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A Sampling of Public Opinion in India

Optimism persists, but concerns about terrorism and Pakistan loom large

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A Sampling of Public Opinion in India

Optimism persists, but concerns about terrorism and Pakistan loom large

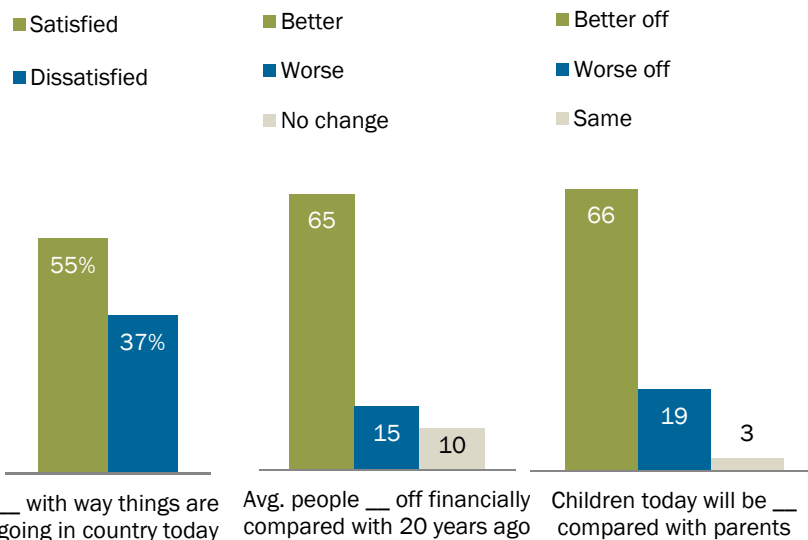
Polls are about to open to as many as 900 million people [in the world's largest democracy](#). The elections follow a year in which most Indian adults showed dissatisfaction with the nation's progress on issues including unemployment, inflation and the efficacy of elections. Even prior to the [Pulwama attack](#) in Indian-administered Kashmir, majorities of Indians voiced concern about terrorism and the threat posed to their country by Pakistan. But despite these worries, most Indian adults are satisfied with the direction of their country and the economic prospects of the next generation, according to a Pew Research Center survey conducted among 2,521 respondents in India from May 23 to July 23, 2018.

Here are 12 takeaways about public opinion in India that provide context about the public's views leading up to the national elections.

1. Indian adults certainly recognize that their personal economic well-being has benefited greatly from strong national economic performance: Indian economic growth has [averaged 7.3% per year since 2014](#). Roughly two-thirds (65%) say the financial situation of average people in India is better today than it was 20 years ago. Only 15% say things are worse.

But there are signs of public unease. About two-thirds of Indians (66%) believe that today's children will be better off than their parents. But that

Most Indians are satisfied with direction of country and economic gains, optimistic for today's children



Note: Don't know responses not shown.
 Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey conducted among Indian adults from May 23-July 23, 2018. Q1, Q3 & Q6.

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optimism is down 10 percentage points since 2017.

Similarly, a majority of Indians (55%) are happy with the way things are going in their nation today. But that is down 15 points from 70% in 2017 and marks a return to the level of public satisfaction in 2015, the first full year of Narendra Modi’s government. Still, Indians’ mood remains much higher than in the last two years of the previous government of Manmohan Singh.

2. Lack of employment opportunities is seen by the public as India’s biggest challenge, with 76% of adults saying it is a *very big problem* – little changed over the past year. In 2018, despite an estimated 3.5% formal unemployment rate, 18.6 million Indians were jobless and another 393.7 million work in poor-quality jobs vulnerable to displacement, according to estimates by the [International Labor Office](#).

Other aspects of the economy are also at the top of the public’s concerns. More than seven-in-ten (73%) believe rising prices are a *very big problem*.

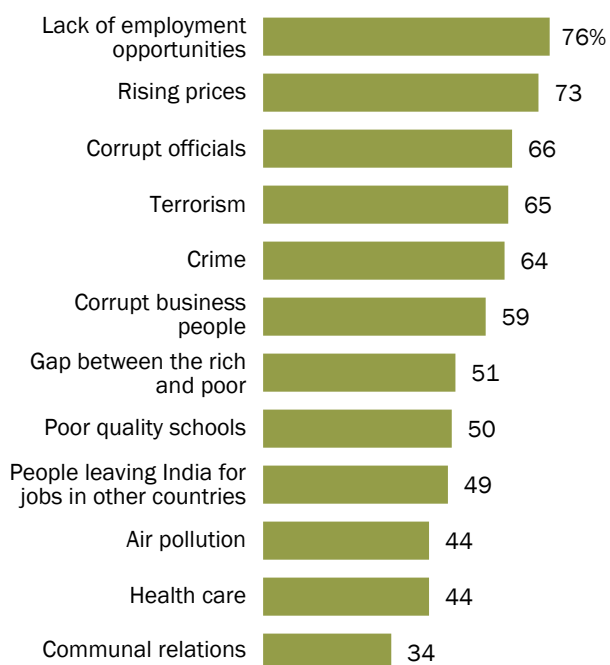
About two-thirds of the public says corrupt officials (66%), terrorism (65%) and crime (64%) are *very big problems*. In each case, such concern is down significantly from 2017 – by 20 percentage points in the case of crime, 11 points for terrorism and 8 points regarding officials’ corruption.

Indians with at least a secondary education are significantly more worried about corrupt officials than the less educated. Notably, there is little partisan difference in views of these problems.

On one very personal aspect of crime, more than half (54%) of Indians say the statement “most people live in areas where it is dangerous to walk around at night” describes India very or somewhat well.

Unemployment and inflation biggest concerns for Indians

___ is a *very big problem*



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey conducted among Indian adults from May 23-July 23, 2018. Q51, Q67a,b,d,f,g,i-n.

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Roughly half of the public believes the gap between the rich and the poor is a *very* big problem (51%) and a similar share complains about poor-quality schools (50%). But while the latter sentiment has not changed since 2017, concern about inequality is down 10 points. More than four-in-ten are *very* concerned about air pollution and health care (both 44%), but these views are also down 10 points.

Notably, incidents of communal violence are higher than they were in 2014, according to Indian [Ministry of Home Affairs data](#), but only about a third of Indians (34%) see this as a *very* big problem facing the country.

3. When asked whether various challenges facing India have gotten better or worse in the past five years, a time frame that largely encompasses the term of the current Modi government, few Indians voice a positive judgment.

Just one-in-five (21%) say job opportunities have gotten better, while 67% think things have gotten worse (including 47% who say *much* worse). A similar share believes prices of goods and services (19%), corruption (21%) and terrorism (21%) have gotten better.

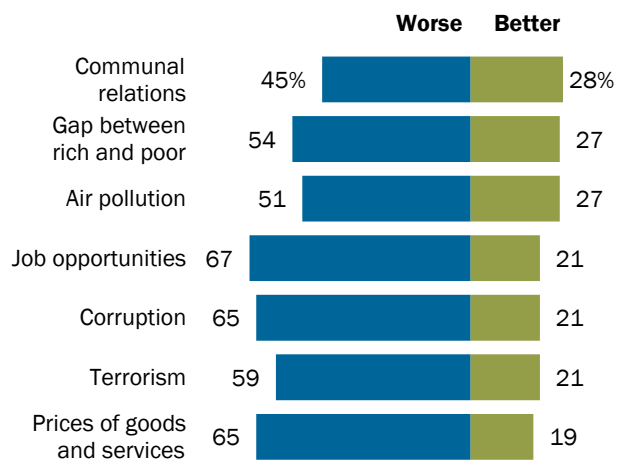
Meanwhile, 65% say prices have gotten worse, 65% are of the opinion that corruption has worsened (including again 47% who say it is *much* worse) and 59% think terrorism is worse.

(This survey was conducted roughly nine months prior to the Pulwama attack, later [claimed by Pakistan-based terrorist group Jaish-e-Mohammad.](#)) Roughly one-in-four think the gap between the rich and the poor has narrowed (27%) and that air quality has gotten better (27%). In both cases, more than half the public thinks these things have gotten worse. And just 28% say communal relations have improved, while 45% say they have gotten worse.

As the Lok Sabha election nears, there is a decidedly partisan take on the direction of the country and the

Most Indians see little progress on key issues over past five years

Over the past five years, ___ in India has gotten ...

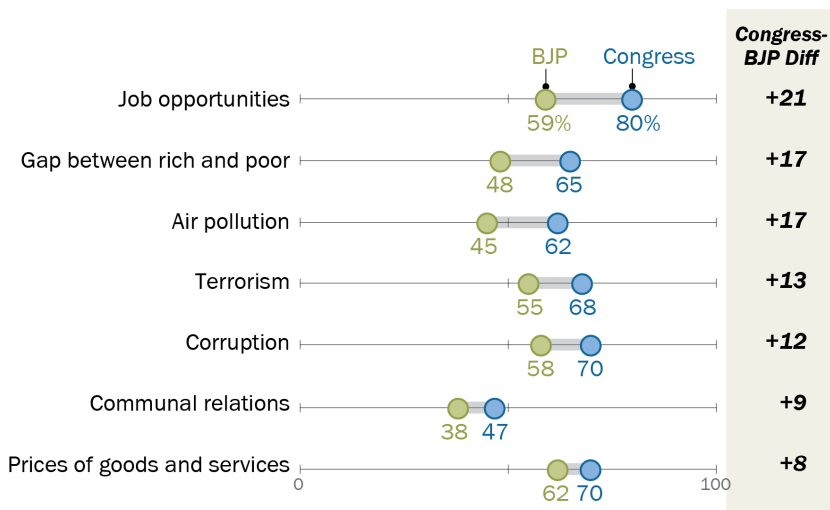


Note: Don't know and no change responses not shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey conducted among Indian adults from May 23-July 23, 2018. Q72a-g.

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Congress supporters more likely to see issues getting worse

Over the past five years ___ in India has gotten worse



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey conducted among Indian adults from May 23-July 23, 2018. Q72a-g.

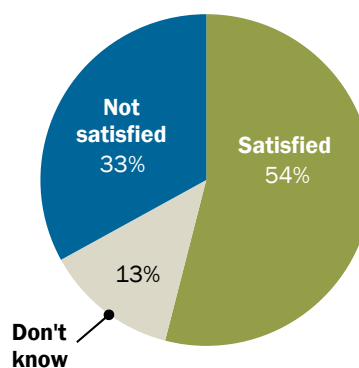
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challenges facing India. Members of the opposition Indian National Congress party (Congress) are 21 percentage points more likely than backers of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) to say that job opportunities have worsened and 17 points more likely to say the same about air pollution. Congress adherents are more likely than BJP supporters to believe inequality has gotten worse (by 17 points), that corruption has worsened (12 points) and that terrorism and communal violence has become more of a problem.

4. As Indians head into election season, more than half (54%) are satisfied with the way democracy is working in their country. However, satisfaction has declined 25 percentage points from 2017, when 79% voiced approval. Men are more likely than women to give Indian democracy a thumbs-up, though one-in-five women decline to offer an opinion. Indians with a secondary education are more likely than those with less than a secondary education to be satisfied with their democracy, though one-in-six (17%) less-educated Indians offer no opinion. Such satisfaction is a partisan affair: 75% of BJP supporters, but only 42% of Congress adherents, are satisfied with how Indian democracy functions.

Most Indians satisfied with way democracy is working

Percent who are ___ with the way democracy is working in India



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey conducted among Indian adults from May 23-July 23, 2018. Q4.

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5. In April and May 2019, Indians will go to the polls to elect a new Lok Sabha, the 545-seat lower house of the Indian Parliament. Roughly **900 million** people are eligible to vote. When it comes to specific aspects of their democracy, Indians voice strong frustrations about elections and elected officials.

Nearly two-thirds (64%) say most politicians are corrupt (including 43% who very intensely hold this view). Notably, nearly seven-in ten (69%) of both BJP supporters and Congress backers share the view that elected leaders are corrupt.

Another 58% voice the opinion that no matter who wins an election, things do not change very much. This includes a majority of both BJP and Congress adherents.

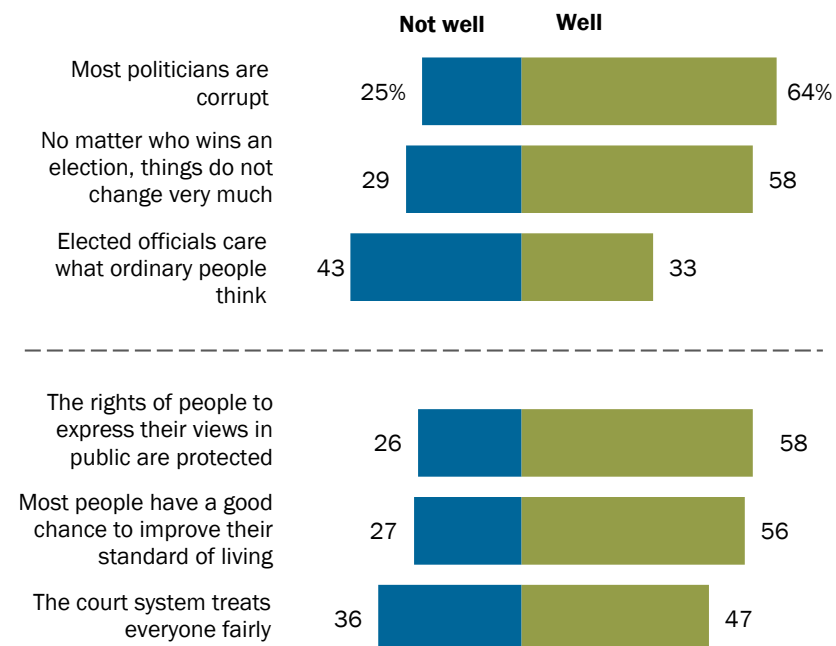
And only 33% of Indian adults believe elected officials care what ordinary people think. Men are more likely than women to believe that officials don't care, but almost a third of women (32%) decline to voice an opinion.

At the same time, the public thinks that the Indian state allows democratic values to flourish.

By more than two-to-one (58% to 26%), Indians say their rights to express their own views are protected very or somewhat well. Those with more education are more likely than those with less education to say freedom of speech is protected, although, again, a significant share of the less educated (22%) voice no opinion.

Indians say politicians are corrupt but that Indian democracy allows freedom of speech

The statement ___ describes India ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.
 Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey conducted among Indian adults from May 23-July 23, 2018. Q34a,b,c,e,f,g.

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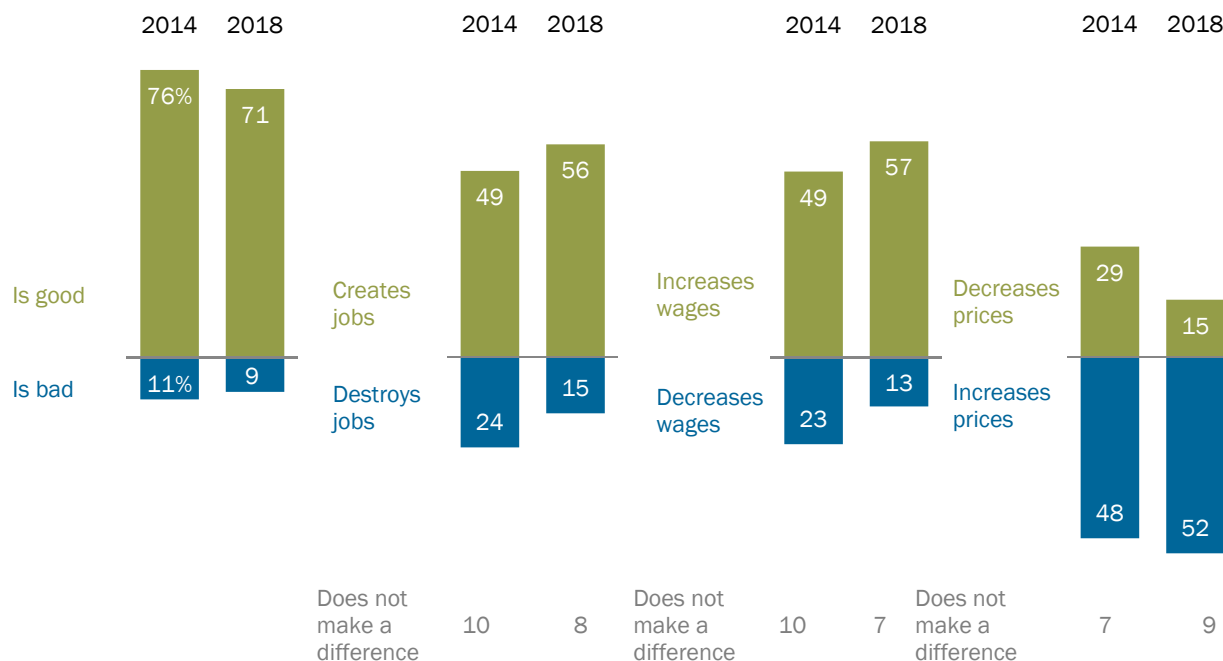
A similar proportion (56% to 27%) says most people have a good chance to improve their standard of living in India. People living in urban areas are more likely than those in rural parts of India to believe in such opportunities. BJP supporters (66%) are more likely than Congress adherents (53%) to say Indian democracy delivers economic opportunity.

A plurality (47%) believes the court system treats everyone fairly, a perception held especially among young people.

6. Indians (71%) overwhelmingly believe trade is good for their nation. Support for trade, in principle, is roughly comparable to that in Japan (72%) and the United States (74%), but lower than that in the European Union (85%), according to a recent [international survey](#) by Pew Research Center. And the share of Indian adults who say growing trade and business ties between India and other countries is *very* good has nearly doubled, from 25% in 2014 to 49% in 2018.

Indians think trade is good for their country, creates jobs and raises wages

Trade with other countries ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey conducted among Indian adults from May 23-July 23, 2018. Q25-Q28.

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The rise in intense Indian support for trade reflects a widely shared perception that international commerce benefits individuals. Contrary to public opinion in the U.S., Europe and Japan, a majority of Indians believe trade with other countries leads to an increase in wages (57%) and creates jobs (56%). And such sentiment is up slightly from 2014. Few Indian adults believe trade kills jobs (15%) or undermines wages (13%). At the same time, roughly half of Indians (52%) say trade increases prices, a sentiment that is widely shared in other emerging markets yet is contrary to economic theory that international commerce should lead to falling prices.

Educational attainment plays a role in Indian views of trade. Of those who offer an opinion, adults with at least a secondary education are far more likely than those with less education (86% vs.

63%) to say that trade is good for India. They are also more likely to believe that trade creates jobs (72% vs. 49%) and boosts wages (71% vs. 50%), but also to think that trade leads to higher prices (65% vs. 46%). Less-educated Indians are roughly three times as likely as more educated Indians to voice no opinion about the impact of trade, highlighting the significance of education in shaping public views of globalization.

For those who provided a response, there is also a generational difference in public opinion about the impact of globalization. Young Indians, those ages 18 to 29, are more likely (59%) than older Indians, those ages 50 and older (50%), to believe that trade generates new employment. And young Indians (55%) are more likely than their elders (45%) to say trade raises prices. Older Indians are, however, more likely than their younger compatriots to have no view, or less willing to share that view, on the personal impacts of trade.

BJP supporters are more likely than Congress backers to think trade creates jobs and raises wages, but they are also more likely to believe that trade raises prices.

7. With more than 1.35 billion people, India is home to the [world's second-largest population](#) and nearly a fifth of the total world populace. India also happens to be the [top source of international migrants](#) – one-in-twenty migrants worldwide in 2015 were born in India. In 2017 more than [16 million Indians were living abroad](#), with high concentrations in the United Arab Emirates, the United States, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. Still, this constitutes only about 1% of India's birth population, putting the nation well under the 3% average emigration rate for other countries around the world.

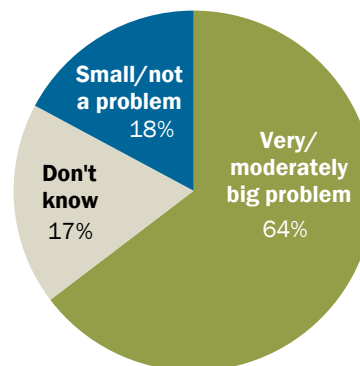
When asked if people leaving for jobs in other countries posed a problem for India, more than six-in-ten (64%) said this type of emigration was a problem, including nearly half (49%) saying it is a *very* big problem. Although outmigration itself may not be viewed favorably, in 2016 Indian migrants abroad collectively sent nearly [\\$63 billion worth of remittances](#) back to family and friends living in India, or roughly 3% of total gross domestic product.

At the same time, Indians show little enthusiasm for expanding immigration into their country. Roughly three-in-ten Indians (29%) say their government should allow fewer immigrants, with an additional 16% volunteering that there should be no immigration at all.

Just 13% think more immigration into India should be encouraged, and 11% think immigration levels should stay about the same as they are now. In 2017, [just over 5 million people](#) (or less than 1% of the population) living in India were born in other countries, with most of them coming from neighboring Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal.

Indians see emigration as a big problem

People leaving our country for jobs in other countries is a ...

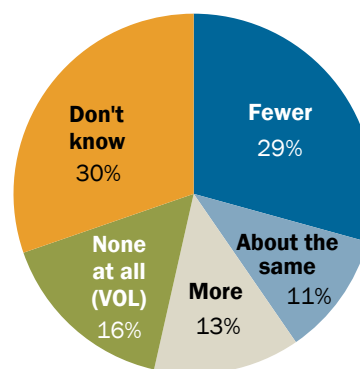


Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey conducted among Indian adults from May 23-July 23, 2018. Q51.

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Little appetite for allowing more immigrants into India

India should allow ___ immigrants



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey conducted among Indian adults from May 23-July 23, 2018. Q52.

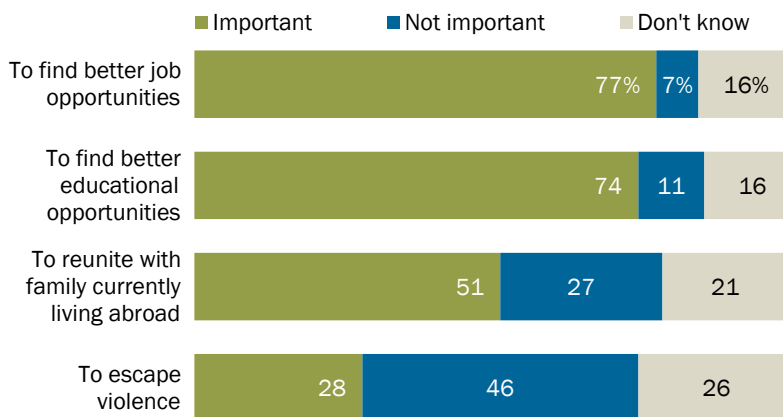
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8. When thinking about why people move abroad, Indians say it is to advance careers and pursue educational opportunities.

Roughly three-quarters think finding better jobs and furthering education are important reasons why people in India move to other countries. Roughly half see uniting with family living in another country as an important reason why Indians relocate abroad, while only about a quarter think Indians move to escape violence.

Most Indians see career, education opportunities as important reasons to move abroad

___ is an important/not important reason why people in India move to other countries



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey conducted among Indian adults from May 23-July 23, 2018. Q58a-d.

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More than eight-in-ten Indians with higher incomes and educational attainment cite the pursuit of better career and education opportunities as reasons people move to other countries, while fewer cite fleeing violence or joining family abroad. Indians in both urban and rural areas also see following better prospects for learning and working abroad as important reasons people in India emigrate.

9. Most Indians see Pakistan, their neighbor to the west, as a threat. When asked how serious of a danger Pakistan poses for India, about three-quarters in India (76%) say Pakistan is a threat, including 63% who say it is a *very* serious threat. Only 7% of Indians do not see Pakistan as a danger for their country. (This survey was conducted roughly nine months prior to the Pulwama attack, later [claimed by Pakistan-based terrorist group Jaish-e-Mohammad](#), and retaliatory Indian air strikes in Pakistani territory.)

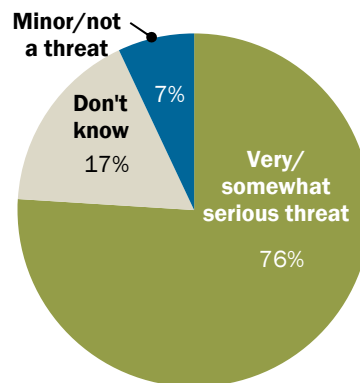
Indians from many walks of life share in this sentiment. Those in rural areas and urban centers, supporters of the prime minister's BJP and supporters of the opposition Congress party, as well as Indians across age groups, all agree that Pakistan threatens their nation.

Indians who express confidence in Narendra Modi are more likely (70%) to see Pakistan as a threat than are those with less confidence in the prime minister, although even among this latter group about half view Pakistan as a danger (51%).

One source of historical tensions between these two nations lies [in Kashmir](#), a region in the Indian subcontinent whose possession has been disputed since the Partition of India – the creation of the modern Indian and Pakistani states – in 1947.

Prior to Pulwama attack, there was great concern over Pakistan

How serious of a threat is Pakistan to our country?



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey conducted among Indian adults from May 23-July 23, 2018. Q76b.

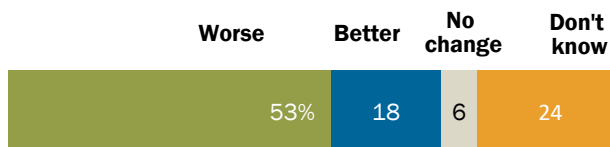
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A majority of Indians (55%) currently see the situation in Kashmir as a *very* big problem. When asked how this issue has changed over the past five years, more than half (53%) say circumstances in Kashmir have gotten worse. Only 18% think things have gotten better, and just 6% believe conditions are the same.

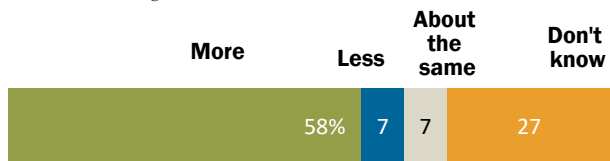
When asked about the government’s strategy in dealing with the situation in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, a majority believes the Indian government should use more military force than they are currently using. Equal, though small, shares think the military should use either less or about the same amount of force (both 7%).

Even before Pulwama attack, Indians said conditions in Kashmir were worsening, more force needed

Over the last five years the situation in Kashmir has gotten ...



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



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey conducted among Indian adults from May 23-July 23, 2018. Q72h & Q73.

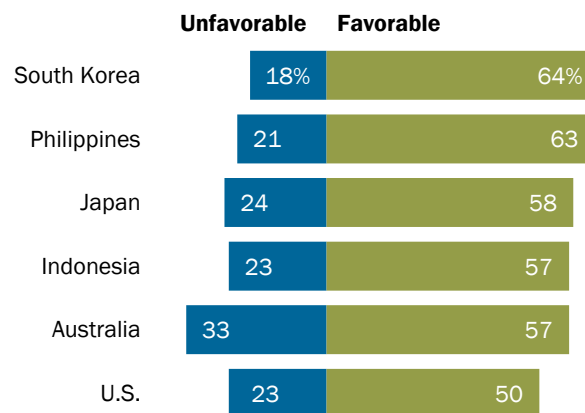
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10. Throughout Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s term in office, international perceptions of India have been mostly positive. **Majorities in all five Asia-Pacific countries surveyed have a favorable view of India**, with such positive judgement ranging from 64% in South Korea to 57% in Indonesia and Australia. Half the American public also shares this upbeat opinion of the world’s largest democracy.

Compared with 2014, the year Modi first came to office as prime minister, views of India abroad have largely remained stable. Favorable views have increased by a negligible 5 percentage points in South Korea, while they have decreased by the same amount in Japan, Indonesia and the U.S. The Philippines holds more positive views today than four years ago, with a 13-point increase in Indian favorability over that time.

India seen positively around Asia-Pacific and the U.S.

Views of India



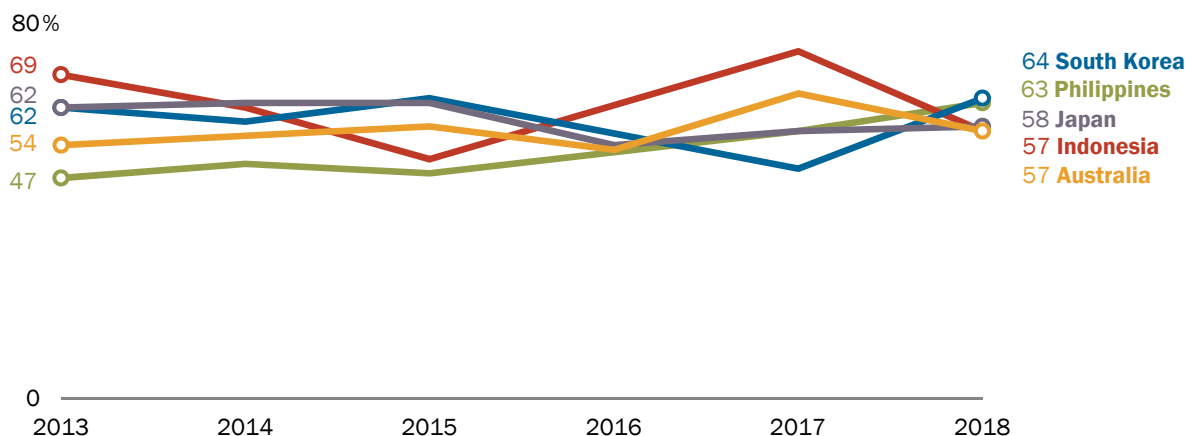
Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q17e.

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Most in the Asia-Pacific region have favorable views of India

Favorable views of India



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q17e.

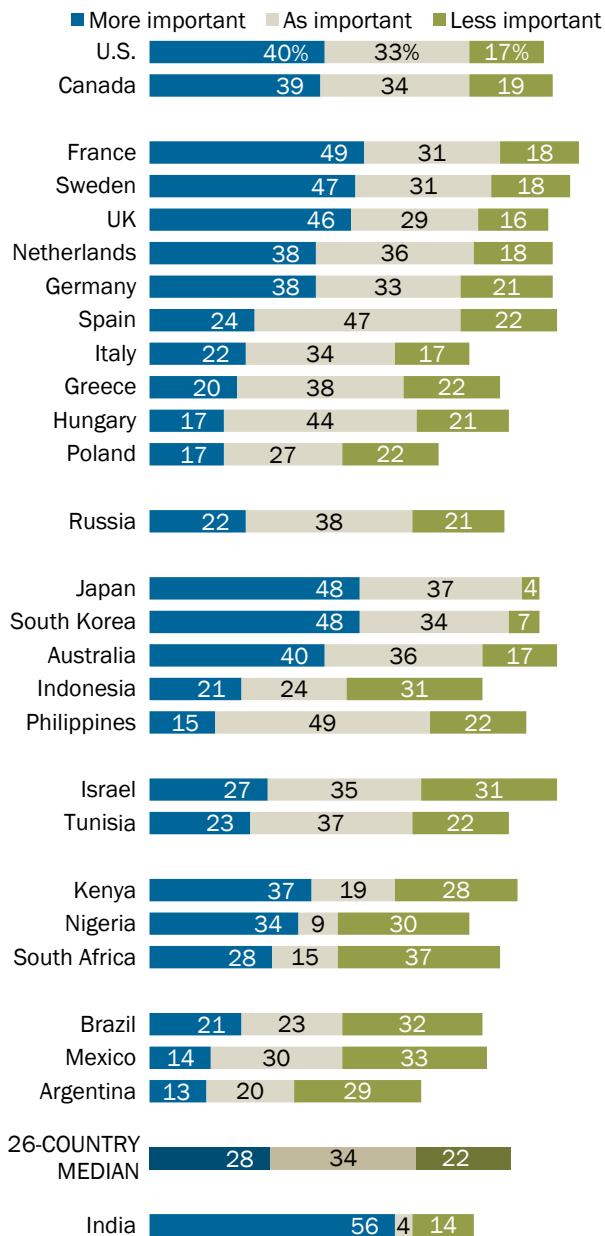
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11. There is a notable gap between how Indians see their country’s global stature and how others around the world see it. **While 56% of Indians believe their country is playing a bigger role in world affairs than a decade ago, a median of just 28% across 26 nations polled agree.** Pluralities in six countries believe India’s role has grown over the past 10 years, with notable shares saying India’s stature has increased in advanced economies, including France (49%), Japan (48%), South Korea (48%), Sweden (47%) and the UK (46%).

Fewer (a median of 22%) think India’s global role has diminished in the past decade. In particular, South Africans (37%) and Brazilians (32%) see India as a less important global power. The most common view across the nations surveyed (a median of 34%) is that India’s role is about the same as it was 10 years ago.

Globally, India’s role seen as constant

India plays a ___ role in the world today compared to 10 years ago



Note: Don't know responses not shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32c.

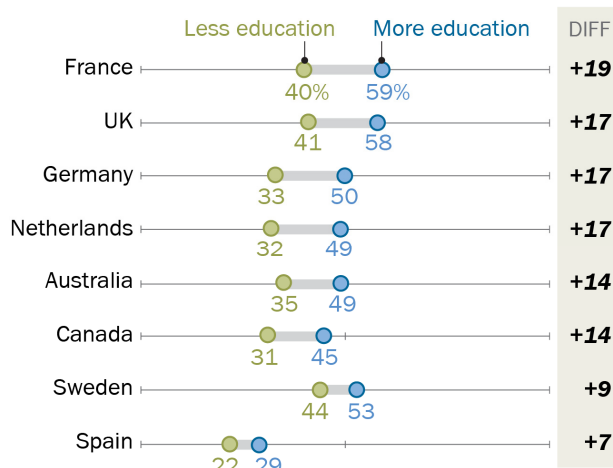
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In many European countries, people with higher levels of education and income are more likely to think India plays a larger role today than it did 10 years ago. For example, roughly six-in-ten in France (59%) and the UK (58%) with a postsecondary degree or more say India’s power has grown, compared with about four-in-ten of those with less education.

Views of India’s relatively stagnant role on the world stage compared with 10 years ago diverge from international evaluations of China – a median of 70% in 25 countries say Beijing is playing a more important role in world affairs than 10 years prior. (For more comparisons between countries, see [Chapter 3 of “Trump’s International Ratings Remain Low, Especially Among Key Allies.”](#))

Europeans with more education most likely to say India’s stature increased

India plays a more important role in the world today compared to 10 years ago



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32c.

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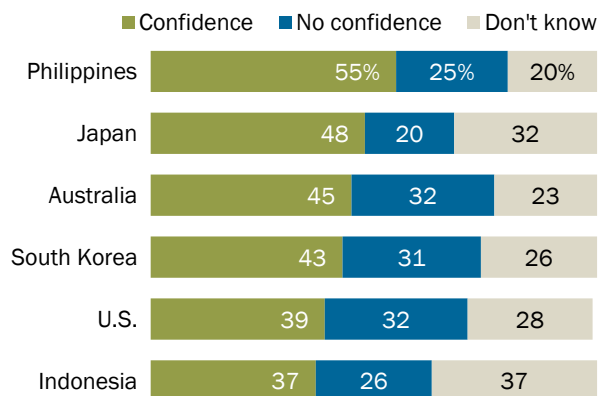
12. Across the Asia-Pacific region, as well as in the U.S., the share of the public who express confidence in Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi exceeds the share who lack confidence in him. A majority in the Philippines give the leader a vote of confidence for his handling of world affairs, as do more than four-in-ten in Japan, Australia and South Korea.

The U.S. shows some division in perceptions of the Indian prime minister, with slightly more of the public saying they have confidence in Modi than do not (39% vs. 32%, respectively).

More than a third of Indonesians (37%) express confidence in Modi, though an equal proportion offer no opinion. Roughly a quarter (26%) have no confidence. *(More about confidence in global leaders from the 2018 Global Attitudes Survey can be found [here](#).)*

Positive reviews of Modi on balance, though many have no opinion

Confidence in Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q35g.

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Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of D3 Systems, Inc., Kantar Public UK, Kantar Public Korea and Langer Research Associates. 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](#).

Topline Questionnaire

**Pew Research Center
Spring 2018 Survey
March 25, 2019 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 2018 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q1. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	55	37	8	100
	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. 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 (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	66	19	3	12	100
	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

		Q4. 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, 2018	25	29	18	15	13	100
	Spring, 2017	33	46	8	3	9	100

		Q6. Compared with 20 years ago, do you think the financial situation of average people in (survey country) is better, worse, or do you think there has been no change?				
		Better	Worse	No change	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	65	15	10	10	100

		Q17e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. e. India					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	7	43	17	6	26	100
	Spring, 2015	9	54	17	8	11	100
	Spring, 2014	9	46	20	10	14	100
	Fall, 2009	10	46	16	8	19	100
	Spring, 2008	18	45	11	3	22	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	6	51	23	10	10	100
	Spring, 2017	10	55	18	6	9	100
	Spring, 2016	5	48	28	8	11	100
	Spring, 2015	6	52	22	9	11	100
	Spring, 2013	6	48	26	10	9	100
	Spring, 2008	7	64	17	3	9	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	12	45	19	4	20	100
	Spring, 2017	14	60	12	3	11	100
	Spring, 2015	10	41	19	5	24	100
	Spring, 2014	10	52	20	3	14	100
	Spring, 2013	15	54	12	3	15	100
	Spring, 2011	6	55	19	3	16	100
	Spring, 2010	3	61	19	3	13	100
	Spring, 2008	7	56	20	2	16	100
	Spring, 2007	9	65	13	2	11	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	7	51	17	7	19	100
	Spring, 2017	5	52	18	5	20	100
	Spring, 2016	4	50	20	4	21	100
	Spring, 2015	8	55	22	5	9	100
	Spring, 2014	7	56	23	3	11	100
	Spring, 2013	6	56	23	3	12	100
	Spring, 2012	8	62	20	2	8	100
	Spring, 2011	7	52	20	3	18	100
	Spring, 2010	6	56	22	5	12	100
	Spring, 2008	5	55	26	4	10	100
	Spring, 2007	7	44	30	5	14	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	14	49	14	7	15	100
	Spring, 2017	10	47	17	8	18	100
	Spring, 2015	8	40	29	9	14	100
	Spring, 2014	4	46	30	10	11	100
	Spring, 2013	4	43	34	10	9	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	4	60	16	2	17	100
	Spring, 2017	2	47	17	3	30	100
	Spring, 2015	3	61	20	3	14	100
	Spring, 2014	2	57	26	4	12	100
	Spring, 2013	3	59	20	3	15	100
	Spring, 2010	2	48	28	6	16	100
	Spring, 2008	1	51	28	4	16	100
	Spring, 2007	2	57	20	4	17	100

		Q25. What do you think about the growing trade and business ties between (survey country) and other countries – do you think it is a very good thing, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or a very bad thing for our country?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	49	22	5	4	21	100
	Spring, 2014	25	51	8	3	13	100

		Q26. Does trade with other countries lead to an increase in the wages of (survey country nationality) workers, a decrease in wages, or does it not make a difference?				
		Increase	Decrease	Does not make a difference	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	57	13	7	23	100
	Spring, 2014	49	23	10	18	100

		Q27. Does trade with other countries lead to job creation in (survey country), job losses, or does it not make a difference?				
		Job creation	Job losses	Does not make a difference	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	56	15	8	21	100
	Spring, 2014	49	24	10	17	100

		Q28. Does trade with other countries lead to an increase in the price of products sold in (survey country), a decrease in prices, or does it not make a difference?				
		Increase	Decrease	Does not make a difference	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	52	15	9	24	100
	Spring, 2014	48	29	7	16	100

		Q32c. Do you think ____ plays a more important role in the world today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role, or about as important a role in the world as it did 10 years ago? c. India				
		More important role	Less important role	As important as 10 years ago	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	40	17	33	10	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	39	19	34	8	100
France	Spring, 2018	49	18	31	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	38	21	33	8	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	20	22	38	21	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	17	21	44	18	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	22	17	34	27	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	38	18	36	8	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	17	22	27	34	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	24	22	47	7	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	47	18	31	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	46	16	29	9	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	22	21	38	19	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	40	17	36	7	100
India	Spring, 2018	56	14	4	26	100
	Spring, 2016	68	15	4	13	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	21	31	24	24	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	48	4	37	11	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	15	22	49	13	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	48	7	34	10	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	27	31	35	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	23	22	37	17	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	37	28	19	16	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	34	30	9	27	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	28	37	15	20	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	13	29	20	37	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	21	32	23	24	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	14	33	30	23	100

		Q34a. Does this statement describe (survey country) very well, somewhat well, not too well, or not well at all? a. Elected officials care what ordinary people think					
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	13	20	17	26	23	100

		Q34b. Does this statement describe (survey country) very well, somewhat well, not too well, or not well at all? b. The court system treats everyone fairly					
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	23	24	16	20	18	100

		Q34c. Does this statement describe (survey country) very well, somewhat well, not too well, or not well at all? c. Most politicians are corrupt					
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	43	21	9	16	11	100

		Q34d. Does this statement describe (survey country) very well, somewhat well, not too well, or not well at all? d. Most people live in areas where it is dangerous to walk around at night					
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	30	24	12	20	14	100

		Q34e. Does this statement describe (survey country) very well, somewhat well, not too well, or not well at all? e. No matter who wins an election, things do not change very much					
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	37	21	13	16	14	100

		Q34f. Does this statement describe (survey country) very well, somewhat well, not too well, or not well at all? f. The rights of people to express their views in public are protected					
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	34	24	14	12	16	100

		Q34g. Does this statement describe (survey country) very well, somewhat well, not too well, or not well at all? g. Most people have a good chance to improve their standard of living					
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	25	31	14	13	17	100

		Q35g. 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. g. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	4	35	19	13	28	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	3	42	22	10	23	100
	Spring, 2015	8	43	16	8	25	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	5	32	22	4	37	100
	Spring, 2015	4	24	20	7	45	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	4	44	17	3	32	100
	Spring, 2015	5	42	20	3	29	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	9	46	14	11	20	100
	Spring, 2015	9	35	26	8	23	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	3	40	27	4	26	100
	Spring, 2015	3	36	25	3	34	100

		Q51. Do you think people leaving our country for jobs in other countries is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem, or not a problem at all for (survey country)?					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	49	15	6	12	17	100

		Q52. In your opinion, should we allow more immigrants to move to our country, fewer immigrants, or about the same as we do now?					
		More	Fewer	About the same	No immigrants at all (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	13	29	11	16	30	100

		Q58a. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important reason why people in (survey country) move to other countries. a. To find better job opportunities					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	59	18	3	4	16	100

		Q58b. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important reason why people in (survey country) move to other countries. b. To escape violence					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	14	14	12	34	26	100

		Q58c. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important reason why people in (survey country) move to other countries. c. To find better educational opportunities					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	47	27	6	5	16	100

		Q58d. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important reason why people in (survey country) move to other countries. d. To reunite with family currently living in another					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	27	24	14	13	21	100

		Q67a. 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, 2018	64	20	7	2	7	100
	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

		Q67b. 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. lack of employment opportunities					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	76	14	4	2	5	100
	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

		Q67d. 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. the gap between the rich and the poor					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	51	24	13	5	7	100
	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

		Q67f. 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. corrupt business people					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	59	22	6	2	11	100
	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

		Q67g. 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. terrorism					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	65	16	8	2	10	100
	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

		Q67i. 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, 2018	73	15	6	2	5	100
	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

		Q67j. 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. corrupt officials					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	66	20	4	1	8	100
	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

		Q67k. 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. air pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	44	24	14	5	13	100
	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

		Q67l. 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. communal relations					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	34	26	15	7	17	100
	Spring, 2017	37	31	13	5	13	100
	Spring, 2016	54	22	11	5	8	100
	Spring, 2015	59	29	6	1	5	100

		Q67m. 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. poor quality schools					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	50	23	13	6	8	100
	Spring, 2017	48	29	12	4	7	100
	Spring, 2015	77	17	3	1	2	100
	Spring, 2014	57	29	10	2	2	100

		Q67n. 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. n. health care					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	44	28	15	5	8	100
	Spring, 2017	54	24	14	4	4	100
	Spring, 2015	68	24	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	53	28	12	5	2	100

		Q67o. 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. o. the situation in Kashmir					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	55	15	7	2	21	100
	Spring, 2017	62	18	6	1	13	100
	Spring, 2015	68	20	4	1	6	100

		Q72a. Over the past five years do you think ____ in India has gotten much better, somewhat better, somewhat worse, or much worse? a. job opportunities						
		Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	No change (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	6	15	20	47	5	7	100

		Q72b. Over the past five years do you think ____ in India has gotten much better, somewhat better, somewhat worse, or much worse? b. terrorism						
		Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	No change (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	5	16	21	38	5	14	100

		Q72c. Over the past five years do you think ____ in India has gotten much better, somewhat better, somewhat worse, or much worse? c. corruption						
		Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	No change (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	5	16	18	47	5	9	100

		Q72d. Over the past five years do you think ____ in India has gotten much better, somewhat better, somewhat worse, or much worse? d. the gap between rich and poor						
		Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	No change (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	5	22	23	31	9	10	100

		Q72e. Over the past five years do you think ____ in India has gotten much better, somewhat better, somewhat worse, or much worse? e. communal relations						
		Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	No change (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	5	23	23	22	6	20	100

		Q72f. Over the past five years do you think ____ in India has gotten much better, somewhat better, somewhat worse, or much worse? f. air pollution						
		Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	No change (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	5	22	23	28	6	16	100

		Q72g. Over the past five years do you think ____ in India has gotten much better, somewhat better, somewhat worse, or much worse? g. prices of goods and services						
		Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	No change (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	4	15	23	42	4	12	100

		Q72h. Over the past five years do you think ____ in India has gotten much better, somewhat better, somewhat worse, or much worse? h. the situation in Kashmir						
		Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat worse	Much worse	No change (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2018	3	15	19	34	6	24	100

		Q73. 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 (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total	
India	Spring, 2018	58	7	7	0	27	100	

		Q76b. 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, 2018	63	13	5	2	17	100	