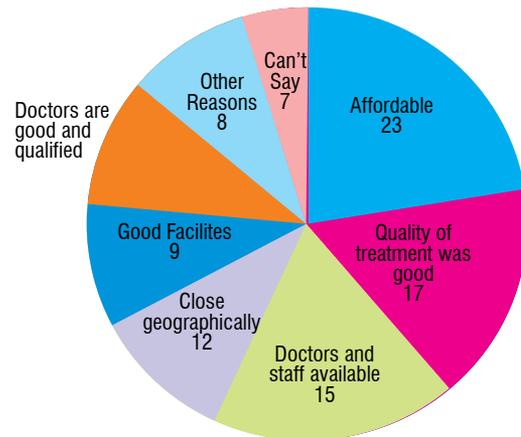
- Affordability is the main reason for visiting government hospitals. 23 per cent of the respondents asserted that approaching a government hospital is economically cheaper which is why they visit government hospitals.
- The second preferred reason for visiting government hospitals was the quality of treatment the government hospitals provide. 17 per cent of those who visited government hospitals said that the quality of treatment at government hospitals was good.
- Availability of doctors and staff at government hospitals was the third-most mentioned reason for visiting government hospitals.
- Other than these, qualified doctors, good facilities such as medicines, beds, equipments and geographical accessibility were the reasons mentioned by respondents for visiting government hospitals.

Table 3.3: Have the Conditions of Government Hospitals Improved?

	Per cent
Improved	47%
Remained same	33%
Deteriorated	7%
Things have improved but became crowded	11%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Responses are only for those who said that they had visited government hospitals. Rest are other answer categories.

Figure 3.4: Reasons for Visiting Government Hospitals



Note: All figures are in percentages. Responses are only for those you said that they had visited government hospitals. Multiple responses are counted together.

- Among those who have visited government hospitals, 47 per cent of them believe that as compared to the past, the conditions of government hospitals have improved.
- Whereas 33 per cent do not notice any change in the present conditions of government hospitals and said that government hospitals are in the same condition as they used to be in the past.
- However, there are only 7 per cent who said that the conditions of government hospitals have deteriorated.
- Some also reported that improvements in government hospitals have led to overcrowding in government hospitals.

Reasons for not visiting Government Hospitals

- In Pakistan, 59 per cent of the interviewed respondents said that they never visited government hospitals.
- Those who never visited government hospitals stated poor quality of treatment as the primary reason for not visiting them. 24 per cent said that they had not visited government hospitals because the treatment which government hospitals provide is not of good quality.
- Absenteeism and carelessness of doctors and staff at government hospitals was the other reason for not visiting government hospitals.

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Table 3.4: Reason for not Visiting Government Hospitals

	Per cent
Quality of treatment is not good	24%
Doctors and staff not available/absent	16%
Staff not attentive or caring	13%
Alternative medical care was closer	10%
Lack of facilities	6%
No medical need	6%
Alternative medical care was cheaper	4%
Doctors are not good/ qualified	3%
I can afford private hospitals	2%
Previous experiences not good	2%
Everyone goes to private hospitals	2%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Responses are only for those you said that they had not visited government hospitals. Rest are other answer categories and can't say.

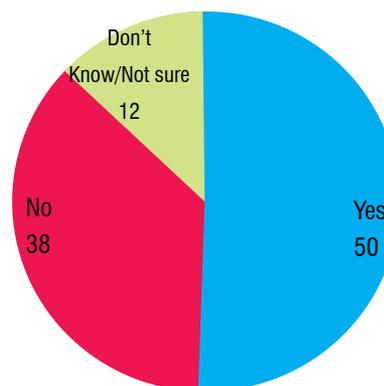
Table 3.5: Support for Free Medical Treatment in Government Hospitals

	Per cent
People would be ready to pay more if they get good medical treatment in government hospitals	31%
General public must get free medical treatment in government hospitals	55%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are other answer categories and can't say.

- People in Pakistan also prefer a welfare form of democracy and believe that the government should provide free medical treatment in government hospitals. 55 per cent of the respondents supported the idea that the general public must get free medical treatment in government hospitals.
- However, around one third of the total surveyed respondents are ready to pay more if they get good medical treatment in government hospitals.

Figure 3.5: Do People Intend to Visit Government Hospitals in the Future?

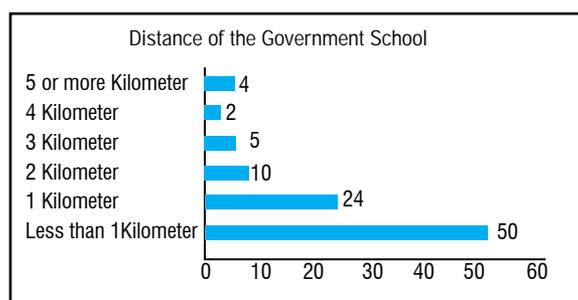


Note: All figures are in percentages.

Education

- Government schools in Pakistan are geographically very close to respondents' residences.
- 50 per cent of the respondents said that the distance of a government school is less than one kilometre of their house.
- Around 74 per cent of the respondents said that government schools are located within 1 kilometre of their houses.

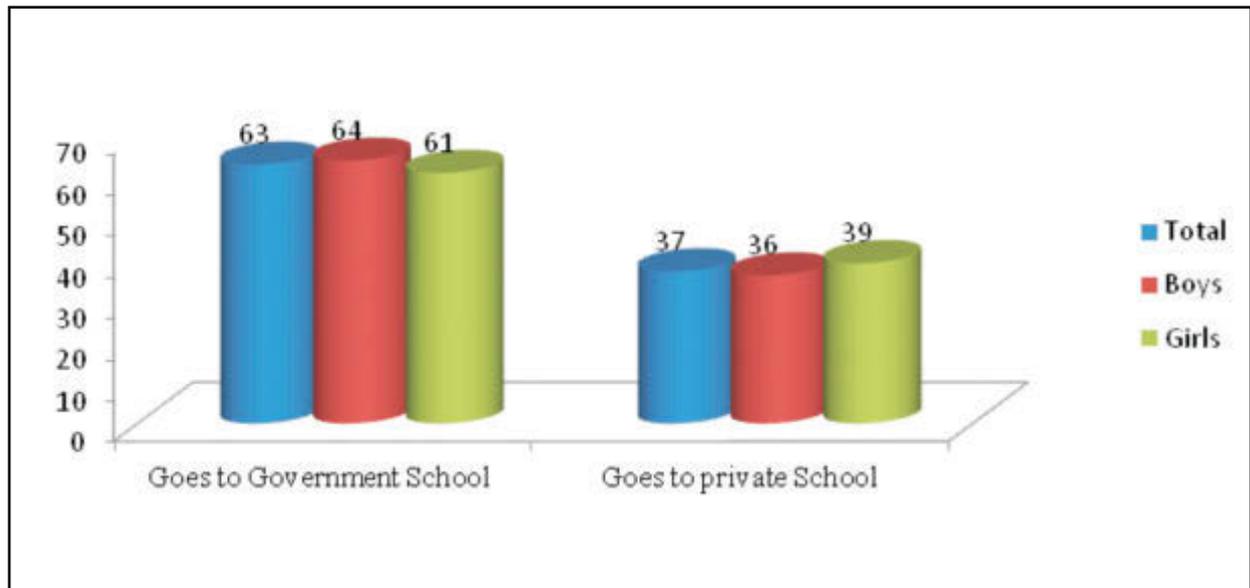
Figure 3.6: Distance of Government School from Respondent's Home



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say.

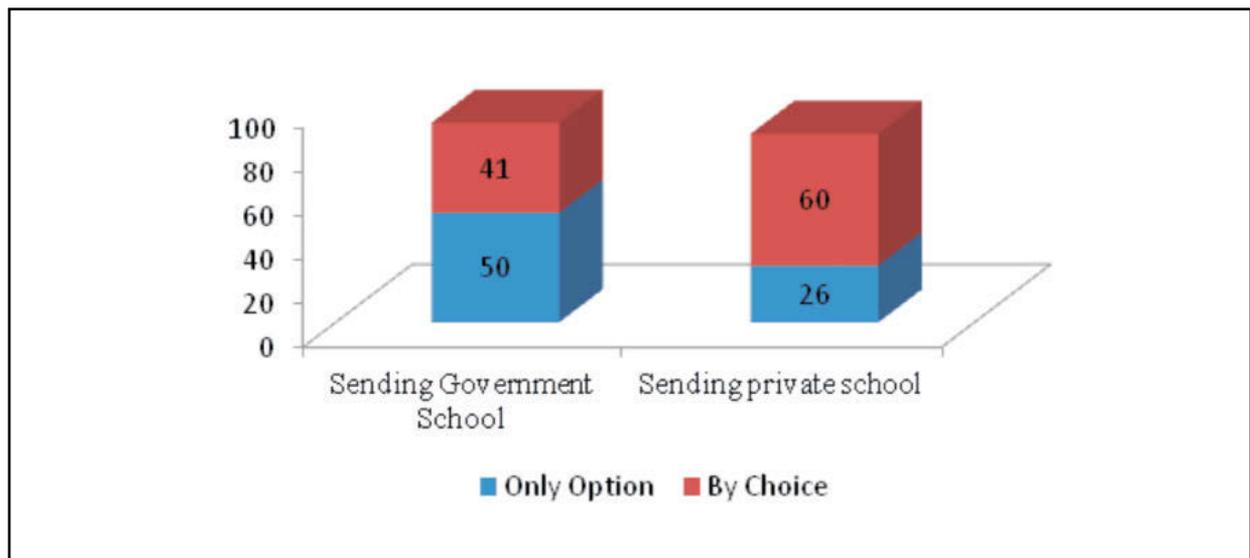
- Most of the families in Pakistan send their children to government schools.
- 63 per cent of the households send their children to government schools and 37 per cent send their children to private schools.
- More male children go to government schools than female children. 64 per cent families send their male children to government schools as compared to 61 per cent who send their female children to government schools.

Figure 3.7: Gender-Based Distribution between Government & Private Schools



Note: All figures are in percentages.

Figure 3.8: Proportion of Families who Send their Children to Government Schools by Choice

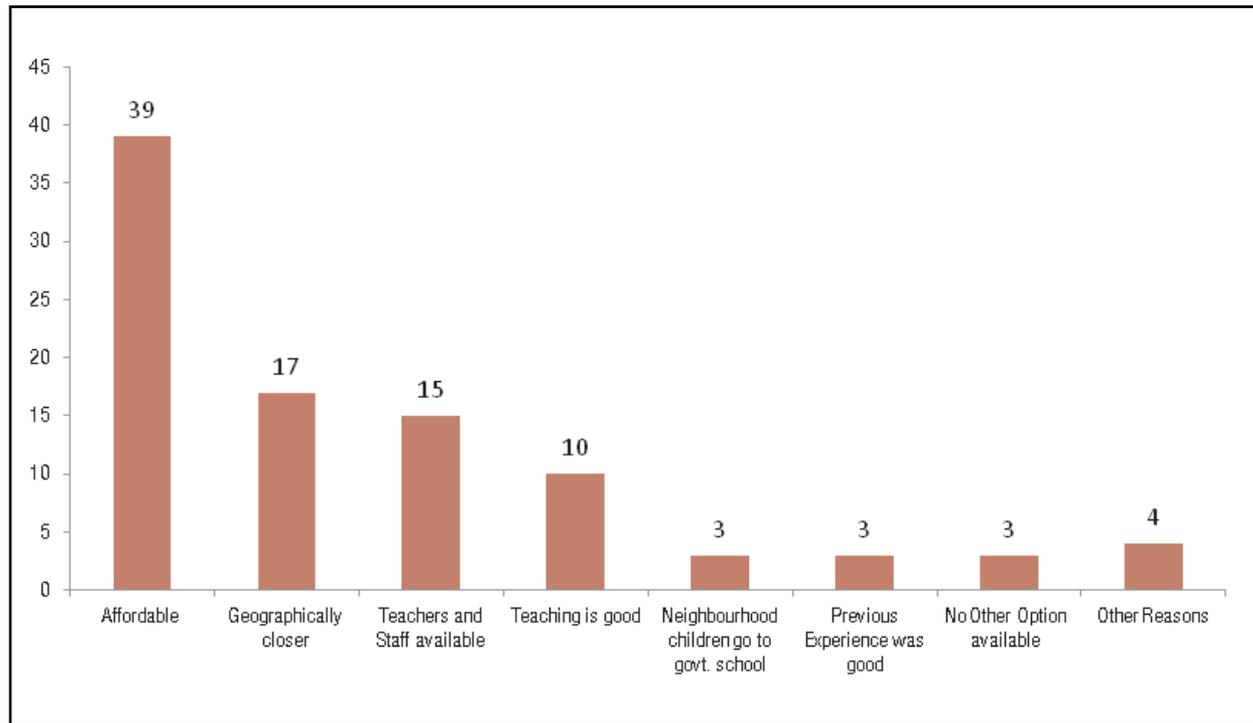


Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say.

- i. Half of the respondents said that sending their children to government school is the only option for them.
- ii. However, 2 out of 5 families send their children to

- iii. government schools willingly.
- 60 per cent of the families who send their children to private schools do so by choice.

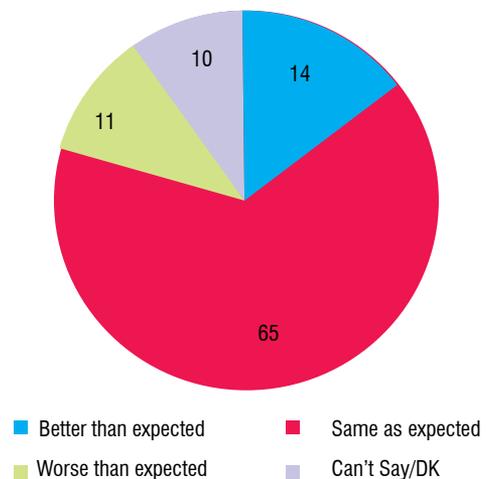
Figure 3.9: Reasons for Sending Children to Government Schools



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say.

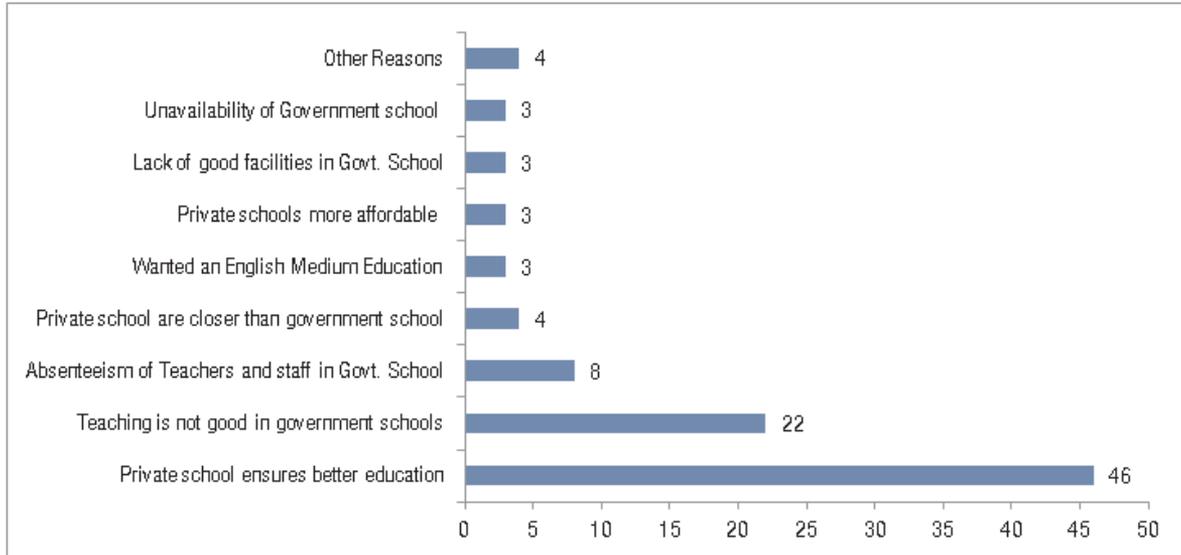
- i. To further inquire as to the reason for sending children either to government schools or to private schools, we tried to trace some reasons.
- ii. Most of the families who send their children to government schools said that government schools are affordable.
- iii. 39 per cent mentioned that government schools are economically cheap and they can afford to send their children there.
- iv. The other reasons for sending their children to government school were the distance of the government school from their locality, availability of teachers and staff and good teaching.
- v. When asked if the facilities available at government schools were according to respondents' expectations, 65 per cent admitted that the facilities provided in the government schools which their children attended were according to their expectations.

Figure 3.10: Do the Facilities in Government Schools Meet the Expectations of Families?



Note: All figures are in percentages.

Figure 3.11: Reason for Sending Children to Private Schools



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say.

- i. On the contrary, the foremost reason for sending their kids to private schools was to ensure quality education.
- ii. 46 per cent of those who send their children to private schools said that private schools ensure good education and that is why they send their children to private schools.
- iii. 22 per cent also reported that teaching in government schools is not good so they send their children to private school.
- I. When asked whether people want to spend more money to get better education in government school or want to get free education at government schools, the responses were not very different.
- ii. However, a slightly higher support is for free education in government schools.
- iii. 47 per cent of the respondents supported the idea of free education in government schools, whereas 43 per cent said that they were ready to pay more if they get better education in government schools.

Table 3.6: Degree of Support for Free Education in Government Schools

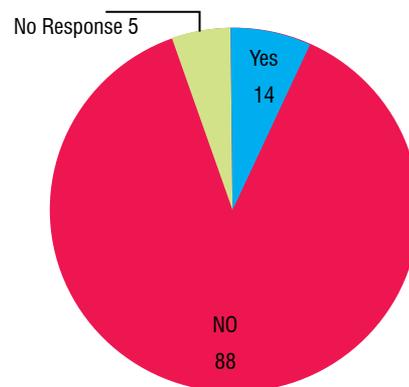
	Agreed respondents
I am willing to pay more if get better education in government School	43%
General public must get free education in government schools	47%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are no opinion and No response.

1. Court and Police

- i. The State also provides its services to its citizens through courts and the police.
- ii. When asked if the respondents or anyone from their family had contacted the police in case of any need for routine paperwork, 88 per cent of the respondents denied that they had ever contacted the police.
- iii. Only 7 per cent of the respondents admitted that they had contacted the police.
- iv. Of those who contacted the police, 74 per cent said that they had interacted with the police.
- v. 20 per cent said they had contacted the police but they did not interact with the police.

Figure 3.12: Need to Visit the Police Station for Routine Paperwork



Note: All figures are in percentages.

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Table 3.7: Interaction with the Police after Having Contacted the Police

	Per cent
Interact with police	74%
Not interacted with police	20%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say.

- i. As the findings indicate, 9 out of 10 respondents did not interact with police for their routine paper work despite being in need of doing so, so why do people avoid interacting with the police?
- ii. People avoid interaction with the police because lawyers, friends and associates suggested them to not go to the police. 38 per cent of the respondents asserted this reason.
- iii. 28 per cent stated the reason for avoiding interaction with the police as being the resolution of their issue by the community leaders and elders resolved the issue.
- iv. Some avoid the police because they think the police complicates the matter. In the survey, 13 per cent mentioned this reason.
- v. Other than these, some other reasons also reported were that the police asks for extra money, behaves unfairly and brings defamation to the family name.
- vi. Another reason that was mentioned was that the police engages in unfair behaviour. So we asked whether the police discriminates on the basis of class, religion or gender.
- vii. Most of the people asserted that the police differentiates on the basis of class; 75 per cent asserted this reason.
- viii. 65 per cent said that the police exhibits different behaviour between men and women.
- ix. 58 per cent stated that the police discriminate on the basis of religion.

Table 3.8: Reason for Avoiding Interaction with the Police

	Per cent
Lawyers, friends and Associates suggested not to go to police	38%
Community elders resolved the problem	28%
Didn't go to police, because it complicates the matter	13%
There is no point in going to the police	5%
Previous experience with police was bad	4%
Police extracts money	4%
Police is not fair to everyone	1%%
It is not good for the family name and prestige to be involved with the Police	1

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say.

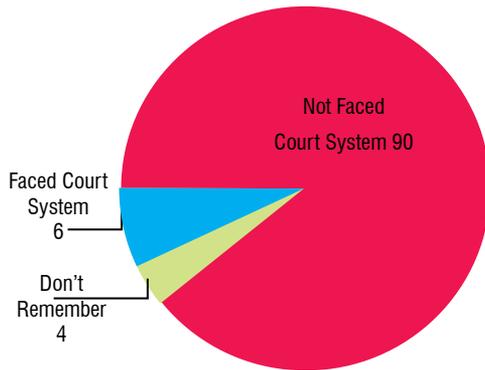
Table 3.9: Police Differentiate on the Basis of Class

	Police will differentiate	Police will not differentiate
Rich person and a Poor person	75%	21%
Man and a Woman	65%	28%
Someone for a majority religion	58%	38%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are no response.

- i. 9 out of 10 respondents said that no one from their family has been in a situation where they have had to go to the court to resolve the matter.
- ii. However, people positively approach the court if they have some problem or matter that needs to be resolved through the court.
- iii. 66 per cent said that they or a member of their family has gone to the court to resolve the matter.
- iv. 30 per cent said that they had avoided going to the court.

Figure 3.13: People Who Have Faced the Court System



Note: All figures are in percentages.

Table 3.10: People Who Prefer to Approach the Court

	Per cent
Approached Court to resolve the matter	66%
Avoided going court	30%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are no response.

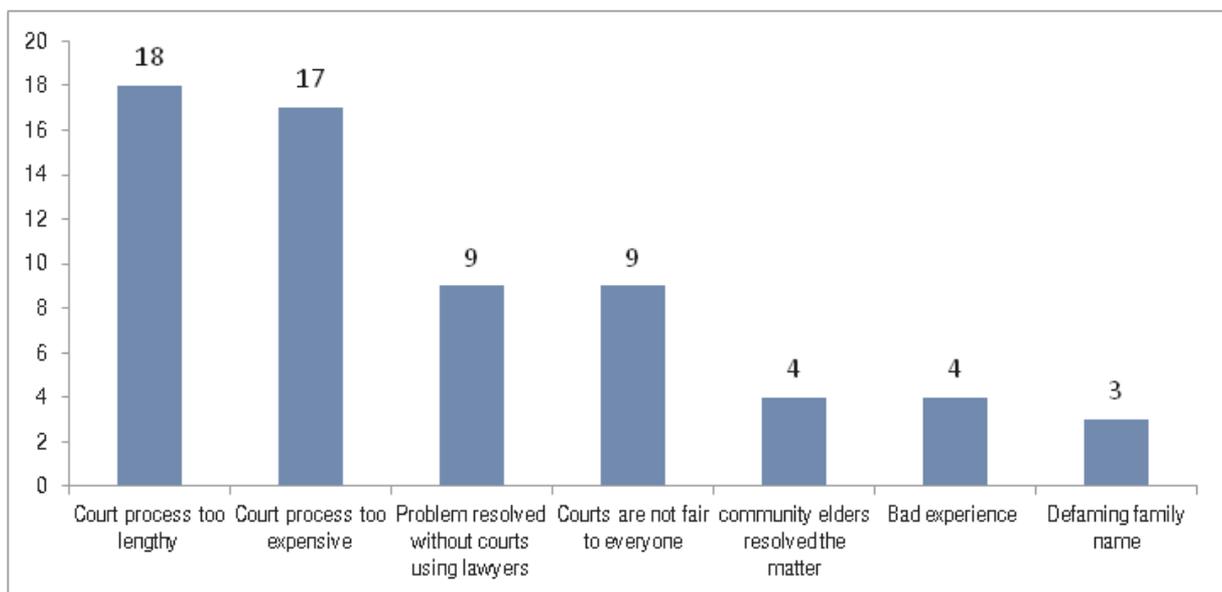
- i. Lengthy and expensive judicial processes are the repeatedly mentioned reasons for avoiding the court system. 18 per cent said that the court processes are too lengthy which is why people avoid going to the courts.
- ii. Followed by the first reason, 17 per cent said that court processes are too expensive so it is better to avoid them.
- iii. 9 per cent said that the community leaders and elders resolved the matter, so they did not need to visit the courts and a similar percentage of respondents said that the courts are not just and fair so they avoided them.
- iv. When asked whether they want to approach the court if they have to resolve some issue, 64 per cent said that they would not approach the court in future even if needed.

Table 3.11: Do People Want to Approach the Courts in Future?

	Per cent
Will go to the court	31%
Will not go to the court	64%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are no response.

Figure 3.14: Reasons for Avoiding the Courts



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say.

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1. CORRUPTION

- i. Corruption is a big obstacle in service delivery.
- ii. When asked for opinion on corruption in various institutions, the police was rated as the most corrupt institution.
- iii. 86 per cent said the police is the most corrupt, followed by government employees, which 84 per cent noted as being corrupt.
- iv. All three levels of government were also rated as being corrupt by the people of Pakistan.
- v. Out of all listed institutions, the judiciary was ranked the least corrupt institution by the people as compared to all other institutions.
- vi. When asked a direct question as to whether or not they have ever witnessed the act of corruption, most of them denied and said that they had never witnessed the act of corruption.
- vii. 12 per cent admitted that they had witnessed the act of corruption.
- viii. Of those who witnessed the act of corruption, 26 per cent personally witnessed the act of corruption.
- ix. 53 per cent heard it from their family members who had personally witnessed it.

Table 3.12: Percentage of People Who Witnessed Acts of Corruption

	Per cent
Witnessed an act of corruption	12%
Not witnessed an act of corruption	78%

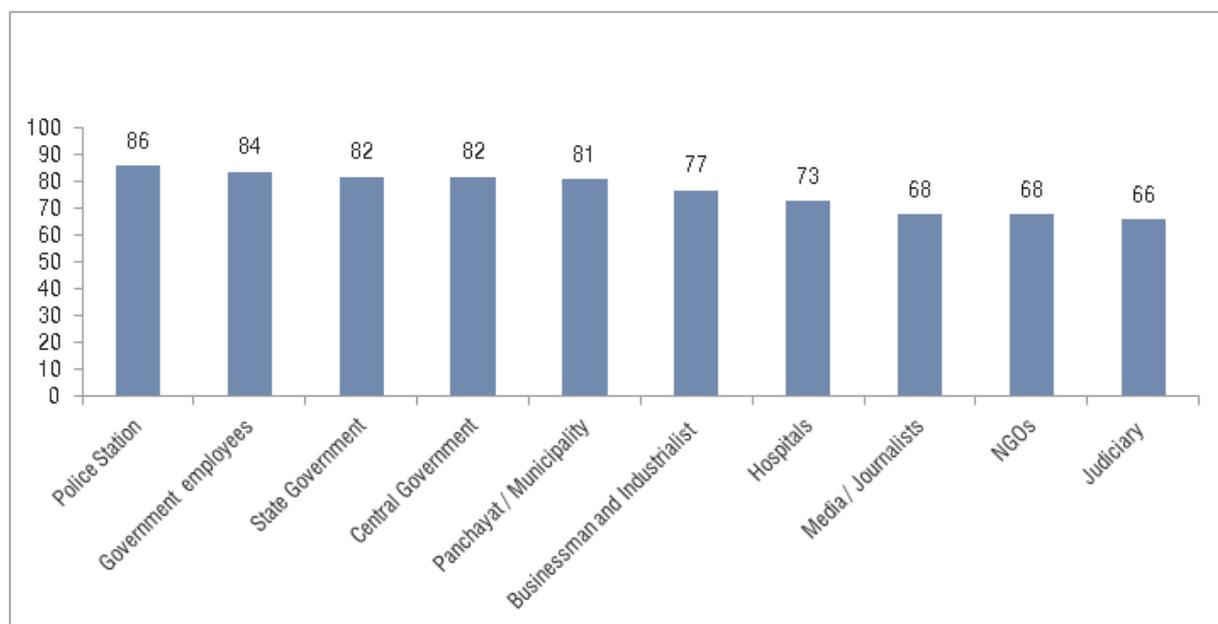
Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are in don't remember and no opinion categories.

Table 3.13: Percentage of People Who Heard of Acts of Corruption through Family Members Who Witnessed Such Acts

	Per cent
Personally witnessed the act of corruption	26%
Told about it by a family member who personally witnessed	53%
Told about it by a friend who personally witnessed	18%

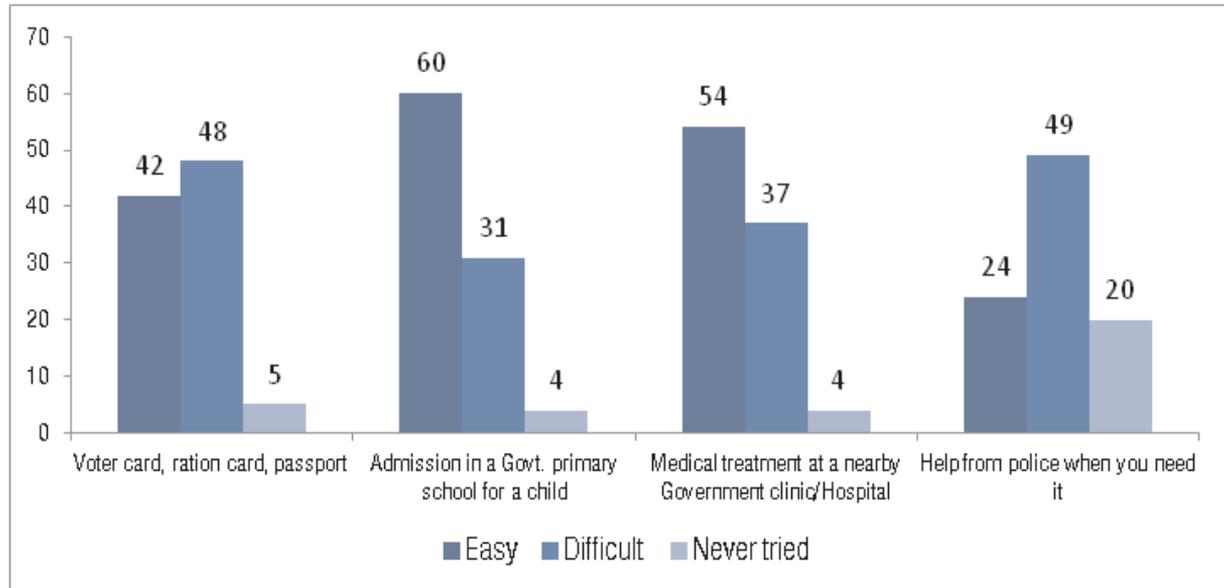
Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are no response and can't say. The responses are only those who personally witnessed an act of corruption.

Figure 3.15: Most Corrupt Institutions



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say and no opinion.

Figure 3.16: Most Difficult Task Related to Government's Service Delivery



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say and no opinion.

- i. People need to obtain many services from the state like proof of identity, admission in government school for their children, medical treatment and security from police.
- ii. When asked out of aforementioned services which the most difficult to obtain was, 49 per cent said that obtaining any help from the police was the toughest.
- iii. 48 per cent said obtaining identity proof like ration card, voter card and passport was a difficult task.
- iv. On the contrary, getting admission in government schools and getting treatment at nearby government hospitals were the easiest.
 - I. There are many ways to get work done like using money, influence, connections, or following established procedures for speedy and effective service delivery.
 - ii. When respondents were asked which they think is the most effective for speedy service delivery, 78 per cent said giving extra money makes service delivery easy.
 - iii. 65 per cent said if we involve influential people to get the work done, service delivery becomes easy.
 - iv. 63 per cent said the influence of a politician makes service delivery easy.
 - v. Whereas 45 per cent believe that by following established rules and procedures, one can easily obtain any service.

Table 3.14: Paying Extra Money makes Service Delivery Easy

	Effective	Not that effective
By giving extra money	78%	19%
By using intervention of influential people	65%	33%
Approaching local politician	63%	34%
Approaching Middle man/agent	58%	38%
Following established rules and procedures	45%	52%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say and no opinion.

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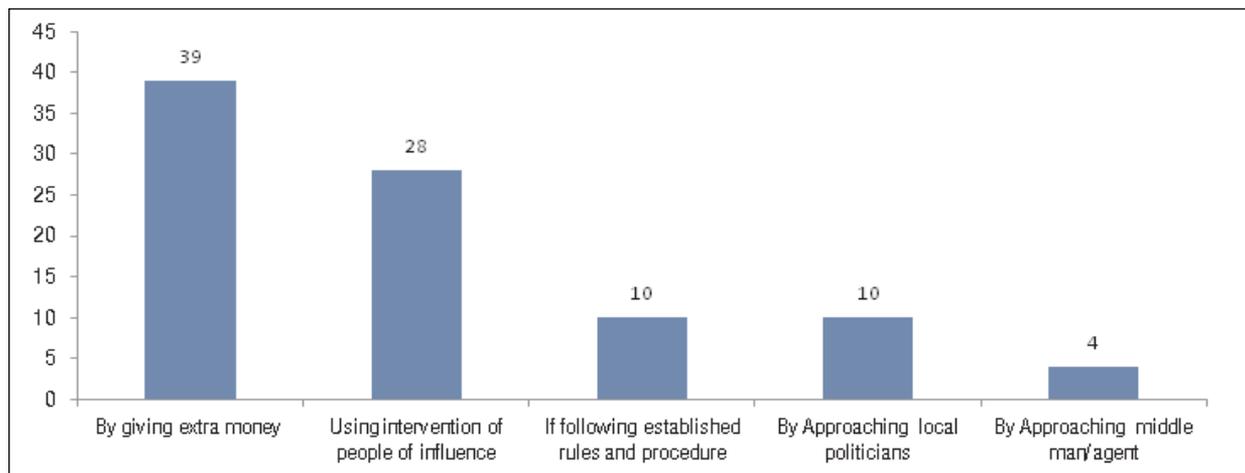
1. Problems in Pakistan

- i. In Pakistan, people face different local and national level problems.
- ii. When asked to share the problems which they basically face in their villages or cities, most of them said that lack of healthcare services and inadequate cleanliness are the biggest problems that they are facing in their localities.
- iii. Following this, other problems which they mainly face in their localities are related to routine utility problems like electricity, water etc. 17 per cent of the respondents asserted that.
- iv. Problems related to inflation, lack of education,

unemployment and law and order were also reported by respondents as their local problems.

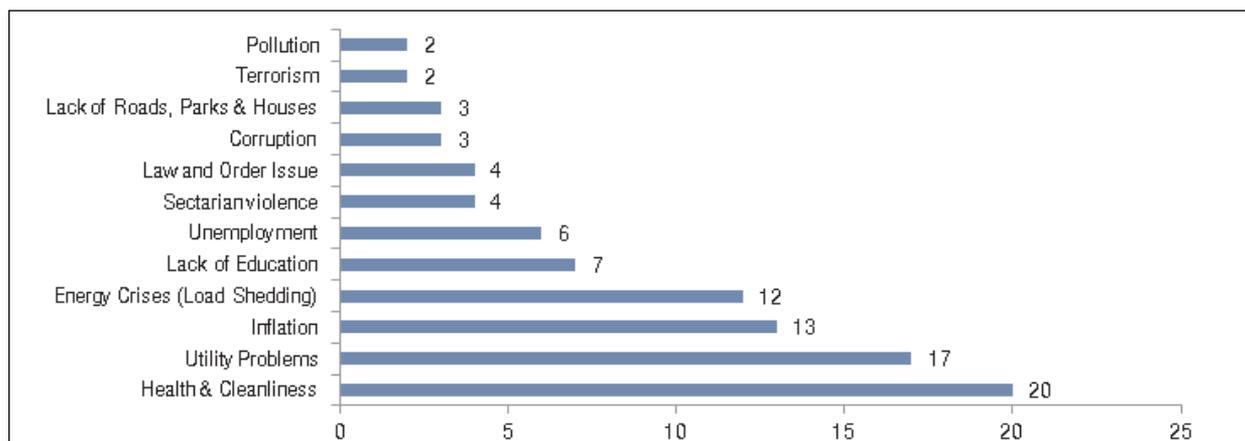
- v. Other than these, respondents were also asked to share their views on some national problems which the country is facing.
- vi. Inflation was the most highly reported national problem, followed by terrorism.
- vii. 23 per cent said that inflation is the most important problem which the country is facing today and 18 per cent consider terrorism as the biggest problem.
- viii. Other than inflation and terrorism, unemployment, lack of proper healthcare services, lack of quality education and corruption are other problems which Pakistan is facing today.

Figure 3.17: Factors Contributing to Speedy Service Delivery



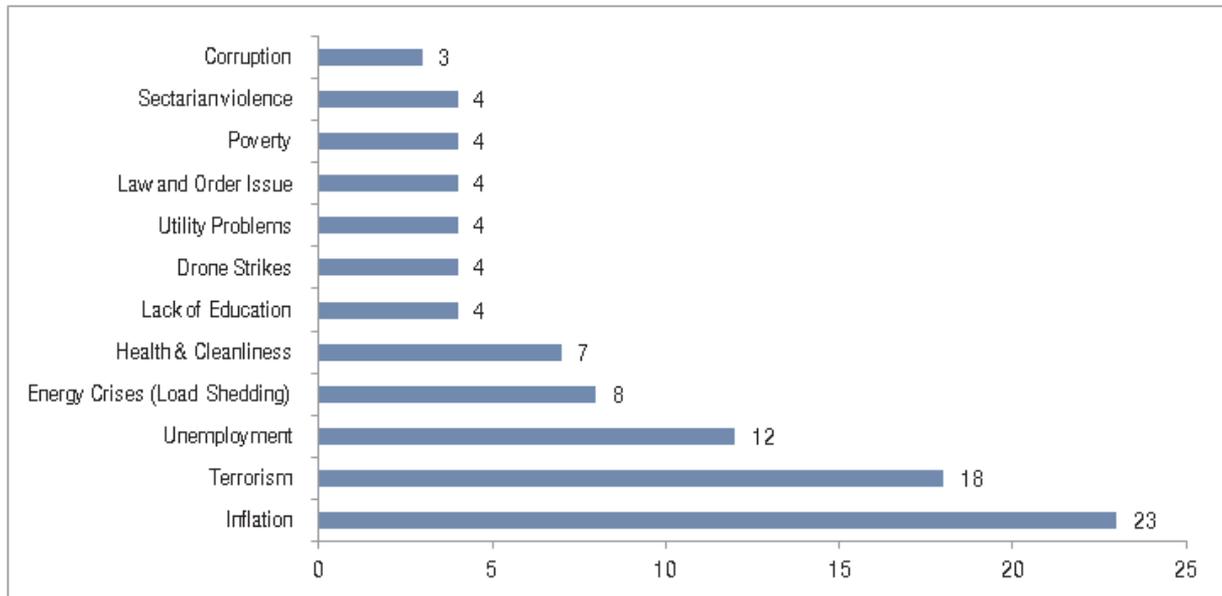
Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say

Figure 3.18: Major Problems being faced by People in their Localities



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are other category.

Figure 3.19: Biggest National Problem being Faced by Country



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are other categories.

- i. When people were asked what they think the most important issue the government should address first is, 31 per cent said unemployment.
- ii. After unemployment, government should pay attention to education. 22 per cent stated this issue to be tackled on a priority basis.
- iii. Issues like electricity, water health and road are ranked after them respectively.

Table 3.15: Issues the Government Must Address

Issue	Per cent
Employment	31%
Education	22%
Electricity	17%
Water	11%
Health	9%
Road	8%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say and no response.

- i. When people were asked whether they think the government can resolve these issues in the next five years, we observed some optimism among people.
- ii. Half of the respondents said that they believe the government will solve the most important problems in the next five years.

Table 3.16: Will the Government be able to Solve Existing Problems in the Next Five Years?

Response	Per cent
Government will solve the most important problem	50%
Will not solve the most important problem	44%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say.

- i. Starvation is also a problem. There are many who do not get two square meals a day. We asked many people if they are able to secure two square meals a day. In response to "During the past year, have you or any member of your family had to go without any meals in a single day?", 80 per cent of the respondents denied.
- ii. However, 10 per cent said they were unable to secure two square meals a day.
- iii. When asked who they blame for the above situation, 49 per cent directly hold the government responsible.

Table 3.17: Ability to Secure Two Meals a Day

	Per cent
Unable to secure two square meals a day	10%
Able to secure meal daily	80%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are don't know and No answer.

Table 3.18: Who is Responsible for Hunger in Pakistan?

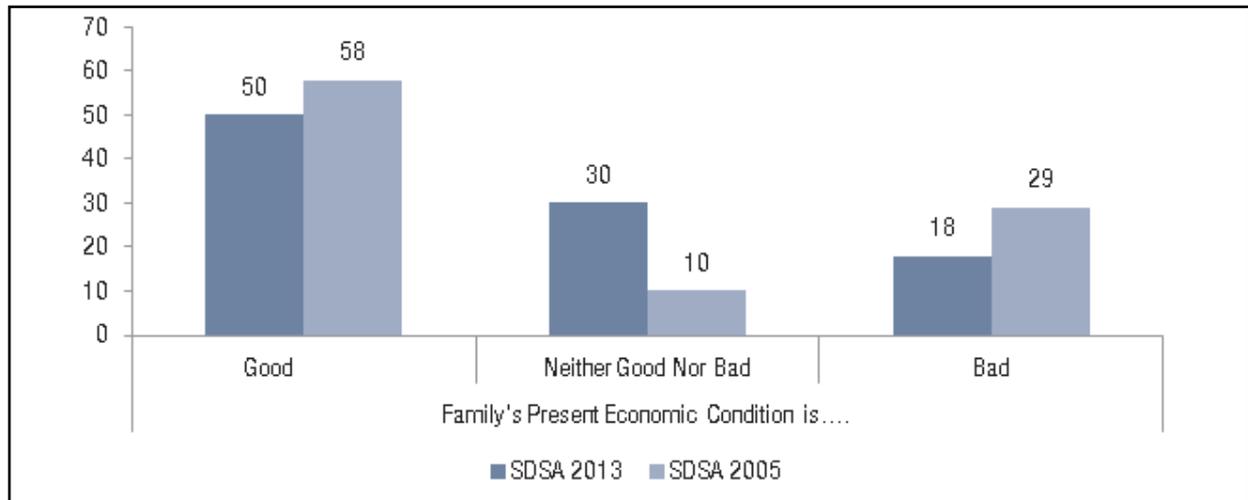
	Per cent
Government	49%
People themselves	22%
Their employer	20%
Fate	8%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say.

IV - Perceptions on Economy

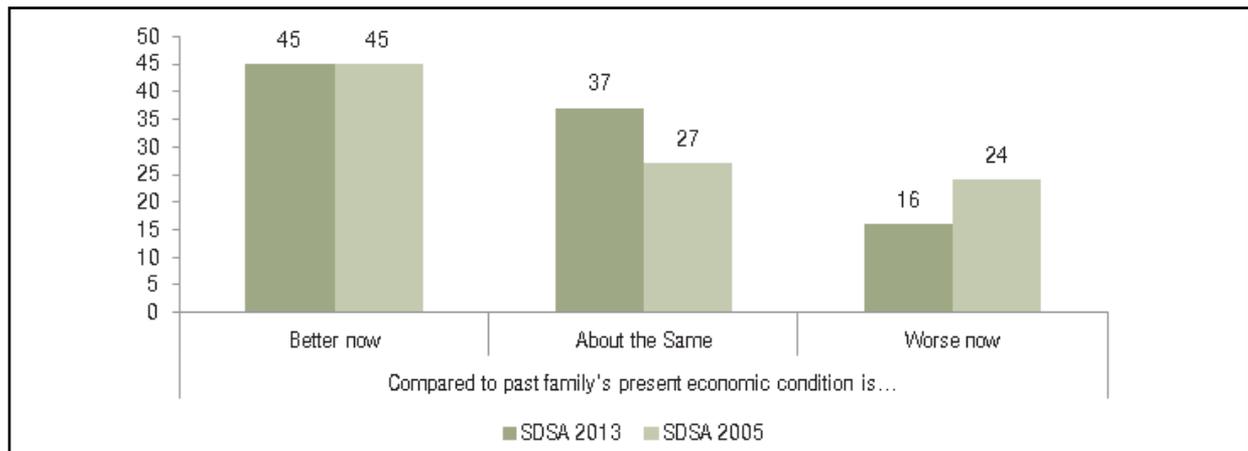
- i. Half of the respondents said that their family's economic condition is good.
- ii. However, when compared to past perception on the same question, there is a shift of 8 per cent. In SDSA 2005, 58 per cent said that their present economic condition is good.
- iii. One interesting finding which emerged during the comparison between SDSA 2005 and 2013 is that many more people rated their household's present economic condition as being average as compared to 2005.
- iv. In 2005, only one out of 10 respondents said that their family's present economic condition is neither good nor bad but in 2013, this number rose to 3 out of 10.
- v. Interestingly, the proportion of those who said that their present economic condition is bad has also decreased compared to 2005.
- vi. When we asked respondents to compare their present economic condition to past, 45 per cent said that their present condition is better now as compared to the past. In 2005, the same proportion said this.
- vii. The number of those who said it is about the same as it was in past increased by 10 per cent. In 2005, 27 per cent said that there was no change in their present economic condition as compared to the past but in 2013, 37 per cent asserted the same.

Figure 4.1: Present Economic Conditions as Compared to Eight Years Ago



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't Say.

Figure 4.2: Improvement in Present Economic Conditions as Compared to the Past



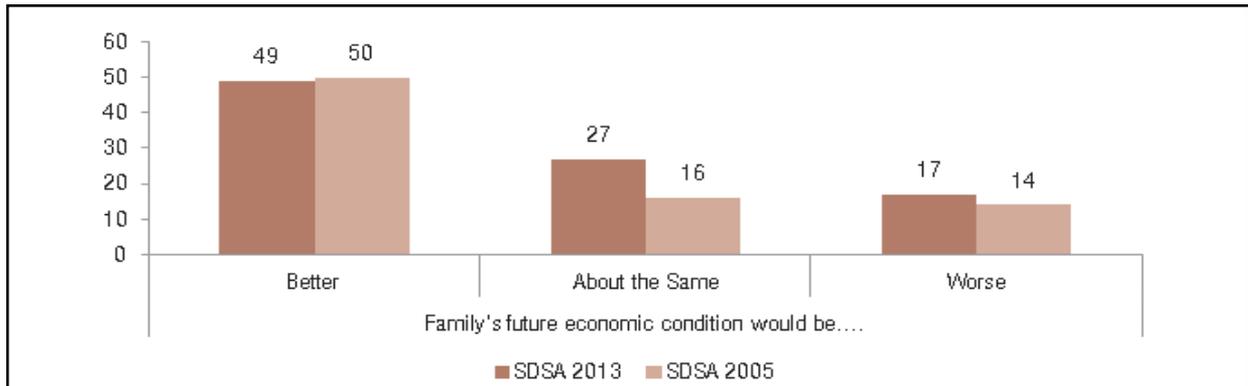
Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't Say.

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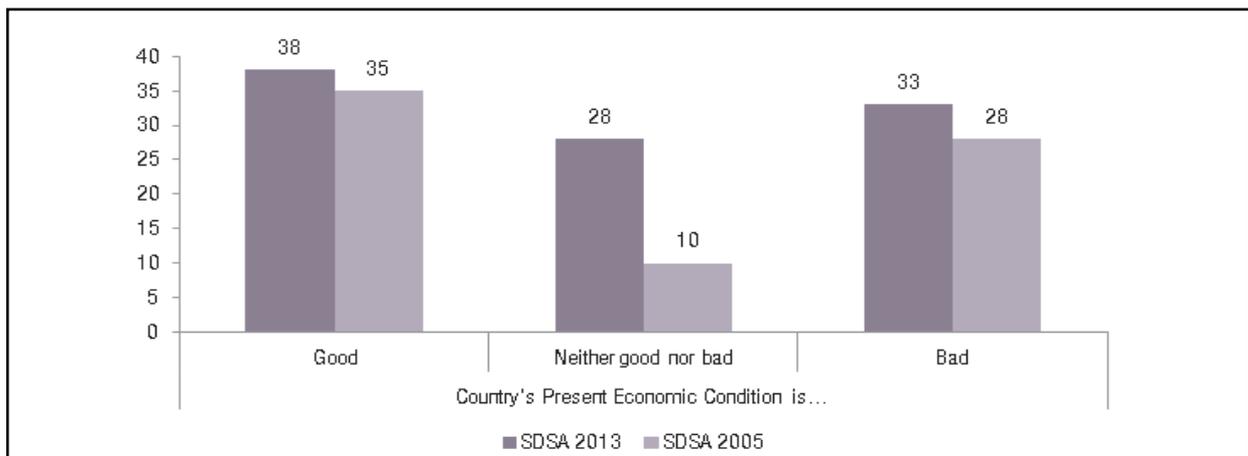
- i. Looking at their current economic conditions, when respondents were asked to assess their future economic condition, most of the respondents said (49 per cent) that their future economic condition would be better but in comparison to 2005, this has dropped by one per cent.
- ii. On the other hand, 17 per cent said that their future economic condition would be worse and when we compare it with 2005, the proportion increased by 3 per cent.
- iii. 27 per cent of the respondents think that their future economic condition would be the same as it is today.
- i. When it comes to the country's present economic condition, we see a great ambiguity regarding the perception about it.
- ii. On the one hand, a large proportion of the respondents believe that the country's present economic condition is good and compared to 2005, this has increased by 3 per cent.
- iii. On the other hand, the proportion of those who said that country's present economic condition is bad has also increased by 5 per cent as compared to 2005.
- iv. When people were directly asked to compare the country's present economic condition with its past economic condition, the response was not very different.
- v. However, an edge for those who said, in comparison to the past, country's present economic condition is better, is visible.
- vi. Those who said that the country's present economic condition has worsened are more in number as compared to 2005.
- vii. In 2005, 19 per cent said that the country's economic condition has worsened but in the recent study 34 per cent responded this way.

Figure 4.3: Optimism About Future Economic Conditions



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't Say.

Figure 4.4: Ambiguity Regarding Country's Present Economic Condition



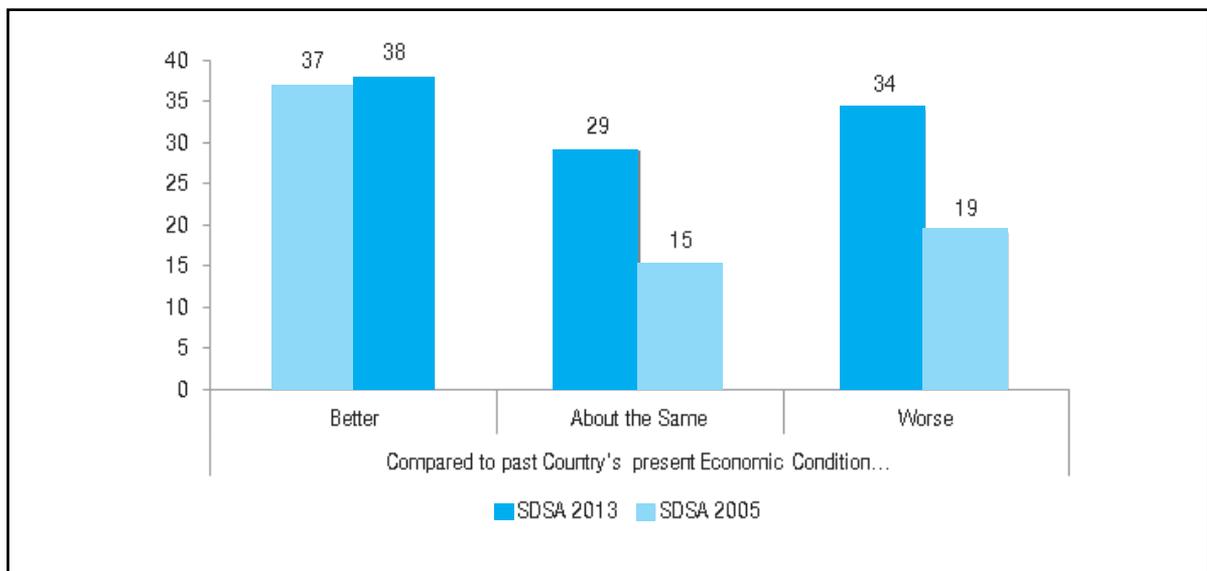
: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't Say.

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Views on State of Democracy in South Asia: 2013

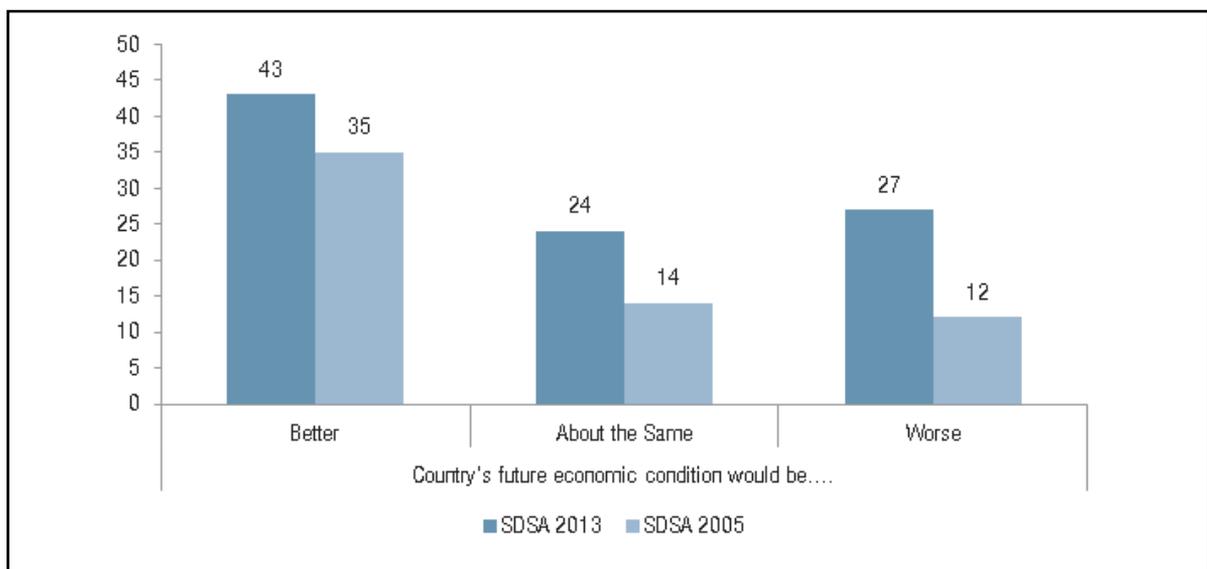
- i. A similar type of ambiguity continues for the future economic condition of the country.
- ii. The first look on the SDSA 2013 findings, one can easily visualize that more people say the country's future economic condition would be better, 24 per cent said that it would be remain same and 27 per cent said that it would be worse.
- iii. However, when we compare it with the findings of SDSA 2005, results show that positive assessment increased by 8 per cent but on the other hand, we observed an increase in the number of people who believe the future economic condition would be worse. The proportion of this segment in 2005 was 12 per cent and it rose to 27 per cent in 2013.

Figure 4.5: Country's Economic Condition as Compared to the Past



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't Say.

Figure 4.6: Expectations Related to Country's Future Economic Condition



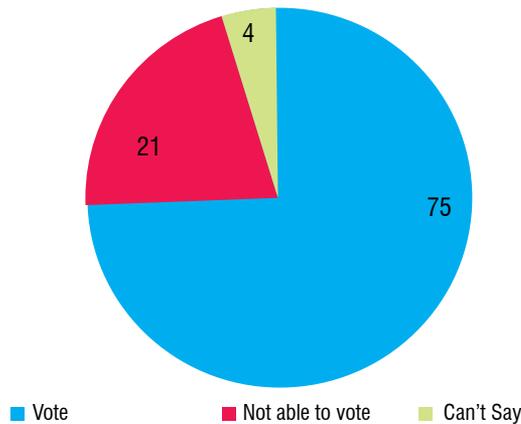
Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't Say.

V- Politics and Elections

Political participation is an essential part of the democratic process. A very important aspect of political participation in electoral processes involves voting. Voter turnout is one of the best indicators of people's participation in the electoral process. The success and legitimacy of an election relies heavily on citizen's involvement in voting.

- i. People in Pakistan were asked whether or not they voted in the last elections that took place in Pakistan. Three fourth of the respondents had voted in the elections. This number is not based on the actual turnout; it is just what the respondents told us during the study.
- ii. 21 per cent of the people did not vote but as we did not ask the respondents for the reason for not voting.

Figure 5.1: Turnout in General Elections 2013



Note: All figures are in percentage.

- i. Not many people are interested in politics. A very small percentage, i.e., of 13 per cent, were interested in politics. In total, 48 per cent of the people in Pakistan had some degree of interest in politics.
- ii. 19 per cent of people had no interest in politics.
- iii. Interest in politics can be a cause for people voting or not voting. If one has interest in politics, s/he would vote.
- iv. We tried to see if this is the case and found that as the interest in politics increases the number of those who voted also increased. Though the effect was not a lot, interest in politics did have some kind of an impact on voting.
- v. 73 per cent of those who had no interest in politics

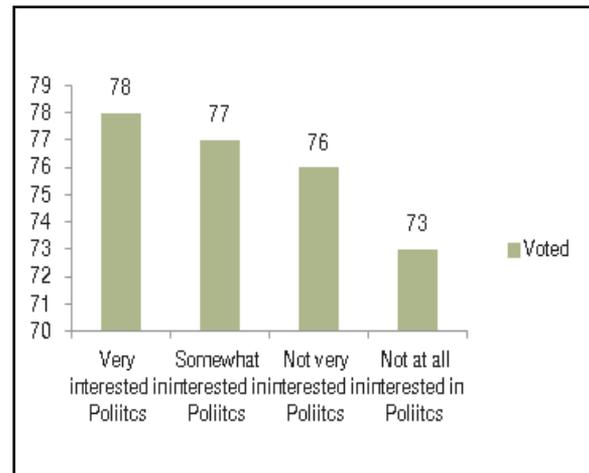
voted in the latest election. This number increased to 78 per cent for those who had a lot of interest in politics.

Table 5.1: Interest in Politics

Interest in Politics	Percentage
Somewhat interested	35%
Not very interested	28%
Not at all interested	19%

Note: All figures are in percentages.

Figure 5.2: Impact of Interest in Politics on Voting Behaviour



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't Say

- i. 19 per cent of the people said that elections in Pakistan were not free at all.
- ii. 16 per cent said that there were major problems in the national elections.
- iii. A little more than 50 per cent of the sample said that they were free and fair. Out of this 50 per cent, 17 per cent said that they were completely free and fair and 38 per cent said that they were free and fair with minor problems.
- iv. Compared to 2005, we see an increase in the number of those who feel that elections in Pakistan are free and fair.

Table 5.2: Degree of Freedom & Fairness in Elections

How free and fair was the last national elections	
Completely free and fair	17%
Free and fair, but with minor problems	38%
Free and fair, with major problems	16%
Not free at all	19%

Note: All figures are in percentage. Rest are can't Say

Table 5.3: Increase in Perceptions of Freedom & Fairness in Election 2013

How free and fair was the latest national elections	Fair	Somewhat fair	Not fair
2013SDSA	17%	38%	35%
2005 SDSA	9%	39%	33%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't Say. For SDSA 2013 Categories of "completely fair" have been labelled as "fair", "Free and fair with minor problems has been labelled as "Somewhat fair" and category of "Free and fair, with major problems" and "Not free at all" have been merged to form "Not fair"

Table 5.4: Belief in the Value of Vote

Vote has an effect	Has no effect
37%	37%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are Can't Say

- Turnout can also be linked to faith in your vote to see what the people in the country think of their vote. Do they feel that their vote makes a difference as to how things are run in this country? We found that there was an equal number of people who felt that their vote has and does not have difference.
- If we compare what the percentage was in 2005, we see that there is a decline in 2 per cent in people's faith in their vote.
- The scepticism regarding value of vote has declined, although many refused to give an opinion on this issue in 2013.
- In 2005, 50 per cent felt that their vote makes no difference on how things are run in this country. This has declined by 13 per cent in 2013.

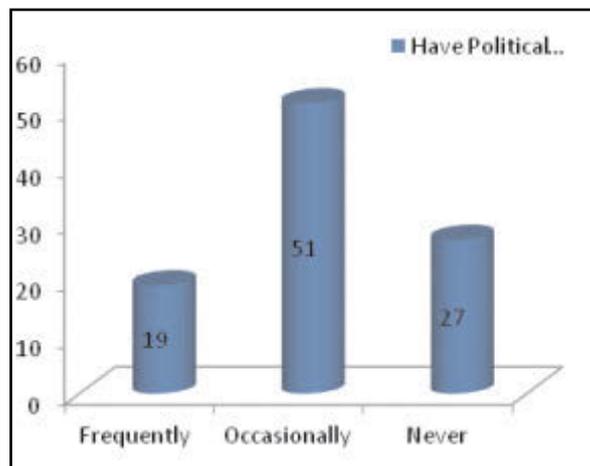
- Political discussion is an important tool for enhancing one's knowledge about politics and what is happening in the country. In our sample, a majority of the people discuss political matters with family and friends.
- In total, 70 per cent of the people in the country discussed politics with people. Out of this 70 per cent, 19 per cent had frequent discussions and 51 per cent discussed it occasionally.
- The percentage of those having political discussions has risen from 2005. In total, 36 per cent of people had political discussions in 2005 and this number has risen to 70 per cent in 2013, which shows that interest in politics is on the rise.
- Men and those in younger age groups are more involved in political discussions as compared to women and those in the age group of above 35 years.
- Media exposure has clearly had an impact on discussions on politics. Those exposed to media had lesser possibility of not being involved in political discussions. Our study also showed the same.

Table 5.5: Cynicism Regarding Value of Vote

	Vote has an effect	Has no effect
2013 SDSA	37%	37%
2005 SDSA	39%	50%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are Can't Say

Figure 5.3: Tendency to Discuss Politics with Family & Friends



Note: All figures are in percentage. Rest are can't Say

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Table 5.6: Increase in Tendency to Discuss Politics with Family & Friends

Discussing political matters with family members or friends and colleagues	Frequently/Often	Occasionally	Never
2013 SDSA	19%	51%	27%
2005 SDSA	11%	25%	57%

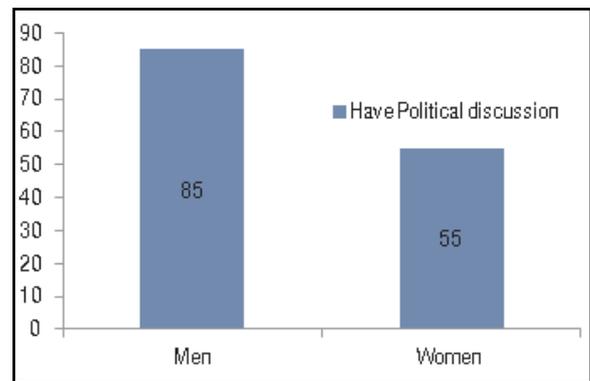
Note: All figures are in percentage. Rest are Can't Say

Table 5.7: Age-Based Tendency to Have Political Discussions

Age group	Have Political discussions
Upto 35 years	73%
36 years and above	65%

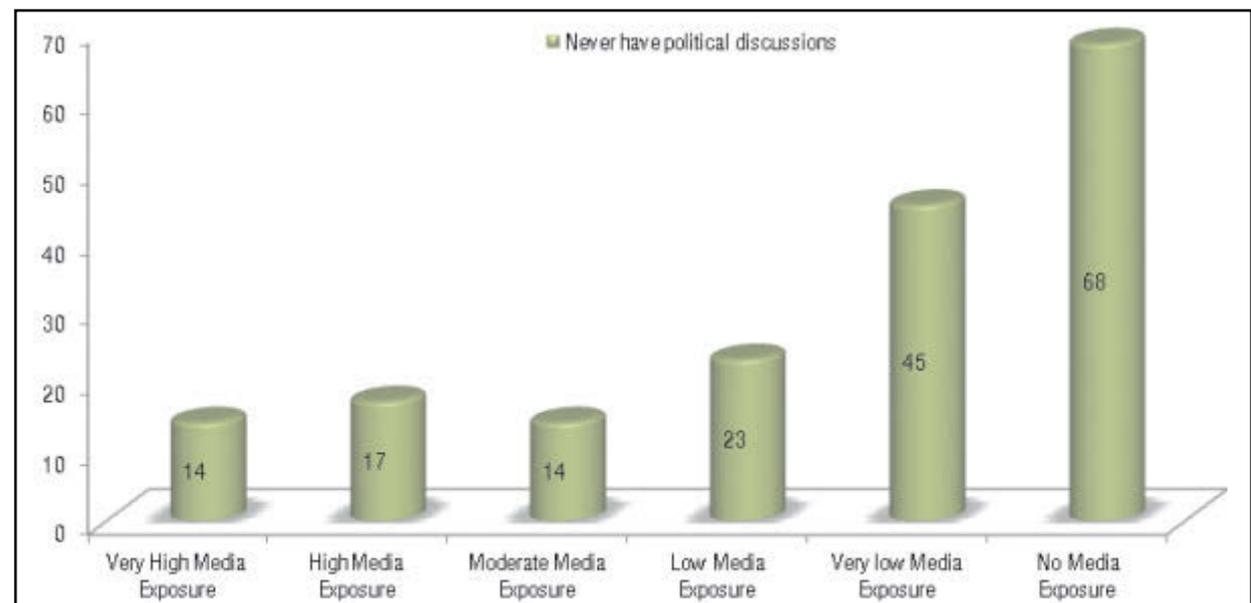
Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are those who do not have discussions and Can't Say.

Figure 5.4: Impact of Media Exposure on Political Discussions



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are those who do not have discussions and Can't Say.

Figure 5.5: Impact of Media Exposure on Frequency of Political Discussions



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are those who don't have discussions and Can't Say.

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Table 5.9: Interest in Following News About Politics & Government

How often do you follow news	
Sometimes	22%
Never	26%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't Say. Categories of 'Everyday' and 'several times a week' have been merged to form 'Quite often' and category of "once or twice a week is mentioned as sometimes" and 'not even once a week' and "practically never" have been merged to form 'never'.

- i. We sought to determine whether or not the citizens in Pakistan were involved in other activities related to elections like attending meetings, persuading others to vote for certain candidates, getting together to raise awareness about an issue and/or attending demonstrations.
- ii. People did not seem actively involved in politics in the country. A very small number attended meetings and rallies. Only 13 per cent of the people attended meetings and rallies.
- iii. Very few people were involved in campaigning for any candidate and political party.
- iv. As far as participating in raising awareness about an issue is concerned, 46 per cent of people were involved, whether once or more than once. 26 per cent were found as having attended a demonstration, but higher percentages of people were not involved in any of these activities.
- v. We did not have a similar question in 2005 but we had a question on demonstration so a comparison could partly be made. There has been a rise among those who attended protest demonstrations from 2005. Only 7 per cent of the people in 2005 said that they had attended demonstrations and in 2013 this number rose to 26 per cent.

Table 5.10: Types of Election Activities Engaged in by People

During the national election did you...	Yes	No
Attended meeting or Rally	13%	81%
Persuade others to vote for a certain candidate or party	15%	76%

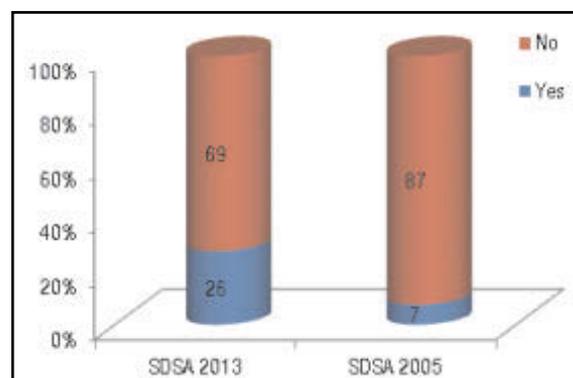
Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are Can't Say

Table 5.11: Greatest Sources of Political Participation

Done the following things in the past three years...	More than Once	Once	Never Done
Got together with others to raise an issue or sign a petition	29%	17%	50%
Attended a demonstration or protest march	15%	11%	69%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't Say

Figure 5.6: Increase in Participation in Demonstration & Protests



Note: All figures are in percentage. Rest are can't Say. For SDSA 2013 Categories of 'More than once' and 'Once' have been merged to form 'Yes' and category of "never done" is mentioned as No .

VI - Perception on Relations with Foreign Countries

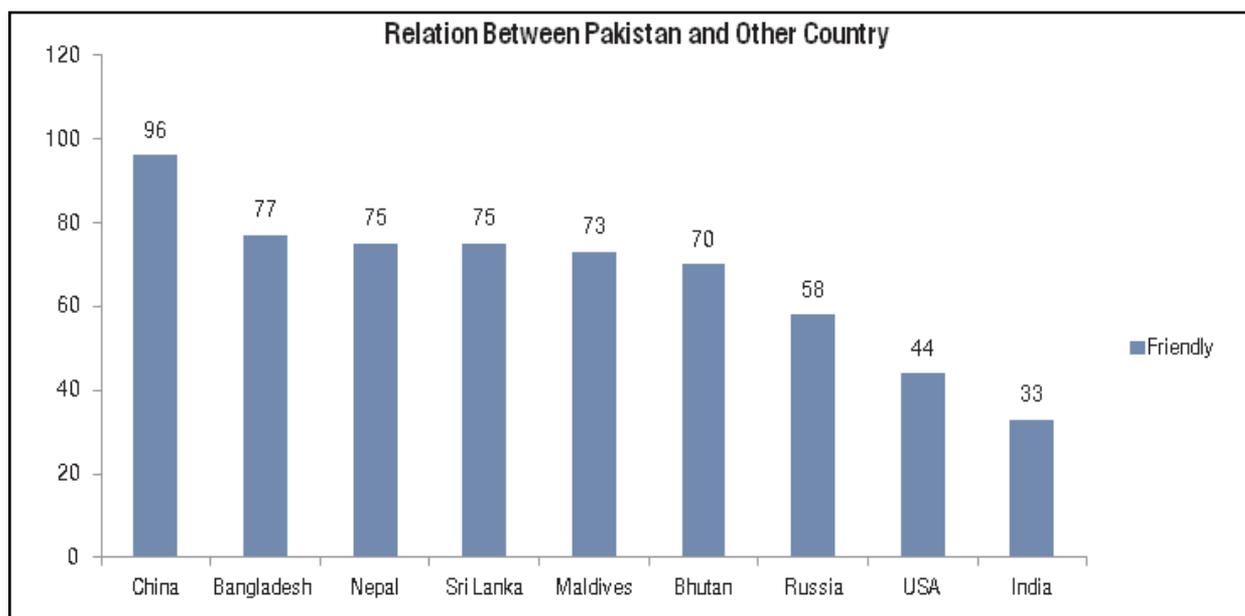
- i. People were asked whether or not they have heard the names of countries like USA, China, Russia, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives and Bhutan.
- ii. Most of the people from Pakistan have heard the names of the USA and China.
- iii. Amongst neighbouring countries, the name of India is mostly heard by Pakistani people. 91 per cent have heard the name of India.
- iv. The name of Bhutan was only heard by 59 per cent.
- v. When asked which of these countries is friendliest to Pakistan, 96 per cent responded with China.
- vi. After China, 77 per cent of the respondents consider Bangladesh as a friendly country.
- vii. According to Pakistani people, India is the least friendly country. Only 33 per cent said that India is friendly to Pakistan.
- i. When respondents were asked which country has more influence in Asia by mentioning the name of the countries like China, USA, Japan, India and Pakistan, 41 per cent said that China has the most influence in Asia.
- ii. After China, the United State of America has the most influence in Asia. 30 per cent said that USA has the most influence in Asia.
- iii. 82 per cent of the respondents said that China does more good to the region.

Table 6.1: Countries Most Known to Pakistanis

Name of the country	Names heard by Respondents
USA	93%
China	93%
India	91%
Bangladesh	88%
Sri Lanka	83%
Russia	83%
Nepal	67%
Maldives	60%
Bhutan	59%

Note: All figures are in percentages.

Figure 6.1: Country with which Pakistan has the Most Friendly Relationship



Note: All figures are in percentages. Responses are of only those who said that they have heard the names of these countries.

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- i. When asked about their view on which country will have the most influence in Asia in future, most respondents said that China would have the most influence in the region (Asia).
- ii. Pakistanis think that China should be a model for the country's future development.
- iii. 65 per cent said that China should be the model for the development of Pakistan.

Table 6.2: Countries that Influence Asia

	Per cent
China	41%
United States	30%
Japan	11%
India	7%
Pakistan	5%

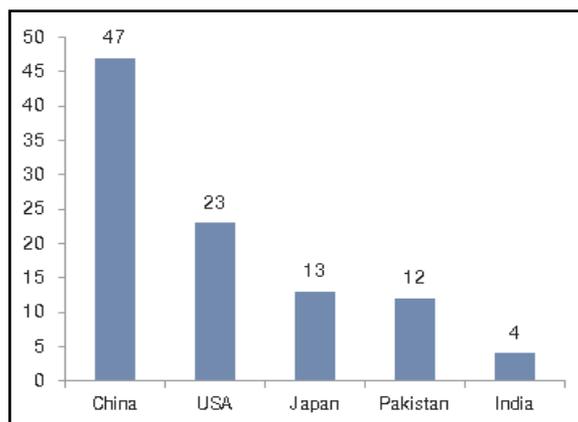
Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say.

Table 6.3: Perception of the Role Played by China in the Region

	Per cent
China does more good than harm	82%
Somewhat more harm than good	11%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say.

Figure 6.2: Country Expected to Have the Most Influence in Asia in the Future



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say.

- i. When asked whether or not they think China has an influence on Pakistan, 91 per cent said that China does have an influence in Pakistan.
- ii. When asked about the nature of the influence, 81 per cent said that there is a positive influence of China on Pakistan.

Table 6.4: What Country Should be the Model for Development in Pakistan?

	Per cent
China	65%
Japan	20%
United States	6%
Singapore	6%
India	3%

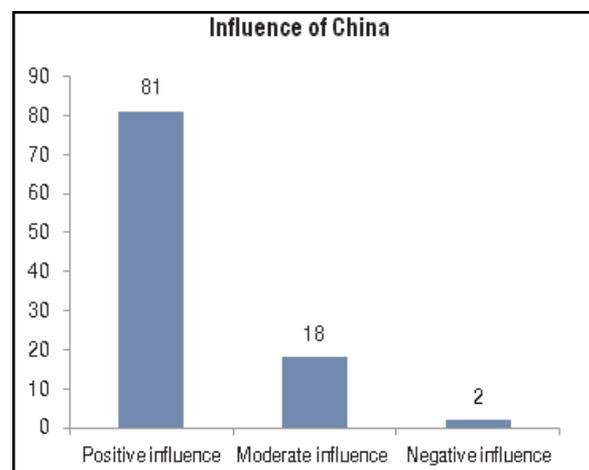
Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say.

Table 6.5: Possible Influence of China on Pakistan

	Per cent
China has influence	91%
Not much Influence	6%
No Influence at all	2%

Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say. "Great influence" and "Somewhat influence" are clubbed together.

Figure 6.3: Type of Influence that China Has on Pakistan



Note: All figures are in percentages. Rest are can't say. "Very Positive and Positive" are clubbed as "Positive influence", "Somewhat Positive and Somewhat Negative" are clubbed as "Moderate influence" and "Negative and very negative" are clubbed as "Negative influence".



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