Pew Research Center

Three Years In, Modi Remains Very Popular

Broad public satisfaction with economy; declining support for U.S.

BY *Bruce Stokes, Dorothy Manevich and Hanyu Chwe*

About Pew Research Center

Pew Research Center is a nonpartisan fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world. It does not take policy positions. The Center conducts public opinion polling, demographic research, content analysis and other data-driven social science research. It studies U.S. politics and policy; journalism and media; internet, science and technology; religion and public life; Hispanic trends; global attitudes and trends; and U.S. social and demographic trends. All of the center's reports are available at www.pewresearch.org. Pew Research Center is a subsidiary of The Pew Charitable Trusts, its primary funder.
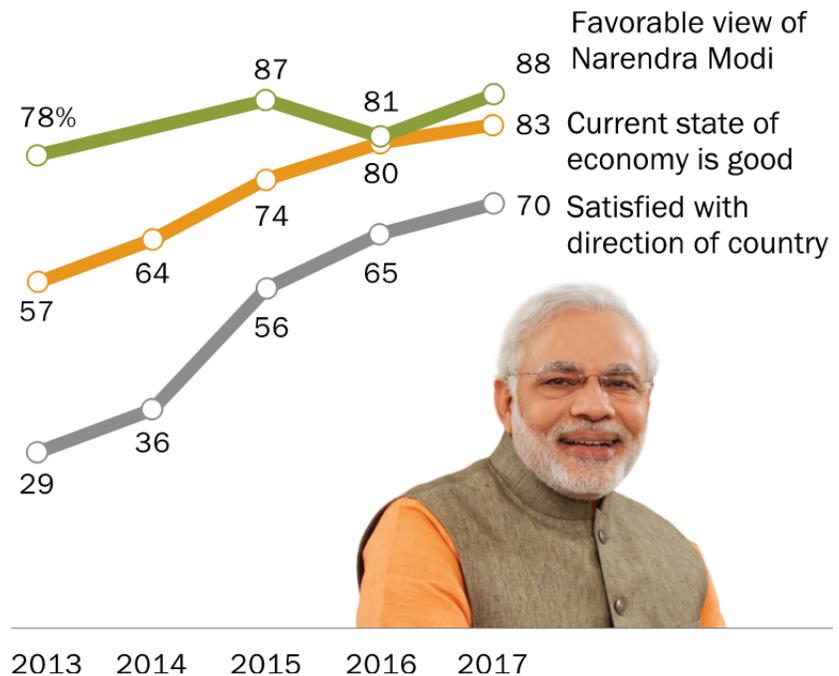
Table of Contents

Three Years In, Modi Remains Very Popular

Broad public satisfaction with economy; declining support for U.S.

Indians' approval of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and their satisfaction with both their country's direction and the state of its economy have grown in recent years. Three years into Modi's five-year tenure, the honeymoon period for his administration may be over but the public's love affair with current conditions in India is even more intense.

Nearly nine-in-ten Indians hold a favorable opinion of Modi, comparable to their view of him in 2015, after a year in office. Roughly seven-in-ten say they have a *very* favorable view of the prime minister, again similar to public views in 2015.

Indians increasingly upbeat about Modi, the economy and India's direction

Favorable view of Narendra Modi: 78%, 87, 81, 88

Current state of economy is good: 57, 64, 74, 80, 83

Satisfied with direction of country: 29, 36, 56, 65, 70

2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2, Q5 & Q106c.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

These are among the main findings of a Pew Research Center survey conducted among 2,464 respondents in India from Feb. 21 to March 10, 2017.

Modi's overwhelming popularity extends across India. At least nine-in-ten Indians in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Telangana and in the western states of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh hold a favorable view of the prime minister. The same is true for more than eight-in-ten in the eastern states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal and the northern states of Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Since 2015, Modi's popularity is relatively unchanged in the north, has risen in the west and the south and is down slightly in the east.

Modi's popularity is widespread

Favorable view of Narendra Modi

	UNFAVORABLE	FAVORABLE
NORTH	14%	84%
EAST	10	85
WEST	7	92
SOUTH	4	95
TOTAL	10	88
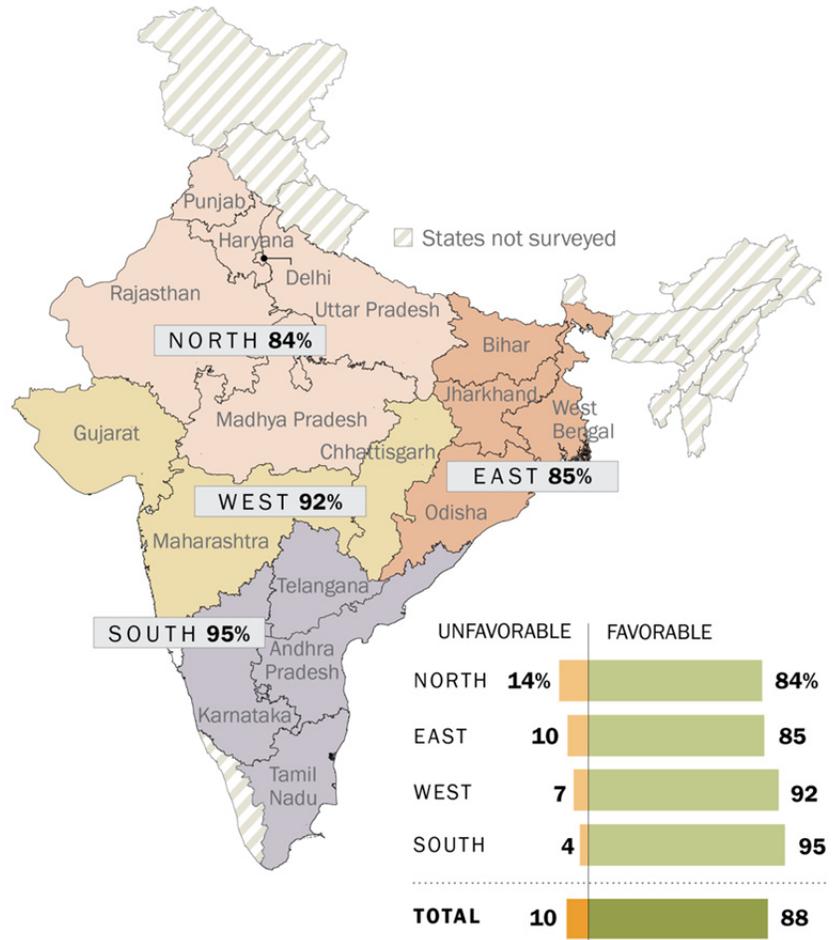
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q106c.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

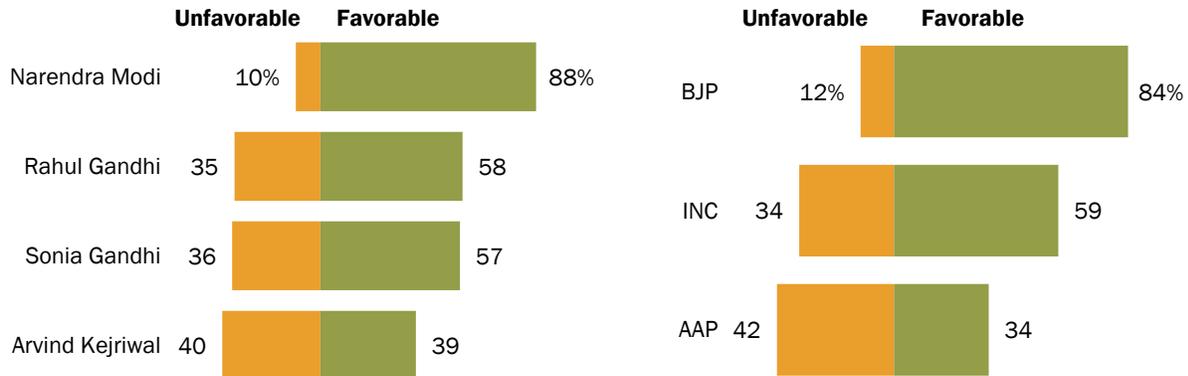## Modi and BJP are more popular than the Gandhis and the Congress party

Views of …

	Unfavorable	Favorable
Narendra Modi	10%	88%
Rahul Gandhi	35	58
Sonia Gandhi	36	57
Arvind Kejriwal	40	39

	Unfavorable	Favorable
BJP	12%	84%
INC	34	59
AAP	42	34

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q106a-d & Q107a-c.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Modi remains by far the most popular national figure in Indian politics tested in the survey. His favorable rating is 31 percentage points higher than that of Sonia Gandhi, the leader of the Congress party, and is 30 points more than that for Rahul Gandhi, who led the Congress ticket in the last Lok Sabha election.

The public's positive assessment of Modi is buoyed by growing contentment with the Indian economy: More than eight-in-ten say economic conditions are good, up 19 percentage points since immediately before the 2014 election. And the share of adults who say the economy is *very* good (30%) has tripled in the past three years.

Overall, seven-in-ten Indians are now satisfied with the way things are going in the country. This positive assessment of India's direction has nearly doubled since 2014.

A partisan gap on Modi

Support for Prime Minister Modi is a partisan affair. Backers of Modi's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) express stronger support for the prime minister than do backers of the rival Indian National Congress party (INC), as might be expected. The 2017 partisan gap in favorable approval of Modi is 32 percentage points, larger than the 20-point divide in 2015 but relatively unchanged from 2016.
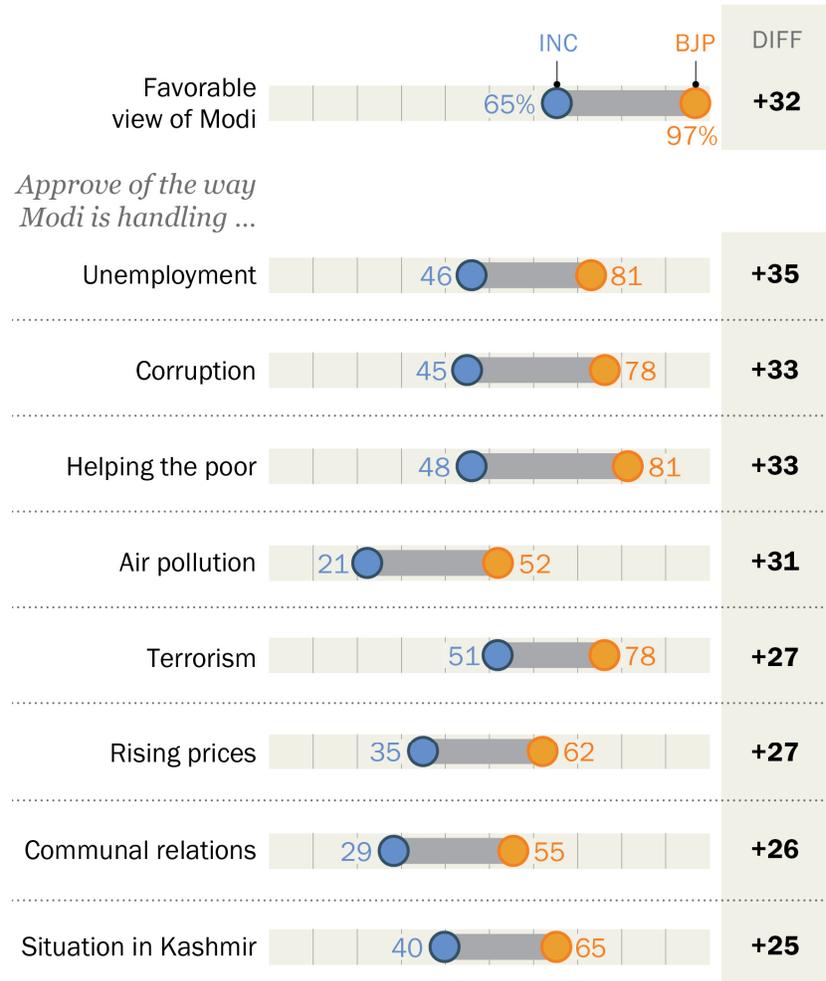
The prime minister's growing popularity can in part be traced to public satisfaction with his handling of domestic issues. At least seven-in-ten Indians approve of how he has helped the poor and handled unemployment, terrorism and corruption. Approval in these four areas is up 10 points or more since 2016.

Public assessment of his dealings with various

Partisan views of Prime Minister Modi

	INC	BJP	DIFF
Favorable view of Modi	65%	97%	**+32**
Approve of the way Modi is handling …			
Unemployment	46	81	**+35**
Corruption	45	78	**+33**
Helping the poor	48	81	**+33**
Air pollution	21	52	**+31**
Terrorism	51	78	**+27**
Rising prices	35	62	**+27**
Communal relations	29	55	**+26**
Situation in Kashmir	40	65	**+25**

Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q106c & Q108a-h.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

challenges is quite partisan. On all eight of the issues surveyed, BJP adherents are more likely than Congress backers to approve of Modi's performance, by 25 points or more.

BJP supporters have a more positive opinion on the economy than Congress supporters. But both groups are similarly satisfied with the direction of the country, despite a partisan gap of 18 points in 2016.

The state of Indian governance and democracy

The Indian public, happy with its prime minister, believes the national government is doing the right thing for the country. More than eight-in-ten (85%) voice trust in the national government, including 39% who express *a lot* of trust. BJP supporters (90%) are more trusting of the government than Congress backers (76%).

The public is also quite satisfied (79%) with the way their democracy is currently working. This includes 33% who are *very* satisfied. Again, this is a partisan issue. BJP supporters (84%) are significantly more satisfied with Indian democracy than are Congress backers (65%).

Indians very satisfied with their government and their democracy

___ the national government to do what is right for India

Do not trust   **Trust**

11%   85%

___ with the way democracy is working in India

Not satisfied   **Satisfied**

11   79

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4 & Q9.
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

India and the world

Many Indians do not express an opinion about international affairs. One-third or more of those surveyed express no opinion about other countries or Prime Minister Modi's handling of relations with prominent players on the world stage.

But, there are still some notable differences in opinion.

About half of Indian adults hold a favorable view of the

Despite decline, U.S. still more popular than China

80%

Favorable view of U.S.   74   70   55

Confidence in the U.S. president   48   58   56   49   40

Favorable view of China   41   31   26   21

Confidence in Xi Jinping   29   13   15

2014   2015   2016   2017
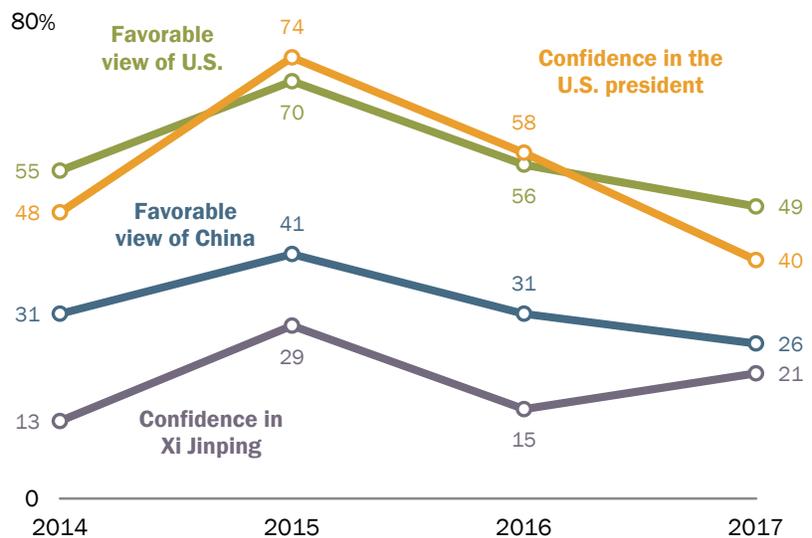
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12a, c & Q30a-b.
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

United States, down 21 percentage points since 2015. Only 40% express confidence in President Donald Trump to do the right thing regarding world affairs, down 34 points from their faith in his predecessor, Barack Obama, in 2015. Both declines began in the last year of the Obama administration and continued in 2017. The falloff in support for the U.S. has been greatest among Congress party supporters. The decline in confidence in the U.S. president has been roughly comparable among both BJP and Congress adherents. At the same time, Indian assessment of Americans (56%) remains positive and largely unchanged since the last time this question was asked.

Indian views of the U.S. are comparable with those in Indonesia (48%) and Australia (48%), but far less favorable than those in Vietnam (84%) or the Philippines (78%). Indians' confidence in Trump is higher than that among Japanese (24%) or Indonesians (23%), but lower than among Filipinos (69%) or Vietnamese (58%).

There has been a similar, if less precipitate, decline in favorable public views of China. Indian opinion of China has soured by 15 points since 2015, with 26% expressing a favorable view in 2017. Indian confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping is low (21%), down from 2015 but up from that in 2016. There is no significant partisan difference in views of either China or Xi.

1. Support for Prime Minister Modi remains strong

Prime Minister Narendra Modi became prime minister in 2014 in the wake of his Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) winning the Lok Sabha elections, the first time a single party achieved a majority in India's lower house since 1984.

Nearly nine-in-ten Indians (88%) hold a favorable view of Modi. This includes 69% who express a *very* favorable opinion. Although support dipped slightly in 2016, it has recovered 12 percentage points in 2017 and now rivals that immediately after his election. Just one-in-ten Indians have an unfavorable view of the prime minister.

Modi seen positively across demographic groups

Views of Narendra Modi

	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable
	%	%	%	%
TOTAL	69	19	4	6
Men	72	17	4	6
Women	66	20	4	6
18-29	72	18	4	5
30-49	70	19	3	5
50+	62	20	6	9
Primary education or less	66	19	4	7
Secondary school certificate	73	19	3	3
Some college or more	80	15	2	3
Urban	71	21	3	4
Rural	68	18	4	7
BJP	89	8	1	1
INC	35	30	16	18

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q106c.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Modi is very popular among men and women and among adults in both rural and urban areas. Young Indians, those ages 18 to 29, show slightly greater intensity of support than their elders, ages 50 and older. Perhaps not surprisingly, BJP supporters are more intense in their backing for their leader than are Congress party adherents. Almost everyone has an opinion about their prime minister; a scant 2% expressed no view.

No other major political figure in India approaches Modi's level of public support.

A majority of adults hold a favorable opinion of both Rahul Gandhi, who led the Congress party in the 2014 election, and his mother Sonia Gandhi, the president of the party. Sonia is the widow of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Support for both Congress party leaders is up from 2013, but it is down 5 points for Rahul and 8 points for Sonia since 2016. Slightly less than half of BJP supporters voice a favorable view of Rahul (46%) and Sonia (45%). Both Gandhis are more popular in rural areas than in urban areas, reflecting the long ties the Congress party has had with Indians in the countryside. Indians with a primary school education or less are more likely than those with some college or more to hold a favorable view of either Gandhi.

Arvind Kejriwal is the chief minister of Delhi and the national convener of the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP). Kejriwal, who enjoyed widespread support in 2015 as he championed an anti-corruption agenda, has seen his backing fall 11 points since 2016 and 21 points since 2015. As of this year, roughly four-in-ten Indians (39%) see him in a favorable light.

Views of Kejriwal decline

Favorable view of …

	2013	2015	2016	2017	'16-'17 Change
	%	%	%	%	
Narendra Modi	78	87	81	88	+7
Rahul Gandhi	50	62	63	58	-5
Sonia Gandhi	49	58	65	57	-8
Arvind Kejriwal	--	60	50	39	-11

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q106a-d.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Assessment of Modi's handling of issues

Approve of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling ...

	Unemployment	Terrorism	Corruption	Helping the poor	Communal relations	Air pollution	Rising prices	The situation in Kashmir
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL	72	71	70	72	50	48	57	60
Men	76	76	73	75	56	52	62	64
Women	68	65	67	68	43	44	52	55
18-29	72	71	69	72	52	49	57	64
30-49	74	73	73	76	50	47	59	61
50+	68	65	66	64	46	48	53	51
Urban	78	79	80	77	56	57	63	64
Rural	68	66	64	69	46	43	54	57
BJP	81	78	78	81	55	52	62	65
INC	46	51	45	48	29	21	35	40

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q108a-h.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Prime Minister Modi receives widespread public approval of his handling of a myriad of domestic challenges facing Indian society today.

Nearly three-quarters (73%) of Indian adults say a lack of employment opportunities is a *very* big problem in India. A comparable share of the public (72%) approves of the prime minister's handling of this issue, and that assessment is up 10 points since 2016.

A similar share of the public cites corrupt officials (74%) and terrorism (76%) as very big challenges, and roughly seven-in-ten Indians approve of Modi's record in dealing with each problem. Public approval of his handling of corruption is up 11 points and support for his dealings with terrorism is up 10 points. Rural Indians view the prime minister's handling of corruption less favorably than do city dwellers.

Reflecting the partisan divide over Modi's tenure, half or more of BJP supporters, in many cases very strong majorities of those partisans, approve of Modi's actions on a range of domestic problems. Roughly half or less, and in some cases an even smaller share, of Congress backers approve of Modi's performance on these same issues.

Modi's lowest ratings are for his handling of communal relations (50%) – the long fractious tensions between Muslims and Hindus and India's various castes – and for his efforts to curb air pollution (48%). Women are particularly critical of how he has dealt with communal relations, as are people living in northern India. And rural Indians are less supportive than those in urban areas

of his handling of both communal relations and air pollution. But both of these issues are relatively low priorities for Indian adults.

Notably, Indians with a primary school education or less are more judgmental than those with some college in assessing Modi's dealings with various domestic problems. However, Indians with less education are also more likely than those with some college to hold no opinion on Modi's handling of these issues. They are also the least positive about his actions on communal violence and air pollution.

Modi's conduct of international affairs is less central to the public's day-to-day concerns. More than a third of those surveyed express no opinion about the prime minister's handling of relations with prominent players on the world stage. This is particularly the case in eastern India – where roughly half or more offer no opinion about this aspect of the Modi government.
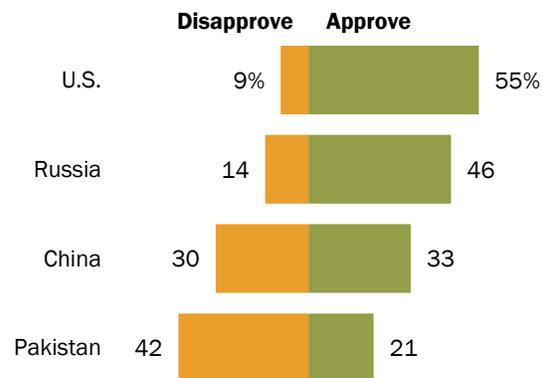
A majority (55%) approves of the prime minister's handling of relations with the United States and 36% hold no opinion on the matter. But this approval is down since 2015, when 66% said he was doing a good job in his dealings with Washington. Young Indians, those ages 18 to 29, are more supportive of Modi's conduct of Indo-American relations than those 50 and older. However, nearly half of older Indians, and roughly one-third of younger Indians, say they have no view on this aspect of Modi's performance.

Less than half of Indian adults approve of Modi's conduct of relations with Russia. Only a third rate the prime minister's management of relations with China positively. And approximately one-in-five Indians support

Indians approve of Modi's dealings with the U.S., but not Pakistan

Do you ___ of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling relations with …

	Disapprove	Approve
U.S.	9%	55%
Russia	14	46
China	30	33
Pakistan	42	21

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q109a-d.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Modi's dealings with Pakistan. None of these assessments have changed markedly in the past year. But nearly four-in-ten express no opinion on Modi's handling of relations with each of these three countries.

Indians with some college education are far more supportive than those with a primary school education or less of Modi's handling of relations with these other key countries. However, 45% or

more of those with a primary education or less offer no opinion, compared with roughly 15% who have at least some college education. Similarly, men are more supportive than women, though more than 40% of the women surveyed voice no view.

Prime Minister Modi's party, the BJP, continues to enjoy widespread public support. More than eight-in-ten Indians have a favorable view of the party, roughly its level of backing for the past three years.
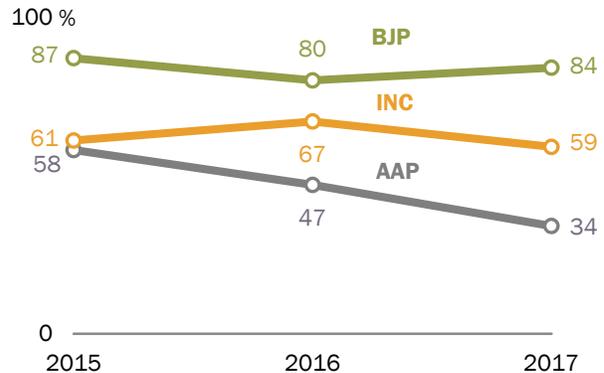
About six-in-ten Indians express a positive opinion of the Congress party. Again, this is fairly consistent with past support. But the gap between BJP and Congress backing, which was 26 points in 2015 and then narrowed to 13 points in 2016, has now widened again to 25 points. Indians in rural areas (63%) are more supportive of Congress than those in cities (51%). Those with a primary education or less are more likely to back Congress than are those with at least some college education.

Gap widens in views of BJP, INC

Favorable view of ...

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q107a-c.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Notably, 60% of Congress party supporters have a favorable view of the BJP. Just 45% of BJP backers hold a positive opinion of the Congress party. Neither party's supporters hold positive views of the AAP.

The public's opinion of the AAP continues to deteriorate. Just 34% hold a favorable view of the party, down 13 points from 2016 and 24 points from 2015.

The public's support for major institutions in Indian society, especially the intensity of that backing, varies widely.

Indians overwhelmingly (86%) believe their national government has a good influence on the way things are going in the country. This includes 54% who say the central government in New Delhi has a *very* good influence. The intensity of such faith in the government is roughly comparable to what it was in 2015 (59%) but up significantly from the 29% who voiced a *very* good opinion in 2014.

Those who say economic conditions in India are good are much more likely than those who say they are bad to voice the view that the government has a good influence on the way things are going in India (92% to 55%).
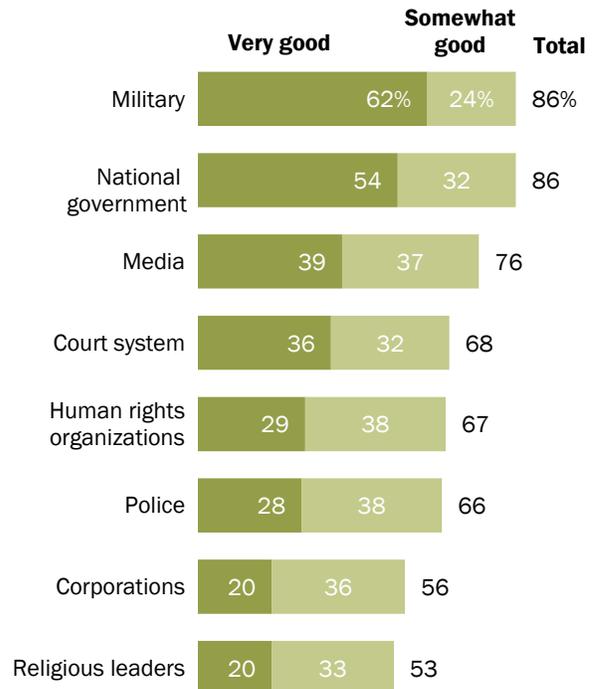
BJP supporters (64%) are much more likely than Congress party adherents (37%) to express the view that the national government has a *very* good influence. The intensity of faith in the government among those who identify with the BJP has not changed much since 2015, but Congress supporters show a marked decline in their support (down from 50% *very* good in 2015).

Intensity of Indians' support for institutions varies widely

Influence of ___ is ...

	Very good	Somewhat good	Total
Military	62%	24%	86%
National government	54	32	86
Media	39	37	76
Court system	36	32	68
Human rights organizations	29	38	67
Police	28	38	66
Corporations	20	36	56
Religious leaders	20	33	53

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q98a-h.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

A comparable share of adults (86%) believe the military has a good influence, although the intensity of that support (62%) is even greater. Again, BJP supporters (63%) are more likely than Congress party backers (46%) to say the influence of the military is *very* good. Congress people are, however, almost twice as likely as BJP adherents to voice no opinion about the military.

Roughly three-quarters of the public (76%) says the media, such as television, radio, newspapers and online news, have a good influence on the way things are going in India. But such sentiment is far less intensely felt (39% *very* good) and is down 16 points from public views in 2015. BJP supporters (79%) are much more likely than Congress backers (59%) to say the media have a good influence, and Congress supporters are somewhat more likely to have no view.

Approximately two-thirds (68%) of adults believe the court system has a good influence. This faith in the courts is roughly split between very and somewhat strong. These views are largely unchanged from both 2014 and 2015. Today, young Indians (72%) are more likely than their elders (58%) to say the courts are a good influence, although 14% of the young and 17% of the older age group express no opinion.

A similar share, with similar degrees of intensity, holds the view that human rights organizations and the police are a good influence.

The weakest public support for an institution included in the survey is for religious leaders: Roughly half (53%) have a positive view of these leaders, with only 20% saying they are a *very* good influence.

Indians with a primary school education or less voice lower backing for all these Indian institutions than do those with some college, though less educated Indians are also more likely to express no opinion.

2. The state of Indian democracy

India is the world's largest democracy by population and democratic modes of governance enjoy widespread support there. But so do other types of nondemocratic governance.

About eight-in-ten (79%) in India are satisfied with the way their democracy is currently working. This includes 33% who are *very* satisfied. BJP supporters (84%) are significantly more satisfied with Indian democracy than are Congress backers (65%).

Views on the state of Indian democracy mirror public sentiment about the economy. Those who think economic conditions in India are good are much more likely than those who believe conditions are bad to be satisfied with Indian democracy (87% to 53%). Similarly, those who say today's children will be better off financially than their parents are more likely than those who are pessimistic about prospects for the next generation to be satisfied with democracy (85% to 70%).

Half or more in India back autocratic and military rule

Would ___ be a good or bad way of governing India?
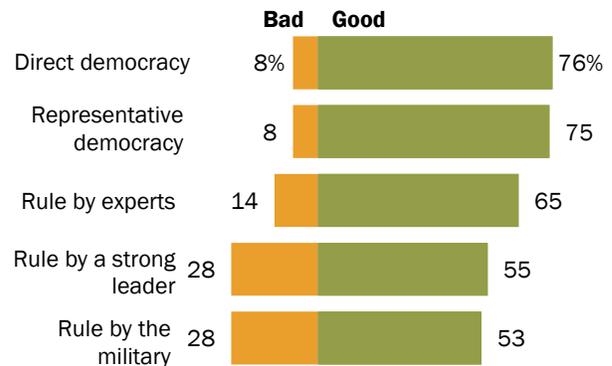
Note: Full question wordings for political systems: Representative democracy, "A democratic system where representatives elected by citizens decide what becomes law"; Direct democracy, "A democratic system where citizens, not elected officials, vote directly on major national issues to decide what becomes law"; Rule by experts, "Experts, not elected officials, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country"; Rule by a strong leader, "A system in which a strong leader can make decisions without interference from parliament or the courts"; Rule by the military, "The military rules the country."
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q29a-e.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Both direct and representative democracy enjoy public support. Three-quarters of Indians say a democratic system where representatives elected by citizens decide what becomes law would be a good way to govern their country. A similar share believes it would be good if citizens, not elected officials, voted directly on major national issues to decide what becomes law. In its 70 years of independence India has never held a national referendum, although there have been state-level plebiscites. *(For more on views about democracy around the world, see Globally, Broad Support for Representative and Direct Democracy.)*

Roughly two-thirds of Indians say a good way to govern the country would be experts, not elected officials, making decisions according to what they think is best for the nation. India is one of only seven countries among the 38 surveyed where more than six-in-ten support technocracy.

A majority (55%) of Indians also back a governing system in which a strong leader can make decisions without interference from parliament or the courts, while 53% support military rule. Support for autocratic rule is higher in India than in any other nation surveyed. And India is one of only four nations where half or more of the public supports governing by the military.

BJP supporters and those who live in urban areas are significantly more likely than Congress party backers and those in rural regions to support rule by a strong leader, by the military and by experts. Rural respondents and Congress supporters are significantly more likely to offer no opinion, however. Those with some college education or more are significantly more likely than those with a primary education or less to back rule by experts, although those with less education are also more likely to not answer. In general, there are no major differences by gender and age.

3. Indians satisfied with country's direction but worry about crime, terrorism

Seven-in-ten Indians are satisfied with the way things are going in their country today, the highest such share Pew Research Center has recorded since 2013. This contentment is widespread between men and women and across political affiliations, age groups, income distributions and education levels.

A strong majority satisfied with India's direction

___ *with the way things are going in our country today*
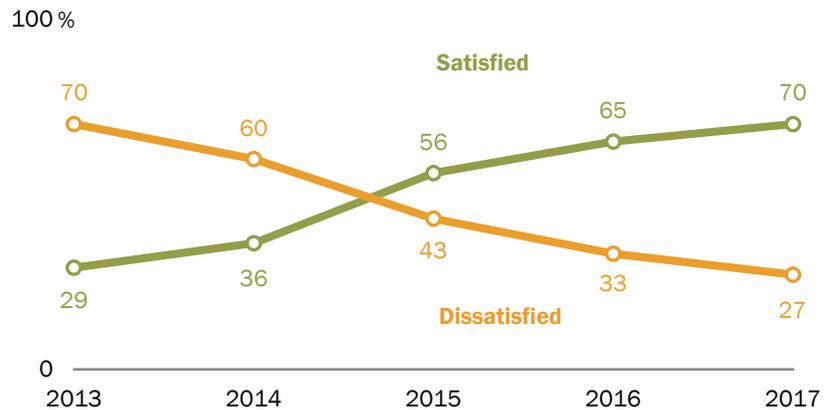
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

The country has come a long way in the past half-century. In 1966, India's per capita gross domestic product was $89. As of 2016, GDP per capita was $1,709, a nearly twentyfold increase. Over the same time period, life expectancy in India went up from 45 years to 68 years. Today about seven-in-ten (69%) say that life in India for people like them is better than it was 50 years ago. Only 17% say life is worse. Again, this positive view is widespread across a variety of demographic groups.

Despite a recent economic slowdown, Indians are upbeat about both current economic conditions and the future of their economy. More than eight-in-ten Indians (83%) say the nation's economy is good, and 30% say it is *very* good.

Supporters of the ruling BJP are even more satisfied with India's economy – 87% see the current economic situation as

Indians feeling positive about life now compared with 50 years ago

Would you say life in India today is better, worse or about the same as it was 50 years ago for people like you?
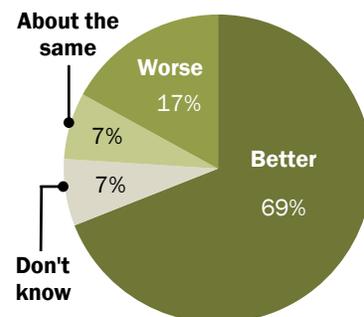
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

good. However, Congress party supporters are only slightly less positive, with 76% seeing India's economy as good.

Indians are also optimistic about their future economic situation: Roughly three-quarters (76%) believe that their children will be better off financially than their parents. Only 12% believe the next generation will be worse off, and such pessimism has fallen by 11 percentage points since 2013.

Indian views of the economy vary between regions. About nine-in-ten adults (91%) in the south are satisfied with the economy, compared with 79% in eastern states.

Economy seen as doing well, getting better

The current economic situation in India is ...

100 %

Good

57   64   74   80   83

Bad

42   30   24   17   12

0

2013   2014   2015   2016   2017
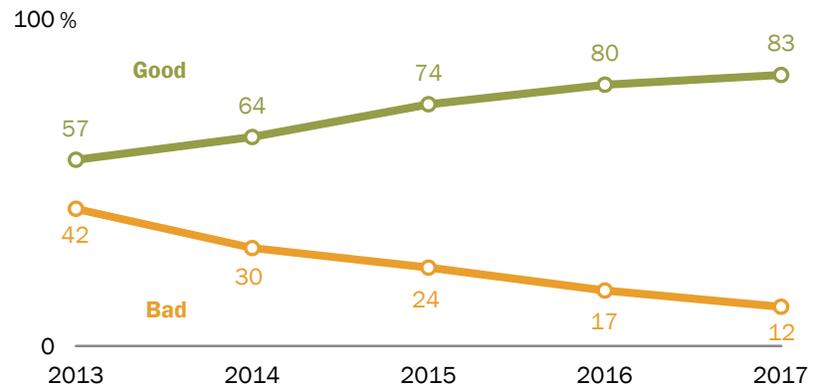
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q5.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Indians expect next generation to be better off

When children today in India grow up, they will be ___ financially than their parents

100 %

Better off

64   67   74   72   76

23   24   18   20   12

Worse off

0

2013   2014   2015   2016   2017
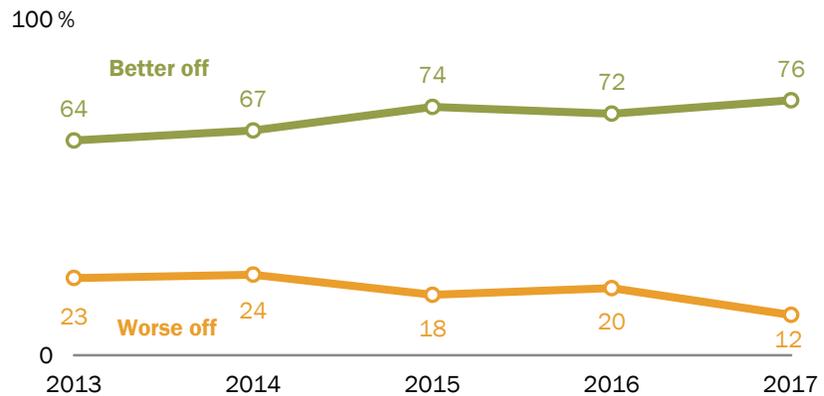
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Despite their upbeat views on the current economy and rising optimism for the next generation, Indians are still concerned about several problems facing their nation. Crime takes the top spot on the list, with 84% of Indians seeing it as a *very* big problem.

Crime and terrorism have been perennial contenders for the top of the domestic problem list in Pew Research Center surveys of India. At least three-in-four Indians have cited crime and terrorism as very big problems in each year these issues were tested.

Despite periodic outbreaks of religious violence, relatively few Indians see communal relations as a very big problem. Similarly, despite Prime Minister Modi's decision last November to abolish high-value bank notes, less than half of the Indian population sees the lack of availability of cash to be a major problem.

Women and men view many issues similarly, but men are more worried about health care, a lack of employment opportunities and corrupt officials.

BJP supporters are more likely than Congress party supporters to see both corrupt officials (76% to 62%) and corrupt businesspeople (62% to 43%) as very big problems. BJP supporters also tend to worry more about poor quality schools, air pollution, health care and communal relations.

Crime is top domestic issue in India

___ is a very big problem in India

|	
Crime	84%
Terrorism	76
Corrupt officials	74
Lack of employment opportunities	73
Rising prices	71
The situation in Kashmir	62
Gap between the rich and poor	61
Corrupt businesspeople	59
Air pollution	54
Health care	54
Poor quality schools	48
Lack of availability of cash for daily transactions	45
Communal relations	37
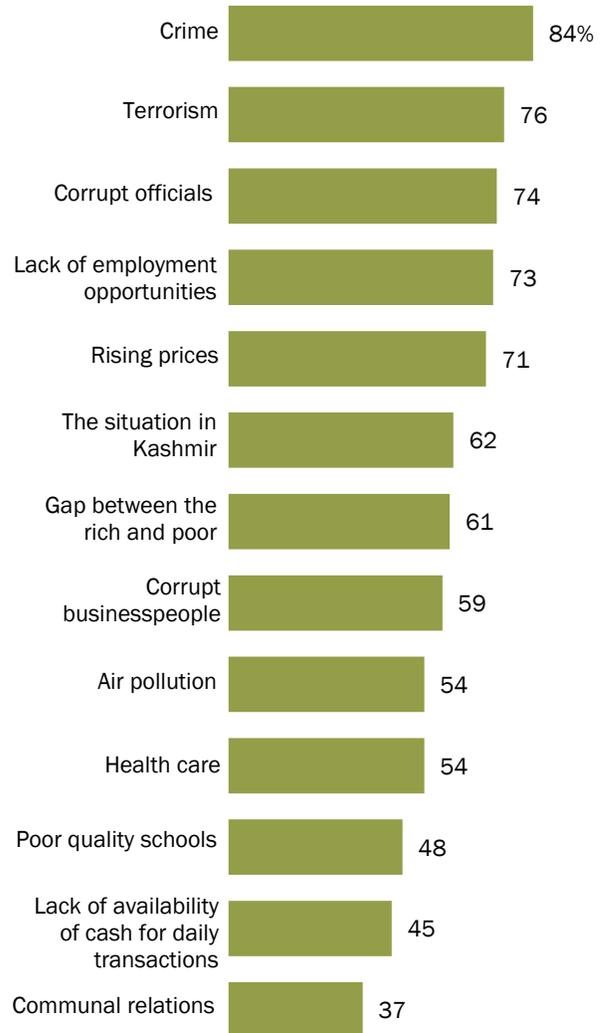
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q79a-m.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Indians living in cities are particularly sensitive to inequality: 72% see the gap between rich and poor as a major problem, compared with just 55% of rural Indians. Those living in urban areas are also more likely than those in rural areas to see corrupt businesspeople as a very big issue (72% vs. 52% respectively).

Those with more education are more likely to be concerned about corruption and inequality. For example, nine-in-ten Indians with at least some college education see corrupt officials as a very big problem, compared with 70% of those with a primary school education or less. The same applies for corrupt businesspeople (73% to 56%) and inequality (71% to 59%).

Indians' domestic concerns vary by region

_____ *is a very big problem in India*

	North	East	West	South
	%	%	%	%
Crime	85	93	78	76
Terrorism	81	83	60	75
Corrupt officials	73	79	70	76
Lack of employment opportunities	74	84	61	70
Rising prices	74	76	64	66
The situation in Kashmir	65	60	58	63
Gap between the rich and poor	59	71	55	58
Corrupt businesspeople	56	60	58	65
Air pollution	57	51	44	61
Health care	46	66	45	59
Poor quality schools	41	58	47	51
Lack of availability of cash for daily transactions	35	62	37	53
Communal relations	36	44	28	41

Note: "North" includes Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana. "East" includes Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal. "West" includes Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Chhattisgarh. "South" includes Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu.
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q79a-m.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Again, regional differences play a role in perceptions of problems. More than nine-in-ten (93%) in the east say crime is a major problem, compared with 85% in the north, 78% in the west and 76% in the south. Indians from western states are less concerned about terrorism than other Indians (only 60% there see terrorism as a major problem).

For some problems, Indians are less concerned than they were last year. On communal relations, air pollution and health care, concern is down more than 10 percentage points. There have been smaller declines in concern about unemployment and corrupt officials.

4. India and the world

Amid steep declines in the image of the U.S. around the world, Indians remain relatively positive on America and its president. Roughly half (49%) have a favorable view of the U.S., while just 9% have an unfavorable view. Four-in-ten have confidence in President Donald Trump to do the right thing regarding world affairs, and only 16% do not trust him on the world stage.

Still, this year's ratings for the U.S. and its president are lower than in previous years. In the last year of President Barack Obama's administration, solid majorities held a favorable opinion of the U.S. (56%) and trusted Obama's approach to international affairs (58%). Obama and Modi forged a close relationship during Obama's tenure that was exemplified by their frequent visits, including Obama's 2015 trip to India for Republic Day.

Roughly half of BJP supporters (52%) are positive on the U.S., but only 36% of

In India, U.S. image lower than in 2016
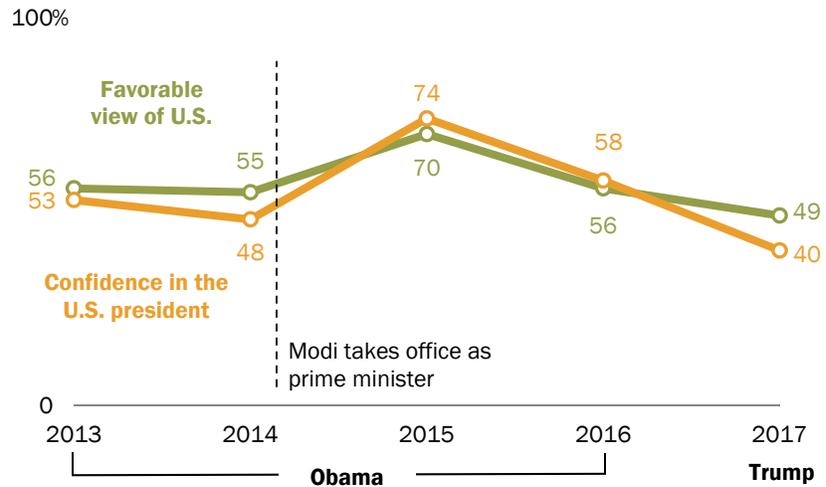
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12a & Q30a.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Many Indians say Trump is strong and qualified

% saying they think of Donald Trump as ...

	Yes	No	Don't know
A strong leader	42%	14%	44%
Well-qualified to be president	41	15	44
Dangerous	28	25	47
Caring about ordinary people	28	25	47
Arrogant	26	25	49
Charismatic	22	29	49
Intolerant	17	32	51
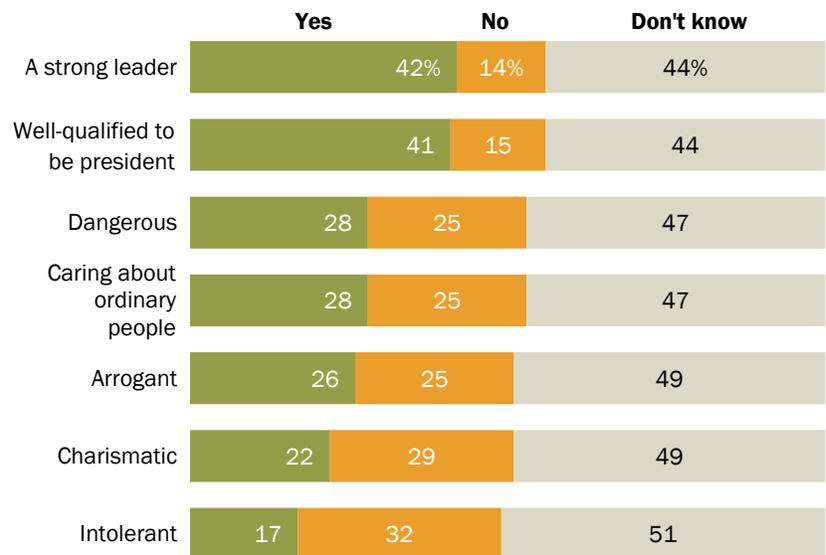
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q37a-g.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Congress party supporters agree. Congress backers, however, are more likely to express no opinion of the U.S. There is a similar pattern on confidence in Trump, with BJP supporters slightly more likely to say they trust the U.S. president on the world stage (44% vs. 33%) and Congress supporters more likely to offer no opinion.

When asked about Trump's personal characteristics, nearly half of Indian adults voiced no view. But among Indians who had an opinion, most said that Trump is a strong leader (42% overall) and well-qualified to be president (41%). Indians were split on whether the new American president is dangerous, arrogant and someone who cares about ordinary people. On balance, those responding to the question tend to believe Trump is neither charismatic (29% vs. 22%) nor intolerant (32% vs. 17%).

These assessments stand in stark contrast to the negative ratings Trump receives in much of the world. Across 37 countries, people were most likely to say they think of Trump as "arrogant" (a global median of 75%), "intolerant" (65%) and "dangerous" (62%). *(For more on international views of the U.S., see [U.S. Image Suffers as Publics Around World Question Trump's Leadership.](#))*

When it comes to Trump's policies, much of the Indian public offers no opinion. However, more Indians approve than disapprove of Trump's plan to restrict immigration from select majority-Muslim countries (37% vs. 24%). BJP supporters (41%) are more likely than Congress backers (22%) to favor this policy.

There is also more approval than disapproval for a U.S. withdrawal from international climate change agreements (32% vs. 25%). (The survey was conducted before the Trump administration announced the U.S. was pulling out of the Paris climate accord.) Those who express an opinion on the U.S. withdrawing support for the Iran nuclear deal, building a wall on the Mexican border and pulling American support for international trade agreements tend to be divided on these issues.

Indians voice mixed opinions of other global powers and Asian counterparts. [Longtime rival Pakistan](#) receives extremely negative marks in India – 72% have an unfavorable view of their

Indians' mixed views of other countries

Views of ...

	Unfavorable	Favorable
U.S.	9%	49%
Russia	13	47
Japan	15	42
China	41	26
Pakistan	72	10
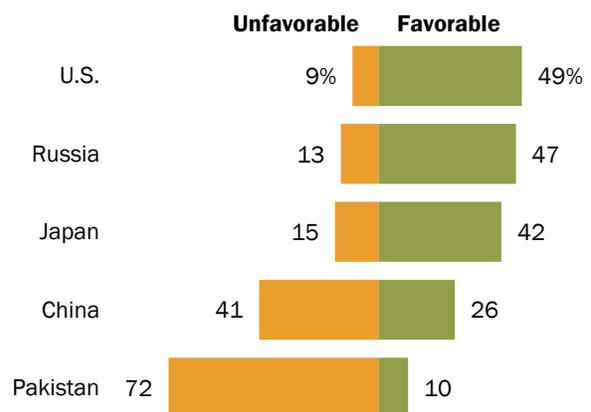
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12a, c, e, k-l.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

northwestern neighbor. While a smaller share (41%) dislikes China, negative views outrank positive by 15 percentage points, reflecting the increasingly tense relationship between the world's most populous countries. Russia fares about as well as the U.S., with 47% of Indians saying they see Russia in a positive light, and a slightly smaller share (42%) expresses warmth toward Japan, notwithstanding recent efforts by New Delhi and Tokyo to deepen economic ties.

Despite dip in image, U.S. remains more popular than China

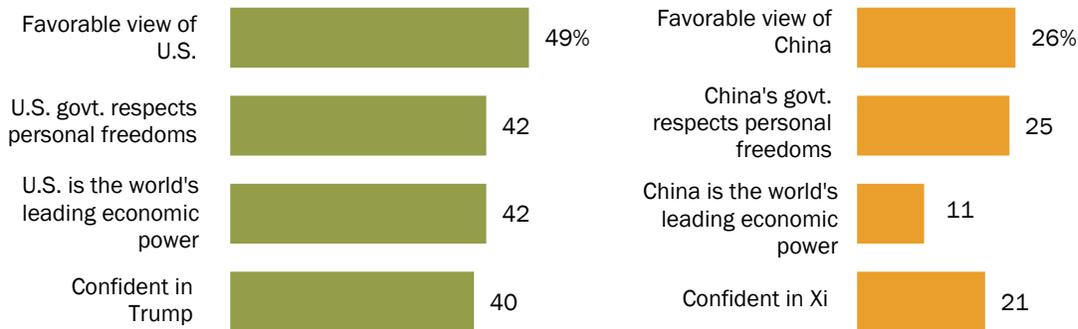Though the U.S. has lost some ground in India, it remains much more popular than China. Just 26% of the Indian public holds a positive view of Beijing compared with the 49% who see the U.S. in a favorable light. About four-in-ten (42%) believe the American government respects the personal freedoms of its people, but just 25% say the same about the Chinese government.

Indians more positive on U.S. than on China

Favorable view of U.S.	49%	Favorable view of China	26%
U.S. govt. respects personal freedoms	42	China's govt. respects personal freedoms	25
U.S. is the world's leading economic power	42	China is the world's leading economic power	11
Confident in Trump	40	Confident in Xi	21

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12a,c, Q23, Q27a-b & Q30a-b.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

A plurality of Indians (42%) believe the U.S. is the world's leading economic power, a 9-percentage-point drop from last year. However, unlike people in many other nations around the world, Indians do not see China gaining ground on this measure: Only 11% of Indians see China as the world's top economy, a sentiment that is virtually unchanged since 2016.

While Indians are relatively confident in Trump's international leadership, those who express an opinion on Chinese President Xi Jinping's handling of foreign affairs are split. Only 21% express confidence in Xi while a similar 23% have no confidence. A majority (56%) offer no opinion of Xi's capacity to do the right thing on the world stage.

Many Indians see China's increasing power as a zero-sum game. Even before this summer's military standoff on the Indian-Chinese border in Doklam, a 56% majority in India said China's growing military power is bad for India. A similar 51% believe China's growing economy, with which India runs a trade deficit, does not bode well for their country.

Indians see ISIS as their top international threat

Roughly two-thirds (66%) of Indians believe ISIS poses a major threat to their country, easily outstripping concern about all other international issues tested. Indian concerns about the Islamic militant group are up 14 percentage points since 2016. During the survey fielding period this spring, ISIS carried out its first attack in India, injuring 10 train passengers in Madhya Pradesh.

About half of Indians feel very threatened by global climate change, while slightly fewer name China's power and influence and cyberattacks from other countries as major threats. About a third believe the large number of refugees leaving countries such as Iraq and Syria and the condition of the global economy are large concerns.

Relatively few people in India voice the view that American and Russian power are major threats to their country. In fact, 19% say U.S. power and influence pose no threat at all and 25% feel the same way about Russia, although more than a third express no opinion. By contrast, another key U.S. ally in the region – Japan – has starkly different views of the threat posed by

In India, China's growing strength is seen as a bad thing

Overall do you think that China's growing ___ is a good or bad thing for India?

	Bad thing	Good thing
Military power	56%	16%
Economy	51	20
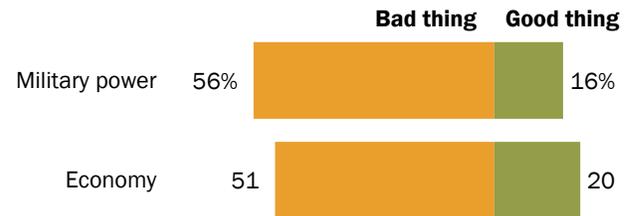
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q50 & Q51.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Indians name ISIS as top threat

___ is a major threat to India

The Islamic militant group known as ISIS	66%
Global climate change	47
China's power and influence	44
Cyberattacks from other countries	43
Large number of refugees leaving countries such as Iraq and Syria	35
The condition of the global economy	34
U.S. power and influence	19
Russia's power and influence	17
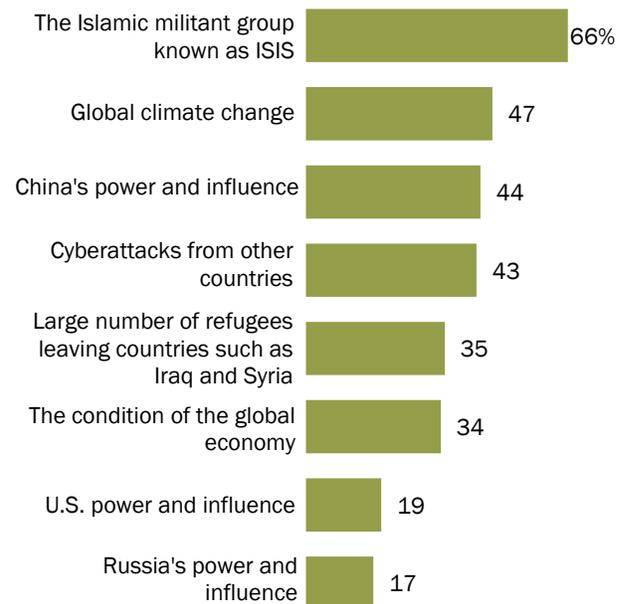
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17a-h.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Russia and the U.S. Roughly six-in-ten (62%) in Japan see American power as a major threat, while about four-in-ten (43%) feel this way about Russia.

Indians favor tough stance with Pakistan

While Indians have consistently given Pakistan negative ratings in Pew Research Center surveys, the extent of their disapproval has intensified in 2017. More than six-in-ten (64%) in India have a *very* unfavorable view of Pakistan today, up from 55% last year.

Disdain for Pakistan cuts across party lines – BJP and Congress party supporters express similar levels of negativity for India's longtime foreign rival (70% vs. 63% very unfavorable).

However, those living in southern India, far from the India-Pakistan border, are decidedly less negative about Pakistan. Only 36% of those living in the south express a *very*

In India, uptick in very unfavorable views of Pakistan

Views of Pakistan
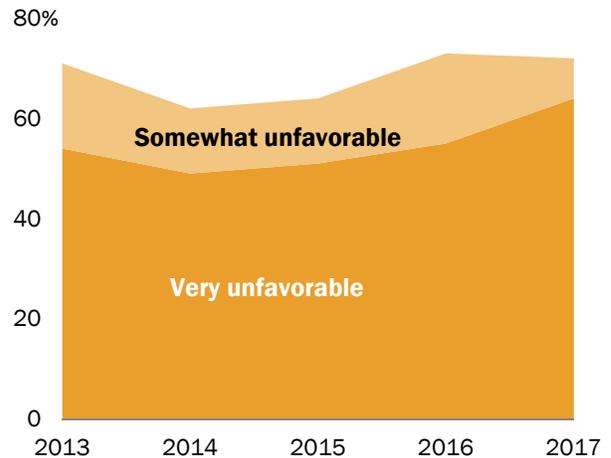
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12k.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

unfavorable opinion of Pakistan, compared with 68% in the east, 69% in the north and 77% in the west. And in southern India 30% have a *favorable* view of Pakistan, versus just 6% in the north and east and 3% in the west.

When it comes to dealing with the disputed border regions of Jammu and Kashmir, the Indian public favors an aggressive stance. A 63% majority believes the government should be using more military force. Few say India should use less force or even the same amount as it is using now.

Indians favor hard-line stance in Jammu and Kashmir

In dealing with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, the Indian government should use ___ military force than it is using now

More	About the same	Less
63%	11%	8%

Note: Volunteered category "Should not be using force at all" not shown.
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q110.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Acknowledgments

Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are available here.

Detailed information on survey methods for this report

General information on international survey research

Topline Questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2017 Survey
November 15, 2017 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our international survey methods database.

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline "total" columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.

- Throughout this report, trends from India in 2013 refer to a survey conducted between December 7, 2013, and January 12, 2014 (Winter 2013-2014).

- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:

    - India prior to Winter 2013-2014

- Not all questions included in the Spring 2017 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q2. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	**Dissatisfied**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	70	27	4	100
	Spring, 2016	65	33	2	100
	Spring, 2015	56	43	1	100
	Spring, 2014	36	60	4	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	29	70	1	100

		Q3. In general, would you say life in (survey country) today is better, worse, or about the same as it was fifty years ago for people like you?				
		Better	**Worse**	**About the same**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	69	17	7	7	100

		Q4. How much do you trust the national government to do what is right for (survey country) — a lot, somewhat, not much, or not at all?				
		A lot	**Somewhat**	**Not much**	**Not at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	39	46	7	4	4	100

		Q5. Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) — is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	**Somewhat good**	**Somewhat bad**	**Very bad**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	30	53	8	4	5	100
	Spring, 2016	35	45	11	6	3	100
	Spring, 2015	27	47	16	8	2	100
	Spring, 2014	10	54	19	11	5	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	10	47	24	18	2	100

		Q8. When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	**Worse off**	**Same (VOL)**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	76	12	5	7	100
	Spring, 2016	72	20	5	4	100
	Spring, 2015	74	18	4	4	100
	Spring, 2014	67	24	4	4	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	64	23	5	8	100

		Q9. How satisfied are you with the way democracy is working in our country — very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not too satisfied or not at all satisfied?				
		Very satisfied	**Somewhat satisfied**	**Not too satisfied**	**Not at all satisfied**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	33	46	8	3	9	100

		Q12a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. the United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	**Spring, 2017**	21	28	6	3	42	100
	Spring, 2016	33	23	9	4	31	100
	Spring, 2015	44	26	5	3	22	100
	Spring, 2014	30	25	9	7	29	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	30	26	9	6	28	100

		Q12c. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	**Spring, 2017**	10	16	16	25	33	100
	Spring, 2016	8	23	21	15	32	100
	Spring, 2015	13	28	15	17	28	100
	Spring, 2014	12	19	16	23	30	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	13	22	19	22	23	100

		Q12e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. e. Russia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	**Spring, 2017**	22	25	8	5	40	100
	Spring, 2015	18	25	12	5	41	100
	Spring, 2014	17	22	10	6	45	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	18	27	13	10	32	100

		Q12k. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. k. Pakistan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	**Spring, 2017**	3	7	8	64	18	100
	Spring, 2016	5	9	18	55	14	100
	Spring, 2015	5	13	13	51	18	100
	Spring, 2014	5	10	13	49	23	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	6	13	17	54	11	100

		Q12l. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. l. Japan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	**Spring, 2017**	16	26	9	6	42	100
	Spring, 2016	15	29	14	8	35	100
	Spring, 2015	18	28	11	5	38	100
	Spring, 2014	15	28	12	8	37	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	15	34	15	10	26	100

		Q17a. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that _____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? a. China's power and influence				
		Major threat	**Minor threat**	**Not a threat**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	44	21	6	29	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	56	22	6	16	100

		Q17b. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that _____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? b. the United States' power and influence				
		Major threat	**Minor threat**	**Not a threat**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	19	24	19	38	100
	Spring, 2016	27	24	18	31	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	27	29	19	25	100

		Q17c. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that _____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? c. Russia's power and influence				
		Major threat	**Minor threat**	**Not a threat**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	17	20	25	38	100

		Q17d. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that _____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? d. global climate change				
		Major threat	**Minor threat**	**Not a threat**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	47	22	7	25	100
	Spring, 2016	53	18	8	21	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	53	25	5	17	100

		Q17e. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that _____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? e. the Islamic militant group known as ISIS				
		Major threat	**Minor threat**	**Not a threat**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	66	10	4	20	100
	Spring, 2016	52	13	6	29	100

		Q17f. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that _____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? f. cyberattacks from other countries				
		Major threat	**Minor threat**	**Not a threat**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	43	21	4	32	100
	Spring, 2016	43	16	6	34	100

		Q17g. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that _____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? g. a large number of refugees leaving countries such as Iraq and Syria				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	35	22	7	36	100
	Spring, 2016	39	20	7	34	100

		Q17h. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that _____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? h. the condition of the global economy				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	34	26	8	32	100

		Q23. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None / There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	42	11	9	2	4	1	31	100
	Spring, 2016	51	13	4	2	3	1	24	100
	Spring, 2015	66	10	3	1	0	1	18	100
	Spring, 2014	47	13	7	1	1	1	31	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	47	12	9	2	2	2	26	100

		Q27a. Do you think the government of _____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	25	30	44	100
	Spring, 2016	27	33	40	100
	Spring, 2015	29	36	35	100
	Spring, 2014	24	28	47	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	25	38	36	100

		Q27b. Do you think the government of _____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? b. the United States			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	42	13	45	100
	Spring, 2016	41	21	39	100
	Spring, 2015	56	14	29	100
	Spring, 2014	39	19	42	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	41	19	40	100

		Q29a. I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing our country. For each one, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? a. a democratic system where citizens, not elected officials, vote directly on major national issues to decide what becomes law					
		Very good	**Somewhat good**	**Somewhat bad**	**Very bad**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	51	25	5	3	16	100

		Q29b. I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing our country. For each one, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? b. a democratic system where representatives elected by citizens decide what becomes law					
		Very good	**Somewhat good**	**Somewhat bad**	**Very bad**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	44	31	6	2	17	100

		Q29c. I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing our country. For each one, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? c. a system in which a strong leader can make decisions without interference from parliament or the courts					
		Very good	**Somewhat good**	**Somewhat bad**	**Very bad**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	27	28	11	17	18	100

		Q29d. I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing our country. For each one, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? d. experts, not elected officials, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country					
		Very good	**Somewhat good**	**Somewhat bad**	**Very bad**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	33	32	9	5	21	100

		Q29e. I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing our country. For each one, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? e. the military rules the country					
		Very good	**Somewhat good**	**Somewhat bad**	**Very bad**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	30	23	11	17	19	100

		Q30a. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. a. U.S. President Donald Trump					
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	17	23	10	6	45	100
	Spring, 2016	4	10	10	8	67	100

In 2016, asked 'U.S. presidential candidate Donald Trump.'

		Q30b. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	4	17	11	12	56	100
	Spring, 2016	4	11	10	10	64	100
	Spring, 2015	8	21	14	15	42	100
	Spring, 2014	3	10	12	13	62	100

		Q37a. Please tell me whether you think the following describes U.S. President Donald Trump. Do you think of Donald Trump as _____? a. well-qualified to be president			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	41	15	44	100

		Q37b. Please tell me whether you think the following describes U.S. President Donald Trump. Do you think of Donald Trump as _____? b. a strong leader			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	42	14	44	100

		Q37c. Please tell me whether you think the following describes U.S. President Donald Trump. Do you think of Donald Trump as _____? c. dangerous			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	28	25	47	100

		Q37d. Please tell me whether you think the following describes U.S. President Donald Trump. Do you think of Donald Trump as _____? d. charismatic			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	22	29	49	100

		Q37e. Please tell me whether you think the following describes U.S. President Donald Trump. Do you think of Donald Trump as _____? e. intolerant			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	17	32	51	100

		Q37f. Please tell me whether you think the following describes U.S. President Donald Trump. Do you think of Donald Trump as _____? f. caring about ordinary people			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	28	25	47	100

		Q37g. Please tell me whether you think the following describes U.S. President Donald Trump. Do you think of Donald Trump as _____? g. arrogant			
		Yes	**No**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	26	25	49	100

		Q38a. As I read some proposed policies of President Donald Trump, please tell me if you approve or disapprove of each one. a. withdraw support for international climate change agreements			
		Approve	**Disapprove**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	32	25	43	100

		Q38b. As I read some proposed policies of President Donald Trump, please tell me if you approve or disapprove of each one. b. build a wall on the border between the U.S. and Mexico			
		Approve	**Disapprove**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	25	29	47	100

		Q38c. As I read some proposed policies of President Donald Trump, please tell me if you approve or disapprove of each one. c. withdraw U.S. support from the Iran nuclear weapons agreement			
		Approve	**Disapprove**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	27	25	49	100

		Q38d. As I read some proposed policies of President Donald Trump, please tell me if you approve or disapprove of each one. d. withdraw U.S. support for major trade agreements			
		Approve	**Disapprove**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	24	28	48	100

		Q38e. As I read some proposed policies of President Donald Trump, please tell me if you approve or disapprove of each one. e. introduce tighter restrictions on those entering the U.S. from some majority-Muslim countries			
		Approve	**Disapprove**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	37	24	39	100

		Q50. Overall do you think that China's growing economy is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			
		Good thing	**Bad thing**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	20	51	28	100
	Spring, 2014	23	46	30	100

		Q51. Overall do you think that China's growing military power is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			
		Good thing	**Bad thing**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	16	56	28	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	19	65	15	100

		Q79a. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. a. crime					
		Very big problem	**Moderately big problem**	**Small problem**	**Not a problem at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	84	9	3	1	3	100
	Spring, 2016	82	13	3	0	1	100
	Spring, 2015	93	6	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2014	85	9	2	0	4	100

		Q79b. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. b. corrupt officials					
		Very big problem	**Moderately big problem**	**Small problem**	**Not a problem at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	74	17	3	1	5	100
	Spring, 2016	80	15	3	0	3	100
	Spring, 2015	86	11	1	0	2	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	83	11	3	0	3	100

		Q79c. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. c. air pollution					
		Very big problem	**Moderately big problem**	**Small problem**	**Not a problem at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	54	25	10	1	10	100
	Spring, 2016	68	19	6	1	6	100
	Spring, 2015	74	19	4	1	2	100
	Spring, 2014	52	31	9	3	5	100

		Q79d. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. d. a lack of employment opportunities					
		Very big problem	**Moderately big problem**	**Small problem**	**Not a problem at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	73	19	3	1	4	100
	Spring, 2016	81	14	2	0	3	100
	Spring, 2015	87	10	1	1	2	100
	Spring, 2014	79	16	4	0	1	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	85	10	3	1	1	100

		Q79e. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. e. terrorism					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	**Spring, 2017**	76	13	4	2	5	100
	Spring, 2016	78	14	4	1	3	100
	Spring, 2015	85	9	3	0	4	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	88	7	2	1	2	100

		Q79f. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. f. communal relations					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	**Spring, 2017**	37	31	13	5	13	100
	Spring, 2016	54	22	11	5	8	100
	Spring, 2015	59	29	6	1	5	100

		Q79g. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. g. poor quality schools					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	**Spring, 2017**	48	29	12	4	7	100
	Spring, 2015	77	17	3	1	2	100
	Spring, 2014	57	29	10	2	2	100

		Q79h. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. h. health care					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	**Spring, 2017**	54	24	14	4	4	100
	Spring, 2015	68	24	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	53	28	12	5	2	100

		Q79i. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. i. the gap between rich and poor					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	**Spring, 2017**	61	25	7	3	5	100
	Spring, 2015	74	20	4	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	70	19	7	2	2	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	82	12	4	1	1	100

		Q79j. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. j. rising prices					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	71	20	4	1	4	100
	Spring, 2015	87	10	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2014	86	10	3	0	1	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	89	8	1	1	1	100

		Q79k. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. k. corrupt business people					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	59	24	6	1	9	100
	Spring, 2015	74	19	4	1	2	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	83	12	3	1	1	100

		Q79l. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. l. the situation in Kashmir					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	62	18	6	1	13	100
	Spring, 2015	68	20	4	1	6	100

		Q79m. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. m. lack of availability of cash for daily transactions					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	45	28	10	7	10	100

		Q98a. What kind of influence is _____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? a. our national government					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	54	32	3	2	9	100
	Spring, 2015	59	34	4	2	1	100
	Spring, 2014	29	41	16	9	4	100

		Q98b. What kind of influence is _____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? b. human rights organizations					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	29	38	6	2	26	100

		Q98c. What kind of influence is _____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? c. the military					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	62	24	2	1	11	100
	Spring, 2015	74	21	2	0	2	100
	Spring, 2014	68	18	7	1	5	100

		Q98d. What kind of influence is _____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? d. the media - such as television, radio, newspapers and online news					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	39	37	8	1	14	100
	Spring, 2015	55	32	8	1	4	100
	Spring, 2014	45	33	12	3	7	100

Prior to 2017, asked 'the media - such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines.'

		Q98e. What kind of influence is _____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? e. religious leaders					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	20	33	19	10	18	100
	Spring, 2015	29	30	21	14	5	100
	Spring, 2014	20	34	22	14	10	100

		Q98f. What kind of influence is _____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? f. court system					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	36	32	10	7	14	100
	Spring, 2015	37	33	17	8	4	100
	Spring, 2014	31	34	17	9	9	100

		Q98g. What kind of influence is _____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? g. the police					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	28	38	13	11	10	100

		Q98h. What kind of influence is _____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? h. corporations					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	20	36	14	7	24	100
	Spring, 2014	20	35	16	7	22	100

		Q106a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. Rahul Gandhi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	23	35	19	16	8	100
	Spring, 2016	25	38	18	14	5	100
	Spring, 2015	20	42	18	15	5	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	23	27	22	21	6	100

		Q106b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Sonia Gandhi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	21	36	20	16	7	100
	Spring, 2016	28	37	17	14	4	100
	Spring, 2015	21	37	21	17	5	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	19	30	19	27	5	100

		Q106c. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. Narendra Modi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	69	19	4	6	2	100
	Spring, 2016	57	24	10	6	3	100
	Spring, 2015	68	19	6	5	2	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	60	18	9	7	7	100

		Q106d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. Arvind Kejriwal					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	10	29	21	19	22	100
	Spring, 2016	19	31	14	13	23	100
	Spring, 2015	25	35	16	10	14	100

		Q107a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	62	22	5	7	3	100
	Spring, 2016	53	27	10	6	4	100
	Spring, 2015	65	22	6	5	3	100

		Q107b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Indian National Congess (INC)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	22	37	20	14	7	100
	Spring, 2016	28	39	15	14	5	100
	Spring, 2015	16	45	20	15	5	100

		Q107c. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	7	27	22	20	23	100
	Spring, 2016	15	32	16	16	21	100
	Spring, 2015	20	38	17	11	14	100

		Q108a. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling each of the following areas? a. unemployment			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	72	22	7	100
	Spring, 2016	62	32	7	100
	Spring, 2015	67	29	4	100

		Q108b. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling each of the following areas? b. terrorism			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	71	21	8	100
	Spring, 2016	61	31	8	100
	Spring, 2015	66	28	6	100

		Q108c. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling each of the following areas? c. corruption			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	70	21	9	100
	Spring, 2016	59	33	8	100
	Spring, 2015	61	33	6	100

		Q108d. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling each of the following areas? d. helping the poor			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	72	21	7	100
	Spring, 2016	62	31	8	100
	Spring, 2015	63	32	5	100

		Q108e. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling each of the following areas? e. communal relations			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2017	50	36	14	100
	Spring, 2016	53	33	13	100
	Spring, 2015	53	35	12	100

		Q108f. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling each of the following areas? f. air pollution			
		Approve	**Disapprove**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	48	38	15	100
	Spring, 2016	53	33	14	100

		Q108g. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling each of the following areas? g. rising prices			
		Approve	**Disapprove**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	57	34	9	100
	Spring, 2015	63	35	3	100

		Q108h. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling each of the following areas? h. the situation in Kashmir			
		Approve	**Disapprove**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	60	25	16	100

		Q109a. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling relations with _____? a. China			
		Approve	**Disapprove**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	33	30	37	100
	Spring, 2016	38	32	30	100
	Spring, 2015	39	30	31	100

		Q109b. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling relations with _____? b. Russia			
		Approve	**Disapprove**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	46	14	40	100
	Spring, 2016	43	25	32	100
	Spring, 2015	37	29	34	100

		Q109c. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling relations with _____? c. Pakistan			
		Approve	**Disapprove**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	21	42	37	100
	Spring, 2016	22	50	29	100
	Spring, 2015	25	50	25	100

		Q109d. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling relations with _____? d. the United States			
		Approve	**Disapprove**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	55	9	36	100
	Spring, 2016	54	15	31	100
	Spring, 2015	66	13	22	100

		Q110. In dealing with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, do you think the Indian government should use more military force than it is using now, less military force or about the same amount of military force as it is using now?					
		More	**Less**	**About the same**	**Should not be using force at all (VOL)**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2017**	63	8	11	3	16	100