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The Modi Bounce

Indians Give Their Prime Minister and Economy High Marks, Worry about Crime, Jobs, Prices, Corruption

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**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
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About This Report

This report examines public opinion in India, including views of national conditions, issues affecting the country, Prime Minister Modi and national institutions. It is based on 2,452 face-to-face interviews with adults 18 and older conducted from April 6 to May 19, 2015. For more details, see survey methodology and topline results.

Chapter 1 explores views of Prime Minister Modi and other leaders and their respective political parties, as well as Modi's approval ratings on domestic issues and foreign relations. Chapter 2 examines perceptions about the country's direction and India's current and future economic health, in addition to the influence of national institutions and problems facing Indians. Chapter 3 addresses Indian public opinion of other countries, weighing in on their leaders and their economic and military strength in the world, as well as Indian views on global threats.

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The Modi Bounce

Indians Give Their Prime Minister and Economy High Marks, Worry about Crime, Jobs, Prices, Corruption

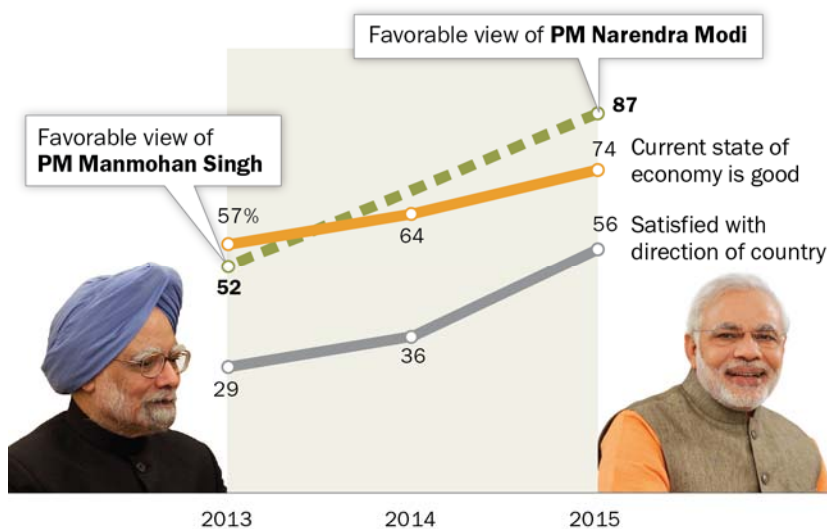
What a difference a couple of years can make. With a rising economic tide, a new captain at the helm and a buoyant public mood, the Indian ship of state has the wind at its back.

In late 2013, Indians were mired in dissatisfaction with the way things were going in their country. They were only moderately satisfied with economic conditions. And barely half had a favorable view of then-Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, a member of the long-ruling Indian National Congress party (INC).

In 2015, a year after an election swept the opposition Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) into power, public satisfaction with India's direction has nearly doubled and pride in the country is up compared with findings from a Pew Research Center [survey](#) conducted in December 2013 and January 2014. Almost three-quarters of the public now think economic conditions are good. And about two-thirds have a *very* favorable view of current Prime Minister Narendra Modi. This high level of approval is two to three times that for other leading Indian politicians, according to a new 2015 Pew Research Center survey.

Modi's appeal is a driving force behind this upsurge in Indians' positive mood. Those who have a lot of confidence in Modi voice greater satisfaction with the direction of the country today than those with only some confidence in the prime minister. Respondents who have a lot of confidence in Modi also say the nation's economic situation is *very* good.

Since 2013, Spike in Indians' Assessments of Both Their Country Conditions and Their Leader



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q2, Q3 & Q86c.

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And those who have a lot of confidence in Modi are more likely to expect the economic situation in India to improve a lot over the next 12 months.

Moreover, Modi's aura has reinvigorated Indians' faith in their government. About two-thirds of respondents who have a lot of confidence in the prime minister say the influence of the national government is now *very good*.

On the world stage, Indians still feel underappreciated. But their belief that India gets the respect it deserves is up 12 percentage points after Modi's first year in office. Moreover, more than seven-in-ten of those surveyed express a lot of confidence in Modi's handling of international relations.

The Modi phenomenon transcends India's traditionally partisan politics. On most of the challenges facing the nation, the prime minister and his party enjoy support from both the BJP party faithful and followers of the opposition Congress party. Moreover, Modi and the BJP now have greater backing than Congress in rural areas, traditionally a Congress stronghold.

Roughly six-in-ten or more self-identified Congress supporters approve of Modi's handling of a range of issues: access to clean toilets (66%), unemployment (62%), helping the poor (61%) and inflation (61%). And majorities of Congress backers approve of the prime minister's efforts against terrorism (56%) and corruption (56%). Only on Modi's dealing with communal relations do less than half of Congress followers approve of his efforts.

Majorities of Congress Supporters Approve of Modi on Issues, Except Communal Relations

Approve of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's handling of ...

	Total	INC	BJP
	%	%	%
Access to clean toilets	71	66	74
Unemployment	67	62	69
Helping the poor	63	61	67
Rising prices	63	61	65
Terrorism	66	56	71
Corruption	61	56	65
Communal relations	53	47	57

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q88a-g.

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Modi has also succeeded in winning over rural Indians, both for his party and himself. The BJP is now slightly more popular in the Indian countryside than in its cities. And the party's favorability now exceeds that of Congress in urban areas by 31 points (83% for BJP, 52% for Congress) and in rural India by 25 points (89% for BJP, 64% for Congress). Modi is more popular than presumptive Congress party leader Rahul Gandhi in both rural areas by 23 points (Modi 89%, Gandhi 66%) and in cities by 31 points (Modi 84%, Gandhi 53%).

Nevertheless, Indians believe their country still faces myriad challenges. More than eight-in-ten say crime, jobs, inflation and corruption are *very* big problems. Concern about air pollution is up 22 points in just the past year, complaints about poor-quality schools are up 20 points and worry about health care is up 15 points.

And Indians see the world as a challenging place. Nearly three-quarters say they are *very* concerned about global climate change. A similar proportion say neighboring Pakistan poses a *very* serious threat to India.

These are among the main findings of a new Pew Research Center survey conducted among 2,452 respondents in India from April 6 to May 19, 2015.

BJP Leads Congress in Both Urban and Rural Areas

Favorable views of ...

	BJP %	INC %	Diff
TOTAL	87	61	--
Urban	83	52	+31
Rural	89	64	+25

	Narendra Modi %	Rahul Gandhi %	Diff
TOTAL	87	62	--
Urban	84	53	+31
Rural	89	66	+23

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q86a, c & Q87a-b.

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1. The Modi Phenomenon

Prime Minister Narendra Modi is, by far, India's most popular political figure. And the intensity of his support is much stronger than that enjoyed by other leading politicians. He enjoys robust backing among both his own party members and adherents of the opposition, and in rural areas as well as in cities.

Fully 87% of Indians say they have a favorable opinion of Modi. This backing is up from 78% in 2013, prior to his election as prime minister. (See this Pew Research Center [survey](#) for pre-election sentiment.) And this support is quite intense. Almost seven-in-ten Indians (68%) have a *very* favorable view of the BJP leader today.

Modi is popular across the demographic spectrum – to both men and women, and among all age groups, educational backgrounds and income levels. As might be expected, 94% of BJP followers support the leader of their party.

However, it is notable that 74% of backers of the rival Indian National Congress party (INC) also see Modi favorably. The difference is in the intensity of that support. More than eight-in-ten BJP partisans (83%) have a very favorable opinion of Modi. But only about four-in-ten Congress followers (41%) feel as strongly positive about the prime minister. Rural areas have not traditionally been a [stronghold](#) of BJP support; historically that has been the preserve of the Congress party. Yet Modi's strongest backing now comes in rural areas: 89% living in the countryside see him favorably (73% very favorably) versus 84% of city dwellers (59% very favorably). Men (72%) are also more likely than women (64%) to voice intense enthusiasm.

Those who are satisfied with the direction of the country are more likely to have a lot of confidence in Modi than those who are dissatisfied with the country's direction. And Indians who view the

Modi Popular across the Indian Demographic Spectrum

Views of Prime Minister Narendra Modi

	Very fav. %	Somewhat fav. %	Somewhat unfav. %	Very unfav. %
TOTAL	68	19	6	5
Men	72	17	5	5
Women	64	21	8	4
18-29	72	19	5	4
30-49	65	20	7	6
50+	69	19	6	4
Primary school or less	65	21	7	5
Secondary school	74	17	5	3
Some college or more	71	18	5	5
Urban	59	25	7	8
Rural	73	17	6	3
BJP	83	11	2	3
INC	41	33	14	11
AAP	59	28	7	6

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q86c.

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current economic situation as *very good* are more likely to have a lot of confidence in Modi than those who think the current economic situation is only somewhat good.

Roughly six-in-ten Indians (62%) express a favorable view of Rahul Gandhi – the Congress party’s vice president and heir apparent. Gandhi was the party’s candidate for prime minister in the 2014 election, and his favorability has actually improved since before the voting, up 12 percentage points. But the intensity of his current support (20% *very favorable*) is dwarfed by the passionate backing enjoyed by Modi.

Not surprisingly, 77% of Congress party members are favorably disposed toward Gandhi. But it is notable that 60% of BJP backers also see him in a positive light.

Modi Most Favored, Rahul Gandhi Greater Rise in Support

Favorable views of...

	2013	2015	Change
	%	%	
Rahul Gandhi	50	62	+12
PM Narendra Modi	78	87	+9
Sonia Gandhi	49	58	+9
Arvind Kejriwal	--	60	--

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q86a-e.

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About two-thirds of Indians living in rural areas (66%) have an affirmative view of Gandhi, possibly reflecting the long-standing rural base of the Congress party. Roughly half of urban dwellers (53%) express a favorable opinion of him. And Indians with a primary school education or less (63%) are more supportive than those with at least some college education (54%).

Gandhi’s mother, Sonia Gandhi – president of the Congress party – is seen favorably by 58% of those surveyed. Her positive rating is up 9 points since 2013. But only 21% voice a *very favorable* view of Sonia Gandhi. As with her son, rural Indians (61%) are more likely than city dwellers (50%) to support her. Younger Indians and those with a lower income are more positive about Mrs. Gandhi than are older Indians and those who make more than the median income. And she enjoys bipartisan favorability: 78% by Congress adherents and 54% by BJP backers.

Arvind Kejriwal, the chief minister of Delhi and the national convener of the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), a relatively new political grouping with an anti-corruption platform, is viewed favorably by 60% of Indians, including 25% who are *very supportive*. His own party is particularly behind him: 73% are very favorable toward Kejriwal. His support is stronger among Indians with some college education (71%) than among those with a primary school education or less (53%).

Kiran Bedi, another anti-corruption activist who was the BJP’s 2015 losing candidate for chief minister in Delhi, enjoys a 48% favorable rating. Only 14% see her in a *very favorable* light and 20% voice no opinion, making her the least well-known of the political figures in the survey. It is better-educated Indians who voiced her strongest support: 62% among those with some college

education compared with just 42% among those with a primary school education or less. And while 54% of BJP followers favor her, only 37% of Congress supporters back Bedi.

The popularity and the intensity of public support for the BJP mirrors that accorded its leader. An overwhelming 87% of those surveyed have a favorable view of the BJP, including 65% who hold a *very* favorable impression. As with Modi's popularity, the party's strongest backing is in rural areas: 70% in the countryside have a very favorable view of the BJP, compared with 53% who give the party intense support in cities.

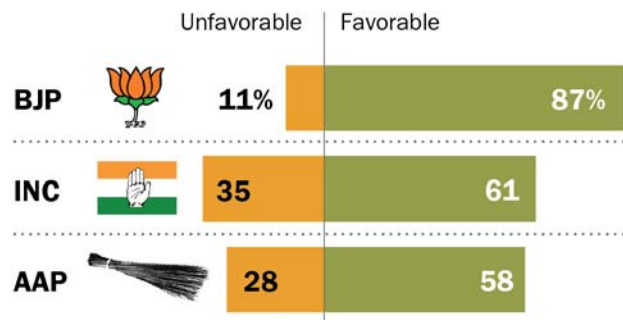
The Indian National Congress party is seen favorably by 61% of Indians. But just 16% have a *very* favorable opinion of the party that has ruled India for 54 of its 68 years. Consistent with its historical roots in small villages and towns, 64% of rural Indians have a positive opinion of Congress, greater than the party's 52% favorability in urban areas. Congress is seen more favorably in the southern states (68%) of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and eastern states (67%) of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal, but less favorably in the western (49%) states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh.

A majority (58%) of Indians also have a favorable view of the AAP. There are no significant age, gender or urban-rural differences in that support.

Indians' backing for their prime minister translates into faith in him to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Roughly nine-in-ten (91%) have confidence in Modi's handling of international relations, including more than seven-in-ten (73%) of those surveyed who express a lot of confidence. Again, the intensity of his own party's support is striking: 83% of BJP adherents have a lot of confidence in Modi as a statesman, compared with strong support from 63% of Congress backers. In 2011, 80% of Indians surveyed had confidence in the foreign policy approach of Modi's predecessor, Congress party Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. This included 56% who had a lot of confidence.

Overwhelmingly Favorable View of BJP

Do you have a ___ opinion of ...



Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q87a-c.

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There are regional differences in the intensity of public confidence in Modi's record on foreign affairs. The greatest support is among Indians living in the eastern states (81% *very confident*) and the northern states of Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh (80% *very confident*). Indians in the southern states (63% *very confident*) as well as the western states (62% *very confident*) are relatively less intense in their backing of the prime minister's handling of world affairs.

Indians are particularly supportive of Modi's dealings with the U.S. About two-thirds (66%) approve of the job he is doing handling relations with Washington, just 13% disapprove and a relatively modest 22% have no opinion.

But Indians are critical of the prime minister's conduct of relations with neighbor and long-time adversary Pakistan. Just 25% approve of his dealings with Islamabad, 50% disapprove and 25% have no opinion. This disapproval is shared among supporters of all parties, including Modi's own BJP.

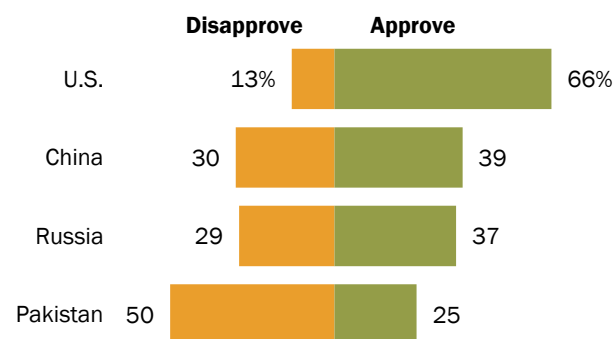
Notably, public confidence in Modi's handling of international affairs has not translated into broad support for his relations with two other world powers: China and Russia. Despite visits to India by both Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese leader Xi Jinping, and Modi's reciprocal visits to Russia and China, just 39% approve of the prime minister's handling of relations with China and only 37% approve of his dealings with Russia. This low level of support in part reflects the fact that about three-in-ten or more in those surveys voiced no opinion on either topic.

But Indians do approve of Modi's handling of a range of domestic issues. This may be due to the fact that, contrary to their lack of knowledge about the prime minister's conduct in foreign affairs, almost all Indians have an opinion about Modi's domestic policies.

In his Aug. 15, 2014, Independence Day [speech](#), the prime minister promised greater access to toilets across India, a country where less than half the population is [estimated](#) to use such facilities. This initiative – building clean public restrooms in slums, rural areas and schools – has the backing of 71% of those surveyed.

Indians Pleased with Modi's Handling of U.S.-India Relations

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling relations with ...



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q89a-d.

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Roughly two-thirds of Indians also approve of Modi's efforts to deal with unemployment and terrorism. BJP followers (71%) are more supportive of the prime minister's handling of terrorism than are Congress adherents (56%).

About six-in-ten or more Indians also give a thumbs-up to Modi's efforts to deal with rising prices (63%), help the poor (63%) and fight corruption (61%).

AAP followers are particularly critical of the prime minister's handling of corruption, their signature issue: Just 40% approve, while 51% disapprove. And half disapprove of his efforts to combat unemployment.

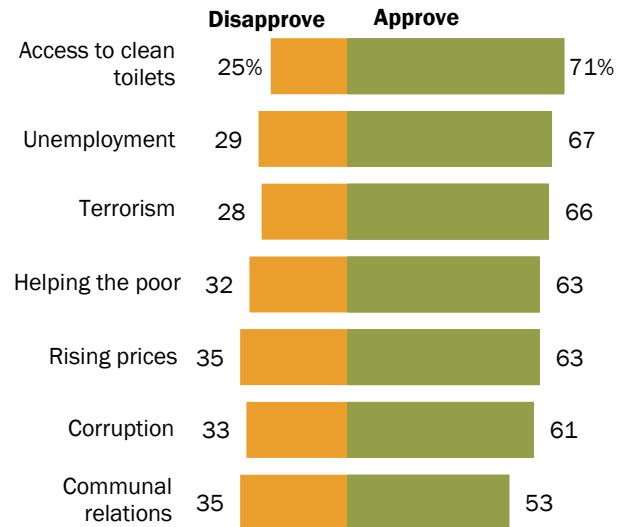
Modi's lowest approval on domestic issues comes in his management of communal relations – the day-to-day interaction between majority Hindus and minority Muslims, Jains, Sikhs and Christians among others, as well as the relationship between the various castes in the country. Communal relations are a particularly sensitive issue for Modi and his Hindu nationalist party.

In 2002, while he was chief minister of Gujarat, Modi was accused of abetting some of the most deadly [communal violence](#) in recent Indian history. Modi was subsequently cleared of any wrongdoing by a [special investigative team](#) set up by the Indian Supreme Court. But distrust remains, perhaps in part because incidents of communal violence were [up by nearly a quarter](#) in the first five months of 2015, under BJP rule, compared with a comparable period in 2014 when a Congress-led government was in power. (The 2015 Pew Research Center survey was conducted before August 2015 rioting in Gujarat.)

Just over half (53%) of those surveyed approve of Modi's stewardship of communal issues, while 35% disapprove. Indians with at least some college education (64%) are more likely than Indians with a primary education or less (48%) to back his handling of these tensions. And, as might be expected, BJP supporters (57%) are somewhat more positive about his record on communal issues than are Congress followers (47%).

Strong Approval of Modi's Handling of a Range of Domestic Issues

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling ...



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q88a-g.

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2. Country, Economy Seen Headed in Right Direction, but Public Says Problems Persist

Public satisfaction with the way things are going in India has nearly doubled in less than two years. In 2013, just 29% of Indians were happy with the direction of their country. In 2015, 56% express satisfaction. And this approval of the overall trajectory of the nation is shared across party lines, generations and gender.

Part of this satisfaction with the way things are going can be attributed to the performance of the Indian economy. In the fourth quarter of 2013, around the time of Pew Research Center survey work there, [India](#) was growing at a seasonally adjusted rate of 7.1%. In the first quarter of 2015 it grew at 7.5%.

Indians Increasingly Positive about Trajectory of Country and Economy

	2013	2014	2015	13-15 Change
<i>Direction of country</i>				
	%	%	%	
Satisfied	29	36	56	+27
Dissatisfied	70	60	43	-27
<i>Current state of economy</i>				
Good	57	64	74	+17
Bad	42	30	24	-18
<i>Economy in next 12 months</i>				
Improve	62	71	74	+12
Worsen	10	5	6	-4
<i>Future of children</i>				
Better off	64	67	74	+10
Worse off	23	24	18	-5

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q2, Q3, Q4 & Q6.

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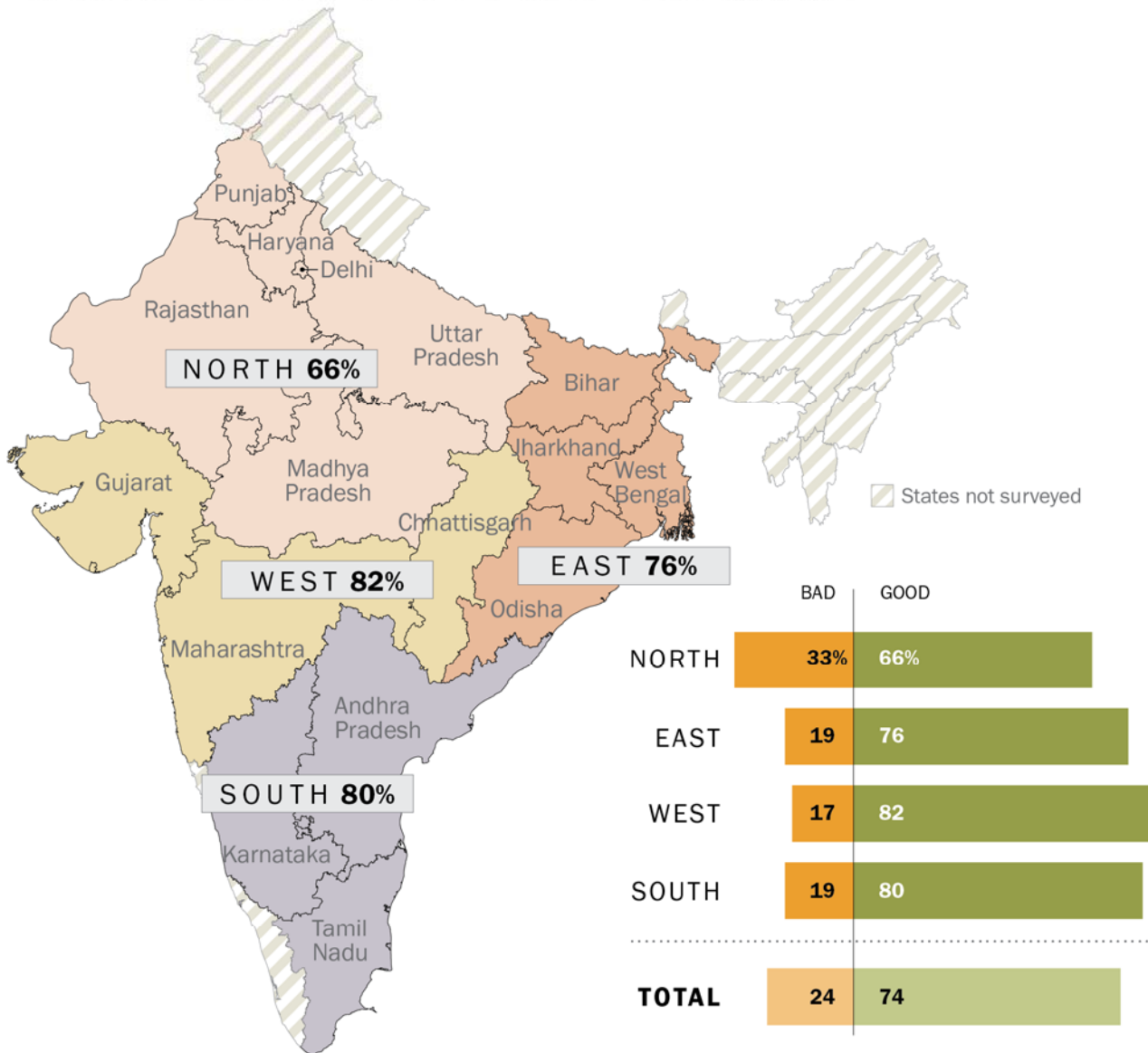
This persistence in relatively good economic performance has translated into a growing sense of satisfaction with economic conditions. In 2013, 57% of Indians thought their economy was in good shape. In 2015, 74% describe economic conditions as good, including 27% who say they are *very* good (up from 10% who were that enthusiastic less than two years ago).

Within India there are regional differences in economic perceptions. Roughly eight-in-ten Indians (82%) living in the western part of the country – the states of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Maharashtra – believe economic conditions are good. Just 66% of those living in the north – the states of Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh – agree.

Nearly three-quarters (74%) of the Indian public believes that India's economic situation will improve over the next 12 months. This is an improvement from the 62% who were optimistic less than two years ago. The [International Monetary Fund](#) does not foresee much of an improvement in the Indian economy over the next year, but nor does it anticipate any significant slowdown.

Indians' Views of Their Economy, 2015

How would you describe the current economic situation? Percent saying "good."



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q3.

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Moreover, Indians' expectations for the next generation have risen. In 2013, 64% thought that when Indian children grew up they would be better off financially than their parents. In 2015, 74% voice such optimism. Notably, 88% of those living in the south – the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu – see a bright future for today's children. But only 68% of people living

in the eastern states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal are as hopeful. Indians with at least some college education (83%) are more likely than those with a primary school education or less (70%) to be hopeful for the next generation.

As the economy has picked up and the Modi administration has settled in, public satisfaction with a range of national institutions has improved. This is particularly the case with public perception of the national government.

More than nine-in-ten Indians (93%) now say the central government is a good influence on the way things are going in the country. This approval is up from 70% in 2014. Even more notable, the proportion most satisfied is up 30 percentage points, from 29% who then said the national government in New Delhi was a *very good* influence to 59% who now hold this view.

Not surprisingly, since their party now runs the central administration, about two-thirds (66%) of BJP adherents believe the national government is having a *very good* influence. In contrast, just 50% of Congress supporters give the national government high marks, and only 43% of AAP backers agree.

Public support for the military – 95% say it is a good influence – is high, including 74% who say the armed forces are having a *very good* influence on the nation.

Indian television, radio, newspapers and magazines also enjoy a great deal of public support: 87% believe they have a good impact on the way things are going in the country. However, just 55% say the media’s influence is *very good*, comparable to the intensity of backing for the government but far less than that for the military.

A Modi Effect? Confidence in National Institutions Increases

Influence of ___ is very good

	2014	2015	Change
	%	%	
National gov't	29	59	+30
Media	45	55	+10
Religious leaders	20	29	+9
Military	68	74	+6
Court system	31	37	+6

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q79a-e.

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India’s Institutions in Good Standing with Public in 2015

Influence of ___ is ...

	Very good	Somewhat good	Total
Military	74%	21%	95%
National gov't	59	34	93
Media	55	32	87
Court system	37	33	70
Religious leaders	29	30	59

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q79a-e.

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Seven-in-ten Indians give high marks to the court system. But only 37% say it is having a *very* good influence. There is a partisan difference in such sentiment: 38% of BJP supporters rate the courts highly, but only 23% of AAP followers agree.

Religious leaders are the least respected of the five institutions tested in the survey. Nearly six-in-ten Indians (59%) believe these leaders have a positive effect on the nation, but only 29% say they are a *very* good influence. Here again there is a sharp partisan difference of opinion. Supporters of the Hindu nationalist BJP (62%) are more likely to laud the influence of religious leaders; 53% of Congress party backers follow suit. But only 34% of AAP supporters see religious figures in that positive of a light. Urban dwellers (67%) are also more likely than those in rural areas (57%) to attribute an affirmative influence to religious leaders.

Despite widespread satisfaction with their economy, their institutions and Modi, Indians nonetheless believe they face a range of very serious problems. And, in some cases, their concern is on the rise.

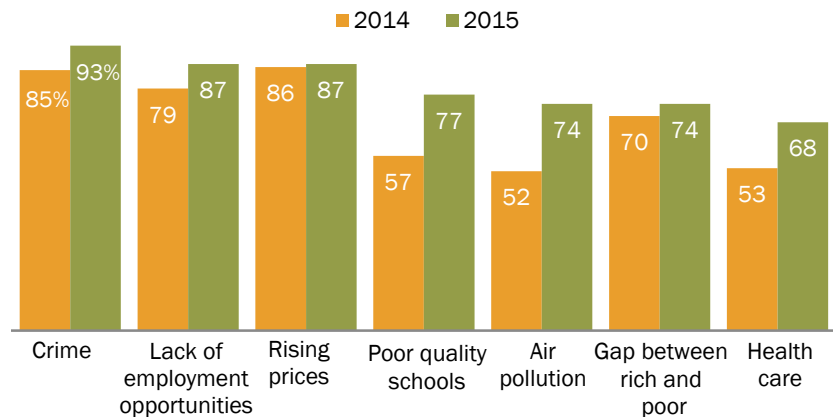
Indians are most concerned about crime among a list of 13 national challenges. More than nine-in-ten (93%) say crime is a *very* big problem. Such concern is up 8 percentage points since 2014.

Indians are also very concerned about economic issues: a lack of employment opportunities, rising prices and, to a lesser extent, the gap between the rich and the poor. Fully 87% say joblessness is a *very* big problem facing India, an 8-point rise in such concern since 2014, but

roughly comparable to unease about jobs in 2013. The same percentage (87%) complains about inflation. This proportion is largely unchanged since 2013. Inequality (74%) is seen as slightly less of a problem. Such concern is up a bit from 2014 but down 8 points since 2013.

Air Pollution, Schools and Health Care Seen as Growing Problems

— is a *very* big problem



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q61a, c-f, h-i.

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Criticism of corrupt officials rivals concern about economic conditions: 86% say it is a *very big* problem. Such sentiment is comparable to what it was in 2013. Notably, Indians are slightly less concerned about corrupt business people. Roughly three-quarters (74%) say they are a *very big* problem for the country. And such concern is down 9 points from 2013.

Concern about terrorism (85%) is similar to Indians' worries about economic issues and about government corruption.

Roughly three-in-four (77%) Indians say poor-quality schools are a *very big* national problem. And such concern is up 20 percentage points in the past year.

There has also been a 22-point increase in worry about air pollution: 74% say it is a *very big* problem, up from 52% who said the same a year ago. This jump in concern may reflect growing evidence of the poor air quality in Indian urban areas. A 2014 World Health Organization [study](#) found that India was home to 13 of the 20 cities around the world with the most-polluted air.

Nevertheless, anxiety about air pollution is a sentiment shared nationwide: Urban and rural Indians are equally concerned. However, BJP (77%) supporters are far more worried about air quality than AAP backers (57%).

Roughly seven-in-ten Indians (72%) believe that access to clean toilets is a major national problem. India [accounts](#) for about six-in-ten of the people around the world without toilets. And the World Bank [estimates](#) that lack of access to such sanitation facilities costs the Indian economy \$54 billion a year thanks to the diarrhea and cholera spread by human excrement that pollutes groundwater, crops and waterways.

Roughly two-thirds of Indians (68%) think health care is a *very big* problem. Medical care spending in India as a percentage of the gross domestic product is less than half [of the OECD average](#). The number of doctors per 1,000 Indians is less than a quarter the ratio in richer countries, and the ratio of nurses is one-eighth of the OECD average. BJP and Congress adherents (both 70%) are far more worried about health care than are AAP supporters (50%). Notably, people living in southern states (86%) are far more likely to say health care is a grave concern than are people living in western states (43%).

About two-thirds (68%) of Indian respondents see as a *very big* problem the situation in Kashmir, where India and Pakistan have long had competing territorial claims.

And just 59% mention communal relations as a major national challenge. Congress (61%) and BJP (60%) supporters are much more likely than AAP (40%) followers to complain about communal tensions. Indians living in western states (45%) are far less likely to say this is a *very* big problem than are those who live in the east (65%), south (61%) or north (60%).

3. How Indians See the World

The election of Prime Minister Modi thrust India onto the front pages of newspapers around the world. After taking office in late May 2014, Modi made a number of high-profile international trips to the United States, China, Japan and Russia. And he has welcomed numerous foreign leaders to Delhi. The Indian public seems pleased with Modi's and India's role in the spotlight on the world stage.

Indians' pride in their country has grown in recent years. Fully 85% of the public has a *very* favorable opinion of India, up from 72% in 2014.

Roughly three-quarters (73%) of those surveyed also have a lot of confidence in Modi doing the right thing regarding world affairs. But there is a definite partisan split in such support: 83% of BJP followers express a lot of confidence, yet only 63% of Congress backers and 61% of AAP followers agree.

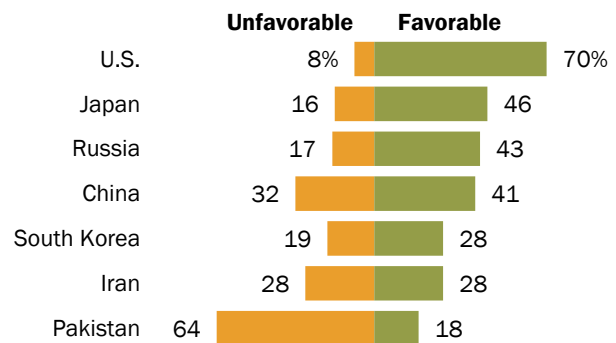
Ever since Modi has become the international face of India, a growing proportion of Indians think the country's stature on the world stage has improved: 39% say India is as respected as it should be, compared with 27% who thought that in 2013. Rural Indians (42%) are more likely than city dwellers (32%) to believe that India now gets the deference it deserves. And, again, there are partisan differences about national image: 40% of BJP supporters and 37% of Congress followers say India is respected, but only 13% of AAP backers believe India gets its due.

Nevertheless, Indians are still not pleased with how the world sees them: 57% voice the view that India should be more respected around the world.

Indians have mixed views about other nations. Seven-in-ten have a favorable opinion of the U.S. That assessment is up 15 percentage points from 2014, when 55% saw the U.S. favorably. America is particularly popular among Indians ages 18 to 29 (75%), but two-thirds of Indians ages 50 and older also see the U.S. in a positive light. Indians with at least some college education (83%) are much more

U.S. Seen Most Favorably, Pakistan Viewed Least Favorably

Indian views of ...



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q12a-d, h-i, r.

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likely than those with only a primary school education or less (61%) to have a positive view of the U.S.

Indians' appreciation of the U.S. reflects admiration for the American economy. Roughly two-thirds (66%) see the U.S. as the world's leading economic power – up 19 points since 2014, when only 47% expressed such appreciation. And about six-in-ten (63%) say it is more important for India to have strong economic ties with the U.S., compared with just 14% who hold the view that a closer commercial relationship with China would be in India's best interest. Nevertheless, Indians are divided as to whether the U.S. has already been or will one day be supplanted by China as the world's leading superpower. (For more on how Indians' perceptions of both the U.S. and China compare with those in other nations, see this [Pew Research Center report](#).)

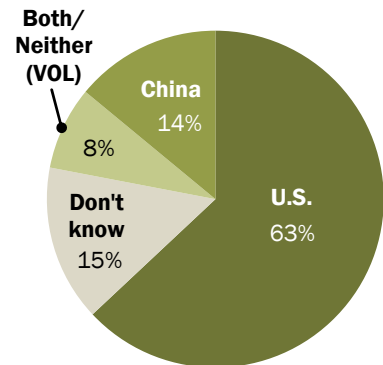
On the issue of Pakistan – a long-running and particularly neuralgic problem in India-U.S. relations – more and more Indians see the U.S. government coming down on their side. Indians say American policy favors India rather than Pakistan by a ratio of nearly four-to-one (45% to 12%). An additional 28% believe that Washington's policy on the subcontinent fairly balances between Delhi and Islamabad. In 2013, 36% thought the U.S. favored India, while 12% said Pakistan.

Indians look with less favor on other nations. Just 43% have a positive view of Russia, relatively unchanged over the past few years. About four-in-ten (41%) see China favorably, yet that sentiment is up 10 points from 2014. And just 28% are favorably disposed toward Iran. In each case, those with at least some college education have a better opinion of other countries than do those with a primary education or less.

But, for many Indians, especially those living in rural areas, other countries are truly foreign. Roughly four-in-ten Indians express no opinion about Iran and Russia, almost three-in-ten have no view on China, and about two-in-ten say they don't know how they feel about the U.S.

Indians Overwhelmingly View U.S. as Economic Partner

Is it more important to have strong economic ties with China or the U.S.?



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q26v.

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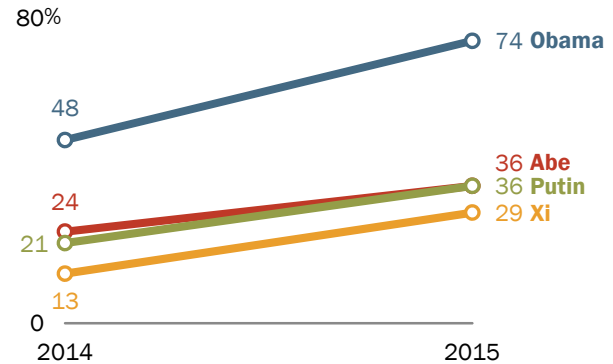
Reciprocal visits by Modi and major foreign leaders may have also boosted those foreigners' stature in Indians' eyes. Just 48% of Indians had a favorable opinion of U.S. President Barack Obama in 2014. But in 2015, after Obama visited India and Modi made a trip to the U.S., 74% now see him in a positive light. Indians' view of Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has improved by 15 points – 21% in 2014, 36% in 2015 – in the wake of an exchange of visits in Modi's first year in office. Indians' impression of Russian President Vladimir Putin is also up, from 24% in 2014 to 36% in 2015. And 29% have a favorable opinion of Chinese leader Xi Jinping, up 16 points from 2014.

However, despite each of these foreign leaders' recent visits to India and a Modi trip to their countries, 49% of Indians surveyed have no opinion of Putin, 47% voice no view of Abe and 42% express no sentiment about Xi. The only foreign leader who is relatively well-known is Obama (just 17% don't know him).

Despite growth in confidence in their own nation, as well as in appreciation for foreign countries and their leaders, Indians see the world as a challenging place. Nearly three-quarters (73%) say they are *very concerned* about global climate change. And there is a strong regional difference in such anxieties. Nearly nine-in-ten respondents living in northern states are very worried about climate change, compared with about two-thirds in other parts of the country. Indians with some college education or more (80%) are more concerned than those with primary schooling or less (68%).

Indians' Confidence in World Leaders on the Rise

Confidence in ... to do the right thing regarding world affairs



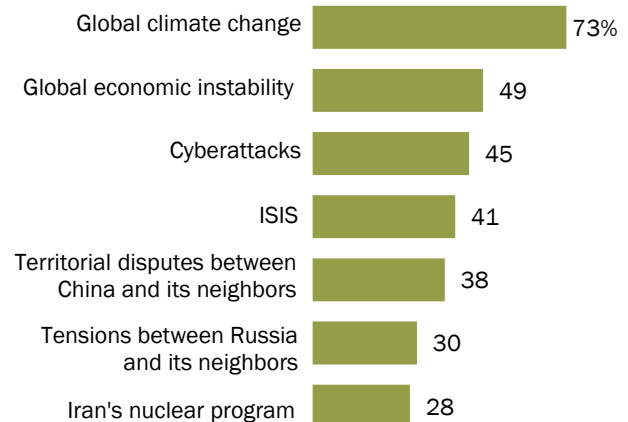
Note: "Don't know" responses for Abe, Xi and Putin exceed 40%.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q25a-d.

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Climate Change Tops Indians' International Concerns

Very concerned about ...



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q13a-g.

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Similarly, almost half the public (49%) is quite concerned about global economic instability; 45% of Indians are *very* worried about cyberattacks on governments, banks and corporations; and 41% are quite concerned about the militant Islamic group ISIS. In each case, better-educated Indians, those with at least some college education, are more worried than those with a primary education or less. (For more on how Indians' perceptions of global threats compare with sentiment in other nations, see this Pew Research Center [report](#).)

A regional issue – India's long-standing tensions with Pakistan – is a particular concern for the Indian public. Just 18% of Indians have a favorable opinion of Pakistan, while 64% have an unfavorable view. And this has been the case for some time. Notably, better-educated Indians (76%) are more critical of Pakistan than those with less schooling (58%). Nearly three-quarters (74%) of the Indian public say Pakistan poses a *very* serious threat to India. Such concern represents only a slight decline in such sentiment over the past year. AAP (81%) and BJP (77%) supporters are more troubled than Congress (67%) adherents. And, in particular, the situation in Kashmir – the northwest border region between India and Pakistan – is judged to be a *very* big problem facing the nation by 68% of Indians.

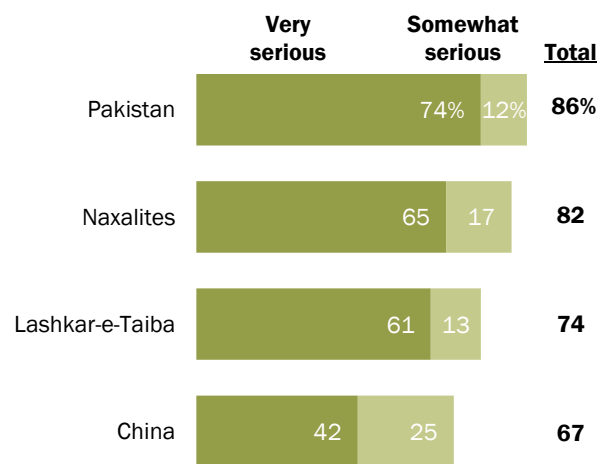
Because of, or in spite of, their concerns about Pakistan and Kashmir, a growing proportion of Indians favor talks between Delhi and Lahore to try to reduce tensions between the two countries. Six-in-ten Indians support peace negotiations, up from 53% who favored such negotiations in 2013.

Indians living in rural areas (63%) are greater proponents of such discussions than those living in cities (54%). And AAP (74%) followers are slightly more likely to support talks than are BJP (60%) backers.

But Pakistan is not the only security challenge seen by Indians. Roughly two-thirds (65%) of the public believes that the Naxalites – a Maoist guerilla group that originated in northeast India –

Pakistan Seen as India's Biggest Threat

How serious of a threat is ___ to India?



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q119a-d.

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pose a *very serious* threat to the country. AAP (77%) supporters are more concerned than Congress (59%) followers.

About six-in-ten Indians (61%) say the Pakistan-based terrorist group Lashkar-e-Taiba poses a *very serious* threat to the nation. Again, concern differs by party: AAP (79%) backers are more worried than BJP (62%) or Congress (51%) adherents.

Just 42% of the public voices the view that China is a *very serious* threat to India. This sentiment is relatively unchanged since 2013. There is a notable partisan divide on China. Fully 71% of AAP supporters see China as quite threatening, but only 43% of BJP backers and 35% of Congress followers agree. And geography matters. In northern states, 63% of respondents see China as a *very serious* threat. But few in the east (36%), south (27%) and west (24%) are that concerned.

When asked to choose the most serious threat to the nation, Indians are quite clear: 48% say Pakistan, compared with 21% who name Lashkar-e-Taiba, 16% who believe it is the Naxalites and just 5% who claim it is China.

Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2015 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 on our [website](#).

For more detailed information on survey methods for this report, see here:

http://www.pewglobal.org/international-survey-methodology/?country_select=India&year_select=2015

For more general information on international survey research, see here:

<http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/international-survey-research/>

Topline Results

Pew Research Center
Spring 2015 survey
September 17, 2015 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).
- Trends for India prior to Winter 2013-2014 are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2015 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, 2015	56	43	1	100
	Spring, 2014	36	60	4	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	29	70	1	100

		Q3. 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, 2015	27	47	16	8	2	100
	Spring, 2014	10	54	19	11	5	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	10	47	24	18	2	100

		Q4. And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	32	42	17	4	2	3	100
	Spring, 2014	17	54	16	4	1	8	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	16	46	21	6	4	7	100

		Q6. 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, 2015	74	18	4	4	100
	Spring, 2014	67	24	4	4	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	64	23	5	8	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, 2015	44	26	5	3	22	100
	Spring, 2014	30	25	9	7	29	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	30	26	9	6	28	100

		Q12b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	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

		Q12c. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? c. Iran					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	9	19	17	11	44	100
	Spring, 2014	6	17	18	12	47	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	8	22	19	16	36	100

		Q12d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? d. Russia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	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

		Q12g. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? g. India					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	85	9	2	1	2	100
	Spring, 2014	72	10	2	3	13	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	77	11	3	4	5	100

		Q12h. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? h. Pakistan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	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

		Q13a. Please tell me how concerned you are, if at all, about _____. Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned? a. global climate change					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	73	18	2	1	6	100

		Q13b. Please tell me how concerned you are, if at all, about _____. Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned? b. the Islamic militant group in Iraq and Syria known as ISIS					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	41	24	6	4	26	100

		Q13c. Please tell me how concerned you are, if at all, about _____. Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned? c. tensions between Russia and neighboring countries					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	30	23	9	5	32	100

		Q13d. Please tell me how concerned you are, if at all, about _____. Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned? d. territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	38	24	6	3	28	100

		Q13e. Please tell me how concerned you are, if at all, about _____. Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned? e. Iran's nuclear program					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	28	20	8	6	38	100

		Q13f. Please tell me how concerned you are, if at all, about _____. Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned? f. cyberattacks on governments, banks or corporations					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	45	21	6	2	26	100

		Q13g. Please tell me how concerned you are, if at all, about _____. Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned? g. global economic instability					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	49	25	5	2	18	100

		Q16. Which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right? (Survey country) is as respected around the world as it should be OR (Survey country) should be more respected around the world than it is?				
		(Survey country) is as respected around the world as it should be	Survey country) should be more respected around the world than it is	Both/Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	39	57	0	4	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	27	63	2	7	100

		Q17. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None/There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
India	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

		Q18. Which comes closest to your view — China will eventually replace U.S. as the world's leading superpower; China has already replaced the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; or China will never replace U.S. as the world's leading superpower?				
		Will eventually replace U.S.	Has already replaced U.S.	Will never replace U.S.	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	23	14	33	31	100
	Spring, 2014	20	13	19	48	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	21	12	21	46	100

		Q25a. 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 Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	45	29	4	4	17	100
	Spring, 2014	22	26	8	7	37	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	19	34	10	11	27	100

		Q25b. 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, 2015	8	21	14	15	42	100
	Spring, 2014	3	10	12	13	62	100

		Q25c. 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. c. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	12	24	10	6	47	100
	Spring, 2014	6	15	9	7	64	100

		Q25d. 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. d. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	14	22	8	7	49	100
	Spring, 2014	9	15	10	6	60	100

		Q25e. 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. e. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2015	8	43	16	8	25	100
China	Spring, 2015	5	24	33	15	23	100
India	Spring, 2015	73	18	4	2	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	4	24	20	7	45	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	5	42	20	3	29	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	5	29	34	12	21	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	1	6	9	52	33	100
	Spring, 2014	0	1	7	29	62	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	9	35	26	8	23	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	3	36	25	3	34	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	16	40	14	3	28	100

		Q26v. Is it more important for (survey country) to have strong economic ties with China or with the United States?					
		China	United States	Both (VOL)	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	14	63	6	2	15	100

		Q54. Would you favor or oppose further talks between (survey country) and Pakistan to try to reduce tensions between the two countries?			
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	60	33	7	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	53	30	17	100

		Q55. What's your opinion of U.S. policies toward India and Pakistan — would you say they are fair or do they favor India too much or do they favor Pakistan too much?				
		Fair	Favor India	Favor Pakistan	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	28	45	12	15	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	22	36	12	30	100

		Q61a. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. 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, 2015	93	6	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2014	85	9	2	0	4	100

		Q61b. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. 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, 2015	86	11	1	0	2	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	83	11	3	0	3	100

		Q61c. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. 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. poor quality schools					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	77	17	3	1	2	100
	Spring, 2014	57	29	10	2	2	100

		Q61d. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. 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. air pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	74	19	4	1	2	100
	Spring, 2014	52	31	9	3	5	100

		Q61e. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. 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. health care					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	68	24	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	53	28	12	5	2	100

		Q61f. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. 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. the gap between rich and poor					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	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

		Q61g. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. 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. corrupt business people					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	74	19	4	1	2	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	83	12	3	1	1	100

		Q61h. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. 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. a lack of employment opportunities					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	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

		Q61i. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. 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. rising prices					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	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

		Q61j. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. 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. terrorism					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	85	9	3	0	4	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	88	7	2	1	2	100

		Q61k. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. 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. communal relations					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	59	29	6	1	5	100

		Q61l. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. 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, 2015	68	20	4	1	6	100

		Q61m. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. 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 access to clean toilets					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	72	21	4	2	2	100

		Q79a. What kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence of ____ 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, 2015	59	34	4	2	1	100
	Spring, 2014	29	41	16	9	4	100

		Q79b. What kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence of ____ very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? b. the military					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	74	21	2	0	2	100
	Spring, 2014	68	18	7	1	5	100

		Q79c. What kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence of ____ very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? c. media - television, radio, newspapers, magazines					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	55	32	8	1	4	100
	Spring, 2014	45	33	12	3	7	100

		Q79d. Please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence of ____ very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? d. religious leaders					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	29	30	21	14	5	100
	Spring, 2014	20	34	22	14	10	100

		Q79e. Please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence of ____ very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? e. court system					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	37	33	17	8	4	100
	Spring, 2014	31	34	17	9	9	100

		Q86a. Now I'd like to ask your views about some political leaders in our country. 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, 2015	20	42	18	15	5	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	23	27	22	21	6	100

		Q86b. Now I'd like to ask your views about some political leaders in our country. 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, 2015	21	37	21	17	5	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	19	30	19	27	5	100

		Q86c. Now I'd like to ask your views about some political leaders in our country. 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, 2015	68	19	6	5	2	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	60	18	9	7	7	100

		Q86d. Now I'd like to ask your views about some political leaders in our country. 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, 2015	25	35	16	10	14	100

		Q86e. Now I'd like to ask your views about some political leaders in our country. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? e. Kiran Bedi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	14	34	18	14	20	100

		Q87a. Now I am going to read you a list of groups and organizations. 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, 2015	65	22	6	5	3	100

		Q87b. Now I am going to read you a list of groups and organizations. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? b. Indian National Congress (INC)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	16	45	20	15	5	100

		Q87c. Now I am going to read you a list of groups and organizations. 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, 2015	20	38	17	11	14	100

		Q88a. 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, 2015	67	29	4	100

		Q88b. 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, 2015	66	28	6	100

		Q88c. 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, 2015	61	33	6	100

		Q88d. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling each of the following areas? d. rising prices			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	63	35	3	100

		Q88e. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling each of the following areas? e. helping the poor			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	63	32	5	100

		Q88f. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling each of the following areas? f. communal relations			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	53	35	12	100

		Q88g. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Prime Minister Narendra Modi is handling each of the following areas? g. access to clean toilets			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	71	25	5	100

		Q89a. 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, 2015	39	30	31	100

		Q89b. 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, 2015	37	29	34	100

		Q89c. 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, 2015	25	50	25	100

		Q89d. 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, 2015	66	13	22	100

		Q119a. How serious of a threat is ____ to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all? a. Lashkar-e-Taiba					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	Not a threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	61	13	4	2	20	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	65	15	3	2	15	100

		Q119b. How serious of a threat is ____ to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all? b. Pakistan					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	Not a threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	74	12	4	2	9	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	80	11	3	2	5	100

		Q119c. How serious of a threat is ____ to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all? c. Naxalites					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	Not a threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	65	17	5	2	11	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	67	18	4	3	8	100

		Q119d. How serious of a threat is ____ to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all? d. China					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	Not a threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	42	25	8	6	20	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	46	27	9	3	14	100

		Q120. Of all these threats I have named, which of these is the greatest threat to our country?							
		Lashkar-e-Taiba	Pakistan	Naxalites	China	All of these (VOL)	None of these (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	21	48	16	5	1	1	8	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	20	47	19	6	2	0	5	100