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Indians Reflect on Their Country & the World

Troubled by Economic Problems, Corruption, Pakistan and China

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
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About the Report

This report examines current public opinion in India and is based on 2,464 face-to-face interviews with adults 18 and older, between December 7, 2013 and January 12, 2014. The survey covers 15 of the 17 most populous states (Kerala and Assam were excluded) and the Union Territory of Delhi, which together are home to about 91% of the adult Indian population. For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

Chapter 1 explores Indians' domestic troubles, including dissatisfaction with country direction, economic problems, confidence in institutions, and political issues. Chapter 2 discusses Indians' view of the world, including opinion of the United States, Pakistan, and China as well as Indians' own views of their place in the international arena.

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Indians Reflect on Their Country & the World

Troubled by Economic Problems, Corruption, Pakistan and China

On the eve of an election for the Lok Sabha, India's national parliament, Indians are disgruntled about the state of their nation, deeply worried about a range of problems facing their society and supportive of new leadership in New Delhi. However, despite a faltering economy, they remain fairly upbeat about their personal finances and hopeful about the economic prospects of both India and the next generation.

Notwithstanding recent high-profile official frictions with the United States, the Indian public has a generally positive view of America. Meanwhile, Indians are divided in their opinions about the world's rising superpower: China. And they remain deeply wary of Pakistan, although they would like to see Indo-Pakistani relations improve.

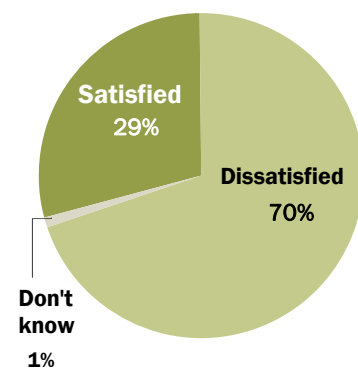
These are among the main findings of a Pew Research Center survey conducted between December 7, 2013, and January 12, 2014. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 2,464 randomly selected adults at their place of residence, in states and territories that are home to roughly 91% of the Indian population. The margin of error is ± 3.8 percentage points. (For more details, see methodology statement at the end of report.)

More than twice as many Indians are dissatisfied as satisfied with the way things are going in the country (70% vs. 29%). And this discontent is shared by those who would like to see the Hindu-nationalist opposition Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) lead the next Indian government, those who prefer the current governing coalition led by the left-of-center Indian National Congress (Congress) party and those who favor some other party to lead.

Despite a dramatic slowdown in economic growth in the last few years, more than half (57%) still describe the country's economic performance as at least "somewhat good." And nearly two-out-of-three (64%) expect the nation's children to be better off as adults than people are today.

Indians Dissatisfied with Country's Direction

% __ with the way things are going in country today



Source: Dec. 2013-Jan. 2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. Q1.

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But as Indians head to the polls, there is pervasive, intense concern about a range of current economic troubles. By overwhelming majorities they say inflation, joblessness and inequality are not just problems for the country, but *very big* problems.

In the face of these challenges many Indians voice despair. Nearly two-out-of-three lament the political and parliamentary deadlock that hobbles national problem solving. And by overwhelming margins, Indians say corruption by public and business officials – those whom citizens might look to for solutions– is a significant problem.

Little wonder then that only about four-in-ten Indians retain a lot of confidence in either the national government or the Lok Sabha.

Looking ahead, by more than three-to-one (63% to 19%) Indians prefer the BJP, not Congress, to lead the next government. Such sentiment is in no small part due to the belief by more than two-to-one that the BJP would do a better job dealing with India's myriad problems. (*For more on views of the two parties, as well as Indian political leaders, see this Pew Research Center [report](#) from February 26, 2014*).

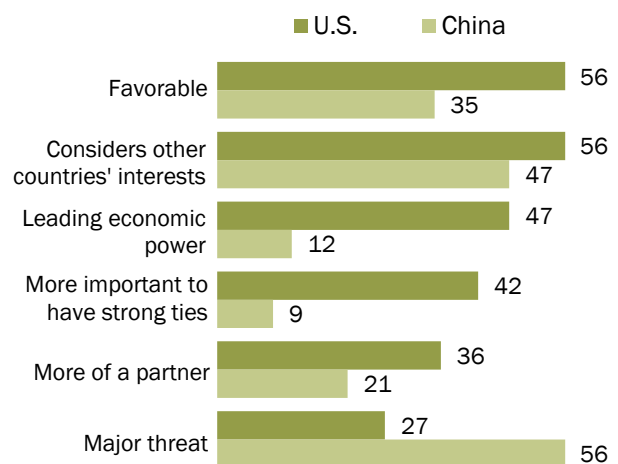
Domestic conditions largely shape the public mood in the run-up to the election. But India is the world's second most populous country and the 10th largest economy, making it a major player on the world stage. Indians' views of the international challenges they face and their nation's role in the world are a notable aspect of Indian public opinion.

During the Cold War, the Indian government attempted to position itself between Moscow and Washington by claiming leadership of the non-aligned movement. India again finds itself in a world, and in a region, with two preeminent powers: China and the United States. And the Indian public is fairly clear where its sentiments lie: with America.

By 56% to 15%, Indians express a favorable, rather than unfavorable, view of the United

U.S. vs. China

% of Indians saying ...



Source: Dec. 2013-Jan. 2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. Q9a, Q9c, Q11a, Q11b, Q29, Q47, Q59, Q82, Q119 & Q120.

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States, with 28% offering no opinion. Meanwhile, Indians are roughly divided in their attitude toward China (35% favorable vs. 41% unfavorable). And, by a margin of 21 percentage points, they are more positively disposed toward the United States than they are toward China.

By nearly four-to-one (47% to 12%) Indians say the United States is today the world's leading economic power rather than China. However, a third of Indians say China has already replaced or will eventually replace the United States as the world's leading superpower, possibly a reflection of Beijing's growing strategic as well as economic influence. Yet Indians are less likely than publics in many countries to see China's rising hegemony as inevitable, according to a separate Pew Research Center [survey](#) in spring 2013.

Bilaterally, Indians are more than twice as likely to see America as a partner than as an enemy. They are more likely than not to see China as an enemy, whose rising power and influence more than half of Indians view as a major threat to the country. And Indians are much more likely to favor strong ties with Washington than to support more robust relations with Beijing.

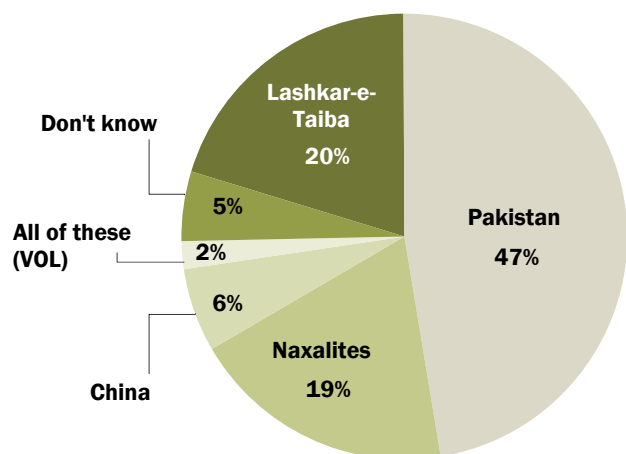
Such sentiment in favor of the United States exists despite the fact that the Pew Research Center survey was in the field in India during and in the immediate aftermath of the controversial December 12, 2013, arrest and strip-search of India's female deputy consul general in New York on charges of visa fraud. This may be one reason that Indians are divided over whether relations between India and the United States have improved in recent years.

Meanwhile, Indian views of the international challenges facing the country are inextricably bound up with its neuralgic relationship with Pakistan, which New Delhi claims gives safe haven to anti-India terrorist organizations. Nearly nine-in-ten Indians say terrorism is a *very big* problem for the country, two-in-three voice the opinion that Islamic extremist groups are a major threat to India and roughly six-in-ten are worried that such groups could take control of Pakistan.

Overall, just 19% of Indians express a positive view of Pakistan. And when asked which poses the greatest threat to India – Pakistan, China, the Lashkar-e-Taiba extremist group or

Pakistan Seen as India's Biggest Threat

% greatest threat to country



Source: Dec. 2013-Jan. 2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. Q145.

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Naxalite insurgents – a 47%-plurality chooses Pakistan.

Still, most Indians hope for a stronger relationship with Pakistan. A majority (64%) would like to see improved relations with India's long-running rival, and more than half support more trade and more talks between the two nations.

Chapter 1: Indians in a Sour Mood

Look for Change

As Indians prepare to head to the polls beginning April 7, they are in a sour mood. They are dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country. This public frustration with the direction of their nation is less a judgment about economic conditions in India or their own personal financial situation and more disgruntlement about a range of problems – from inflation to corruption – that the public perceives to be troubling Indian society. Concerned, Indians express a desire for political change. They want new party and personal leadership at the national level, and they express the view that the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) can do a better job handling the nation’s challenges.

Seven-in-ten Indians are dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country; only three-in-ten (29%) are satisfied. This discontent is shared by young and old, rich and poor, urban and rural Indians in almost equal measure: men (72%) and women (67%); Indians ages 18 to 29 (72%) and those 50 years of age and older (69%); those with a primary school education or less (67%) and Indians with at least some college education (75%); and people living in urban areas (72%) as well as Indians in rural areas (68%). People across the political spectrum are dissatisfied. Those who prefer the right-of-center, Hindu-nationalist opposition BJP to lead the next Indian government (71%), those who prefer the current governing coalition led by the left-of-center Indian National Congress (Congress) party (66%) and those who say they would like to see some other leadership (65%) all say things are going poorly in the country.

Nevertheless, more than half (57%) of the public say the current economic situation in India is good. Of these people, just 10% say it is *very* good and 47% see it as good. Women (61%) are somewhat more satisfied than men (53%). This positive assessment comes despite a recent government estimate that economic growth in the fiscal year ending in March 2014 would be just 4.9%, up only slightly from expansion of just 4.5% in the previous year. Indians in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are the most dissatisfied with current economic conditions: 60% of them say the national economic situation is bad.

Indians Dissatisfied with Country Direction, Hopeful about Economy

	Total
<i>Direction of country</i>	%
Satisfied	29
Dissatisfied	70
<i>Current state of economy</i>	
Good	57
Bad	42
<i>Economy in next 12 months</i>	
Improve	62
Worsen	10
<i>Future of children</i>	
Better off	64
Worse off	23

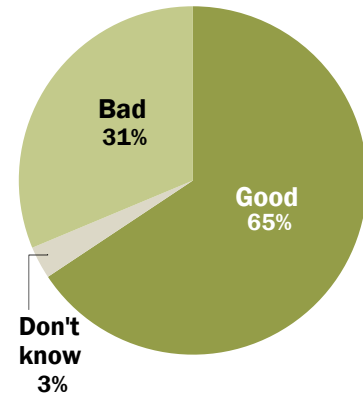
Source: Dec. 2013-Jan.2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. Q1, Q4, Q5 & Q8.

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Fully 62% of the public expect the economy to improve over the next 12 months. This optimism is broadly shared across demographic groups. And such sentiment tracks with International Monetary Fund projections that the Indian economy may rebound, growing 5.5% in calendar year 2014 and 7% in 2015.

Indians also feel relatively good about their personal economic situation. Nearly two-thirds say their own finances are good. People who live in cities (72%) are more satisfied than those who live in rural areas (62%); those with some college or more (73%) feel better about their personal finances than those with a primary school education or less (64%); and high-income Indians (73%) are more satisfied than those with low incomes (59%).¹ Indians in the south (46%) and east (39%) feel the most negative about their personal finances.

Satisfied with Personal Economic Situation



Source: Dec. 2013-Jan. 2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. Q6.

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Most Indians (63%) expect their family finances to improve over the next year. Young Indians, ages 18 to 29, are more optimistic (68%) than those ages 50 and older (56%).

Having experienced more than a doubling of per capita income between 2004 and 2012 and a dramatic reduction of the proportion of Indians living in poverty, according to the [World Bank](#), 64% of Indians surveyed expect that when today's children grow up, they will be better off financially than their parents. This expectation is shared by the rich and poor, young and old, and the well-educated and those with minimal education.

Complaints about a Range of Economic Woes

One reason for public dissatisfaction about how things are going in India, despite relatively upbeat sentiment about national, personal and future economic conditions, is widespread concern about a range of specific economic issues.

Nearly nine-in-ten Indians (89%) say rising prices are a *very big* problem. The consumer price index rose at an annual rate of 8.1% in February 2014, according to the [Indian government](#). But it

¹ For income, respondents are grouped into three categories of low, middle and high. Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 4,000 rupees or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 4,001 to 10,000 rupees per month, and those in the high-income category earn 10,001 rupees or more per month.

had been above 9% for every month from April 2012 to December 2013. And food prices – for pulses, cereals, vegetables, fruit, fish and meat –rose by 8.6%, faster than the index in February.

Fully 85% of the public say the lack of employment opportunities is a *very big* problem facing India. The intensity of concern is greatest in the northern states (92%) (Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh) and eastern states (90%) (Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal) and relatively less intense in the west (77%) (Gujarat, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh) and south (74%) (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu).

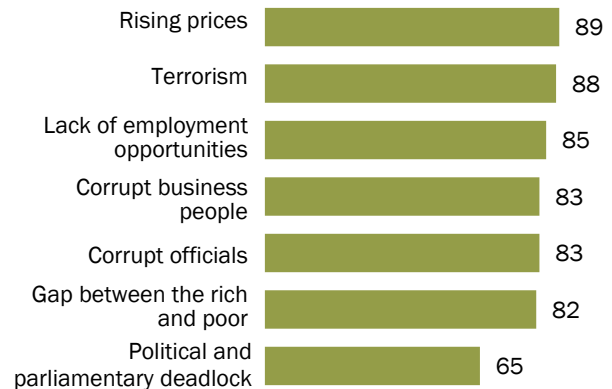
Income inequality in India has doubled in the last two decades, according to the [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development](#). And more than eight-in-ten (82%) Indians say the gap between the rich and the poor is a *very big* problem. As might be expected middle-income (86%) and low-income (84%) Indians are more intensely concerned than those with high incomes (74%). It is striking, though, that roughly three-quarters of the most fortunate Indians still express rather strong unease about inequality.

Given the widespread apprehension about the rich-poor gap, it is not surprising that more than seven-in-ten (73%) of the public say that the Indian economic system generally favors the wealthy rather than being fair to most Indians. Such systemic dissatisfaction is shared by the rich and poor, the old and the young, the well-educated and the less-well-educated, and by people in both urban and rural areas.

Compounding disgruntlement with the economy is a general perception of corruption in both the public and private sectors. More than eight-in-ten (83%) say that corrupt officials and corrupt business people are a *very big* problem in India. And that view is shared across demographic groups. Perception of business corruption as a *very big* problem is lowest in the south (72%), although seven-in-ten holding such sentiment is hardly an endorsement of business ethics.

A People Besieged by Problems

% very big problem



Source: Dec. 2013-Jan. 2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. QIND1a-g.

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Not only do Indians see public officials as corrupt, but they also lament the country's political gridlock that impairs fixing the nation's economic problems. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of the public express the sentiment that political and parliamentary deadlock are a *very big* problem facing the nation. This includes strong majorities of both those who want the Congress party to lead the next government (67%) and those who want the BJP to lead (66%).

Apart from economic, political and ethical challenges facing Indian society, the public is quite worried about homeland security. Nearly nine-in-ten (88%) say that terrorism is a *very big* problem. Roughly two-thirds say the domestic-based Maoist Naxalite movement is a *very serious* threat to the country, and a similar proportion views Lashkar-e-Taiba, a Pakistani-based terrorist group, as a dangerous menace.

Confidence in Indian Institutions

Despite their strong concern about political dysfunction and corruption, Indians maintain strong faith in the nation's major public institutions, although their confidence is subdued in some cases.

Among the institutions tested, the military enjoys the greatest public support. About nine-in-ten (92%) say they have confidence in the armed forces to do the right thing for India, including 75% who have a lot of confidence.

About three-quarters have a lot or some confidence in the lower house of the Indian parliament, the Lok Sabha (75%), and the courts (74%). But only 38% have a lot of confidence in the Lok Sabha, and just 45% have strong faith in the courts.

Roughly seven-in-ten Indians have confidence in their state governments (69%) and the

national government (68%). Again this faith is somewhat muted. Just 41% have a lot of confidence in state governments, and only 38% say they have strong trust in the national government. Only in the eastern states do more than half voice a lot of confidence in state governments (53%) and a plurality has a lot of confidence in the national government (49%). Notably, only about half (49%)

Overwhelming Confidence in the Military

% Which group will do the right thing for India?

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence	Don't know
	%	%	%	%	%
The military	75	17	3	1	4
Courts	45	29	13	8	4
State gov'ts	41	28	14	12	5
Lok Sabha	38	37	12	6	7
National gov't	38	30	18	10	4

Source: Dec. 2013-Jan. 2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. QIND3a-e.

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of those who say they would like to see Congress lead the next government express a lot of confidence in the national government.

The Indian public also looks favorably on signature programs by the national government to boost employment and to deal with food costs.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act ensures at least 100 days of annual wage employment to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual labor, such as tree planting and work on irrigation projects. Fully 86% of the public say this jobs effort has been a good thing for India.

There is similarly strong support for the more recent National Food Security Act, which is intended to provide subsidized food grains to approximately two-thirds of the Indian population. The program meets a professed need. Roughly two-in-ten Indians (22%) say that there have been times during the past year when they did not have enough money to buy the food their family needed. In the face of that challenge, eight-in-ten Indians express the view that the new food distribution program has been a good thing for India.

BJP Favored to Deal with Challenges

Looking ahead to the upcoming Lok Sabha election, in light of the problems Indians see facing their society, there is a widespread sense that the BJP would do a better job dealing with these challenges.

A majority says the BJP (58%) is more likely to be successful than Congress (20%) in creating employment opportunities in the future. A similar proportion of the Indian public (56%) says the BJP would do a better job than Congress (20%) in reducing terrorism. There is equal faith (56%) in the BJP's capacity to combat corruption. Only 17% voice the sentiment that Congress can successfully deal with corruption. A majority of the public (55%) says the BJP would be better at reining in inflation. Just 17% expect Congress to be successful. And the Indian public says the BJP (47%) is better suited than the Congress party

BJP Seen as Problem Solver

% saying ___ party would do a better job ...

	BJP	INC	Diff.
	%	%	
Combating corruption	56	17	+39
Creating job opportunities	58	20	+38
Limiting rising prices	55	17	+38
Reducing terrorism	56	20	+36
Helping the poor	54	21	+33
Ending political deadlock	47	19	+28

Source: Dec. 2013-Jan. 2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. QIND2a-f.

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(19%) to end political and parliamentary gridlock. Notably, more than half of the public express the view that the BJP (54%) would do a better job than Congress (21%) in helping the poor.

Given their perception that the BJP would do a better job handling many of India's problems, it is not surprising that more than six-in-ten Indians (63%) prefer the BJP to lead the next national government. Only about two-in-ten (19%) pick Congress. Other parties have the support of 12% of the public.

And the BJP's prime ministerial candidate, Gujarat Chief Minister Narendra Modi, is more popular than putative Congress party candidate Rahul Gandhi, grandson and son of former Indian prime ministers. Nearly eight-in-ten Indians (78%) have a favorable view of Modi, compared with 16% who hold an unfavorable view. Gandhi is seen favorably by 50% of those surveyed and viewed unfavorably by 43%.

Chapter 2: Indians View the World

U.S. Seen Favorably, Pakistan Unfavorably

India has growing influence around the world and is expected to be the most populous country and the third largest economy in the world by 2050. And it is already a dominant regional power. Nevertheless, many Indians feel they lack respect abroad. They are concerned about China's power, influence and territorial claims. They have mixed sentiments about the United States. They generally like America and see it as the world's leading economic power. They have confidence in President Barack Obama, but they are not so sure about his international policies or the trajectory of U.S.-India relations. Their relationship with Pakistan remains troubled. And they feel threatened by Islamic extremism.

Indians are frustrated that their country does not receive sufficient recognition on the world stage. By more than two-to-one (63% to 27%), they say that India should be more respected around the globe than it is. This sense that foreigners do not give India its due is widely shared by men and women, rich and poor, highly educated and less well educated, people who live in cities and those who live in the countryside. It is a sentiment that is not unique to India. More than half of the Chinese (56%) think their country should be more respected, according to a Pew Research Center [survey](#) in spring 2013.

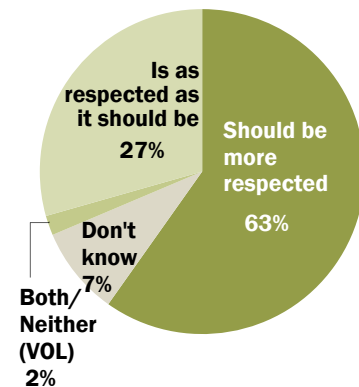
Indians view the world as a dangerous place. Two-thirds (67%) of the public see Islamic extremist groups as a major threat to India. This concern is widely shared across demographic groups, although it is felt most intensely in the eastern states (79%).

Nearly six-in-ten (59%) say political instability in Pakistan is a major threat. People with at least some college education (68%) or a high income (63%) are more likely than those with a primary education or less (56%) or a low income (53%) to be worried about the stability of India's neighbor.

A majority of Indians (56%) also view the power and influence of China as a major threat to India. Men (60%) are more concerned than women (51%).

Indians Want More Respect from World

% saying India ...



Source: Dec. 2013-Jan. 2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. Q10.

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India is now the third largest source of total carbon emissions, trailing only China and the United States. And Indians understand this is a problem. About half (53%) of the public express the view that climate change is a major hazard for their country. This is a particular concern of people in eastern India (74%). By comparison, in the Pew Research [poll](#) conducted in spring 2013, only 40% of Americans and 39% of Chinese considered climate change a major threat.

Four-in-ten Indians worry that international financial instability poses a major danger to the nation. Well-educated Indians (54%) are more concerned than those with a minimal education (36%). Indians in the eastern part of the country (49%) are more troubled than those in the north (33%).

The Indian public is not that anxious about the nuclear programs being pursued by Iran and North Korea. Only about a third (34%) voice concern about Tehran's nuclear efforts. But a similar proportion (33%) has no opinion. And just 30% say Pyongyang's nuclear ambitions are a major threat, with another third (34%) taking no stance on the issue.

Meanwhile, just 27% of the Indian public sees American power and influence as a major threat to India.

Indians See U.S. Favorably

In general, Indians are positively disposed toward the United States. A majority (56%) say they have a favorable view of America, including 30% who express a *very positive opinion*. The intensity of this support is notable. By five-to-one Indians are more likely to have a *very favorable* view than to hold a *very unfavorable* sentiment (6%).

Those with at least some college education (73%) and high-income Indians (64%) are particularly affirmative toward the United States. But half of those with a primary education or less (52%) and low-income Indians (50%) also give Uncle Sam a thumbs up. People who live in the south of India

Extremism Tops Global Concerns

	Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	Don't know
	%	%	%	%
Islamic extremist groups	67	15	4	14
Political instability in Pakistan	59	20	6	15
China's power and influence	56	22	6	16
Global climate change	53	25	5	17
Int'l financial instability	40	25	7	28
Iran's nuclear program	34	21	12	33
N. Korea's nuclear program	30	24	12	34
U.S. power and influence	27	29	19	25

Source: Dec. 2013-Jan. 2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. Q11a-h.

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(76%) are far more predisposed toward the United States than those who live in the north (36%), where 47% voiced no opinion. Overall, just 15% of the Indian public have an unfavorable opinion of America.

As a point of comparison, 58% of the British and 53% of Germans had a favorable view of the United States in a spring 2013 Pew Research Center [survey](#), but just 40% of Chinese held such positive views of America and only 11% of Pakistanis.

Nearly six-in-ten Indians have a positive view of the American people (58%). Here, too, this view is shared by both rich and poor, the well educated and the less educated. Indians are also more than twice as likely to see the United States as a partner (36%) than as an enemy (16%). Notably, a solid majority of people in the south of India (56%) say America is India's partner. But two-in-ten (21%) nationwide say the U.S. is neither a partner nor an enemy. And one-in-four (26%) have no opinion.

Seeing America as a partner, Indians say U.S. policies favor India rather than Pakistan by a ratio of three-to-one (36% to 12%). An additional 22% say Washington policy on the subcontinent fairly balances between Islamabad and Delhi. Notably, 30% have no opinion of which country America sides with in Indo-Pakistani relations.

Another reason Indians' views of the United States are relatively positive may be that they do not see Washington as acting unilaterally in foreign policy. More than half the public (56%) express the opinion that the United States takes into account the interests of countries like India in making international policy decisions. High-income Indians (65%) and people who live in urban areas (61%) are more likely to hold such views than those with low incomes (51%) and people living in rural areas (53%). In contrast, 57% of the British think Uncle Sam acts unilaterally in foreign affairs, according to the spring 2013 Pew Research Center [survey](#), as did 53% of the Pakistanis.

In the wake of recent revelations of spying by the U.S. National Security Agency, four-in-ten Indians (41%) say the United States respects the personal freedoms of its people. Two-in-ten (19%) venture it does not. And a large segment of the population, four-in-ten (40%), voices no opinion.

Indians See U.S. Favorably

	Total
<i>Favorability of Americans</i>	%
Favorable	58
Unfavorable	18
<i>Favorability of U.S.</i>	
Favorable	56
Unfavorable	15
<i>Strong ties with China or U.S.?</i>	
U.S.	42
China	9
Both (VOL)	15
<i>U.S. more of a partner?</i>	
Partner	36
Enemy	16
Neither	21

Source: Dec. 2013-Jan.2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. Q9a, Q9b, Q82 & Q120.

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Those with some college or more (59%) are much more likely to see Uncle Sam as a stalwart of human rights than are those with a primary education or less (37%).

In comparison, only 25% of the Indian public sees China as respecting personal freedoms. Just 22% voice the belief that Iran protects civil liberties. And only 19% say Saudi Arabia does. Many Indians simply have no view on this issue.

Indians are divided over whether relations between Washington and New Delhi have gotten better in recent years. Roughly four-in-ten (39%) say ties have improved. But a third (34%) say they have not picked up. And a quarter (26%) voice no opinion. Well-educated Indians (55%), high-income people (47%) and those who live in urban areas (47%) are more likely than low-income individuals (34%), those with a primary education or less (35%) and persons living in the countryside (35%) to see U.S.-India ties on the upswing.

Indians overwhelmingly say that the United States (47%) is the world's leading economic power, rather than China (12%), Japan (9%) or the countries of the European Union (2%). This opinion of American economic preeminence is widely shared among rich and poor, highly educated and less educated, urban and rural Indians and is particularly strong in eastern India (61%).

However, Indians are less certain about U.S. preeminence in the long run. Just 21% think China will never supplant the United States as the world's leading superpower, both economic and strategic. A plurality (46%) express no view on this subject, while 12% say China already has surpassed the United States and 21% say Beijing will one day replace Washington. Notably, 44% of Indians with some college or more say China has already replaced or will eventually replace the United States as the world's leading superpower. Just 31% of Indians with a primary education or less hold such views.

More Restrained View of Obama

Indians have a positive, if somewhat nuanced, view of U.S. President Barack Obama. Roughly half (53%) say they have a lot or some confidence in him to do the right thing in world affairs. This trust is particularly strong among high-income Indians (66%) and men (58%). But 27% express no opinion about the U.S. leader. And only 19% of the Indian public says they have a lot of confidence in the American president, while 34% say they have some confidence.

In spring 2013, 88% of Germans had confidence in Obama to do the right thing in foreign affairs, as did 72% of the British, but only 31% of the Chinese and just 10% of the Pakistanis.

Less than half (44%) of Indians approve of Obama's international policies. As with many issues relating to the United States, approval is highest among the wealthiest, the best educated and people who live in urban areas. And roughly a quarter of the public has no view on the American president's foreign policy. Half (50%) of people 50 years of age and older approve, but 36% of those ages 18 to 29 disapprove.

Indians are even more divided over one of the signature anti-terrorism policies of the Obama administration: U.S. missile strikes from pilotless aircraft called drones that have targeted extremists in Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia. Just 30% approve of them, 38% disapprove and 32% have no opinion. Indians are not alone in their questioning of drone strikes. Only 39% of the British, 25% of the Japanese, 23% of the Chinese and 5% of Pakistanis back them.

Skepticism about China

Indians are far more skeptical about their neighbor China. A little more than a third of the public has a favorable view of China (35%), with only 13% holding a *very* favorable opinion. Four-in-ten (41%) have an unfavorable opinion of the People's Republic, including 22% whose opinion is *very* unfavorable. Half of high-income Indians (51%) have a negative view.

More than a third (37%) of the Indian public considers China to be an enemy. Just 21% see China as a partner, and 24% voice no opinion.

Views of Obama

	Total	Urban	Rural
<i>Barack Obama</i>	%	%	%
Confidence	53	62	47
No confidence	21	21	21
Don't know	27	18	32
<i>Obama int'l policies</i>			
Approve	44	51	39
Disapprove	30	30	30
Don't know	27	19	31

Source: Dec. 2013-Jan. 2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. Q38, Q103.

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One reason for such sentiment may be that nearly two-thirds of the public (65%) view China's growing military power as a bad thing for India. Men (71%), in particular, are concerned, as are those who live in the south (83%). Only 19% of the Indian public say Beijing's increasing military might is good for India.

India has long had border disputes with China. A war was fought along their mutual frontier in 1962. And, in recent years, there have been confrontations along the Chinese border with Jammu and Kashmir and in Arunachal Pradesh, an Indian state that China claims as part of Tibet. So it comes as little surprise that seven-in-ten Indians say territorial disputes between India and China are a problem for the country. This includes 45% who say they are a *very big* problem. Again, men (74%) are especially troubled by China's territorial ambitions. Just 11% say these territorial frictions are not a problem for India.

Nevertheless, a plurality of Indians (47%) hold the view that China takes into account the interests of countries like India when making international policy decisions. Urban dwellers (55%) are more likely than rural residents (42%) to hold such opinions. Just 28% say China acts unilaterally. But a quarter of Indians (26%) have no views on the issue. On this topic, Indians appear more trusting of China than some others. Only 9% of Japanese and 35% of Americans think Beijing's foreign policy takes into account the views of others.

With Indians holding the opinions they do about China and the United States, it may come as no surprise that 42% of them say it is more important to have strong ties with Washington than with Beijing. Only 9% hold the view that it would be better to have a closer relationship with China. And 15% of the public volunteer that India should be closer to both countries. But, in a sign that superpower politics are a distant concern for many Indians, 28% have no opinion on the matter.

Indians Wary of China

	Favorable %	Unfavorable %
Overall rating	35	41
	Partner %	Enemy %
Relationship with China	21	37
	Good %	Bad %
China's military power is ___ for India	19	65
	Small/Not a problem %	Very big/big problem %
Territorial disputes with China	11	70

Source: Dec. 2013-Jan.2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. Q9c, Q64, Q119 & Q163.

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Across the Board: Indians Favor U.S. vs. China

Indians of all backgrounds have a more favorable view of the United States than of China. More than half of both men and women see America in a positive light compared with only about a third who see China that way. There is no generation gap with regard to views on the U.S. and on China; all age groups favor America. More than seven-in-ten Indians (73%) with some college or more have an affirmative view of Uncle Sam, compared with just four-in-ten (42%) college attendees who see the People's Republic in that light. Similarly nearly two-thirds of high-income Indians (64%) favor the United States compared with one-third (34%) who state a positive opinion of China. And while half of rural Indians (54%) hold a favorable estimation of America, only a third (33%) say that about China.

U.S. Seen More Favorably than China

% favorable

	U.S. %	China %	Diff
TOTAL	56	35	-21
Men	59	37	-22
Women	54	33	-21
18-29	58	37	-21
30-49	57	35	-22
50+	54	33	-21
Primary school or less	52	34	-18
Secondary school/higher secondary/certificate	65	37	-28
Some college or more	73	42	-31
Low income	50	31	-19
Middle income	58	39	-19
High income	64	34	-30
Urban	60	39	-21
Rural	54	33	-21

Source: Dec. 2013-Jan. 2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. Q9a & Q9c.

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Uncertainty about Other Global Players

Indian assessments of other countries are marked by the large proportion of the public that has no view, either favorable or unfavorable, of key countries.

Among the other nations tested in the survey, by a two-to-one ratio Indians see Japan favorably: 49% favorable, 25% unfavorable and 26% no opinion. Southerners (72%), well-educated Indians (65%), men (56%) are particularly well disposed toward the Land of the Rising Sun.

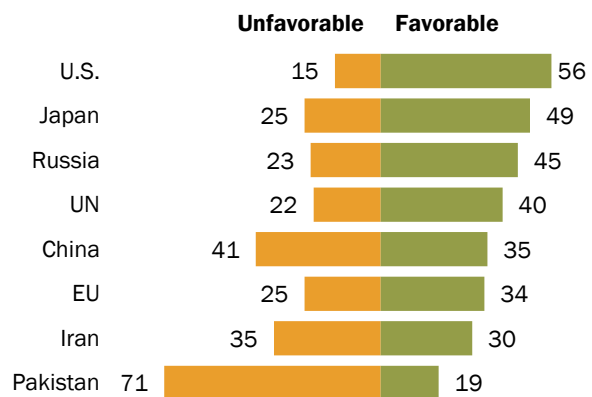
Russia, a strong ally of India during the Cold War, enjoys a 45% favorable rating, with 23% of the public holding an unfavorable view and 32% having no judgment (The Pew Research Center survey was conducted before Russia's annexation of Crimea). Russia's greatest support is among Indians with some college education (62%), and eastern (59%) and southern (59%) Indians. Men (52%) also have a more favorable view than women (38%, with 40% of women having no view).

The European Union, with which India has been unsuccessfully negotiating a free trade agreement since 2007, is viewed positively by just a third of Indians (34%), with a quarter (25%) having an unfavorable perception and four-in-ten (40%) voicing no opinion.

Iran is even less popular among Indians. Just 30% have a favorable judgment of the Islamic state, while 35% have an unfavorable view and 36% express no judgment. Men (39% unfavorable) are more critical than women (29% unfavorable).

A founding member of the United Nations, India has long campaigned to be a member of the UN Security Council. But just 40% of the public has a favorable assessment of the international body, 22% are unfavorably disposed toward the UN and 38% have no view. Indians with some college education or more (54%) and high-income people (46%) are more likely to have a positive take on the UN than are people with a primary education or less (37%) and low-income Indians (36%).

Pakistan Seen Unfavorably



Source: Dec. 2013-Jan. 2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. Q9a, c-g, o & v.

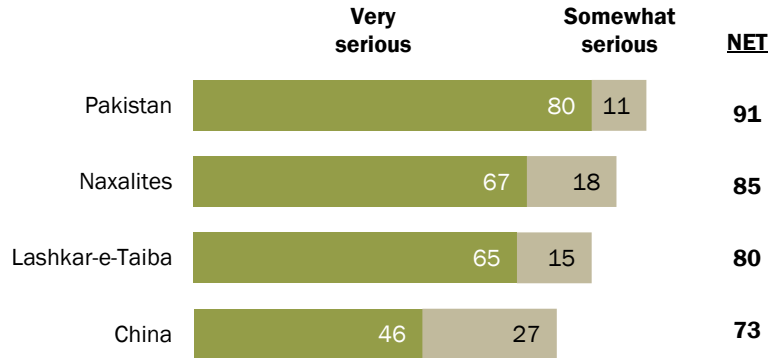
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Negative Views toward Pakistan

Indians are the least favorably disposed toward their neighbor Pakistan, among the nations tested in the survey. Just 19% of the public has a favorable view of their long-time adversary, and 71% have an unfavorable opinion, including 54% who have a *very* unfavorable assessment. The negative view of Pakistan, a country with which India has fought four wars since 1947, is shared across demographic groups.

Pakistan Seen as India's Biggest Threat

% very/somewhat serious threat



Source: Dec. 2013-Jan. 2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. Q144a-d.

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Pakistan is seen as a greater danger to India than any of the other potential dangers included on the poll. Eight-in-ten Indians consider Pakistan a very serious threat to the country. About two-thirds feel this way about the Naxalites (Maoist insurgency groups active in East and South India) and Lashkar-e-Taiba (an extremist organization widely blamed for the 2008 Mumbai terrorist attacks). Slightly less than half of Indians (46%) see China as a serious threat.

When asked which of these poses the greatest threat to India, a 47% plurality name Pakistan. About one-in-five say Lashkar-e-Taiba (20%) or the Naxalites (19%). Only 6% believe China poses the greatest danger.

Many Indians are concerned about the possibility of Pakistan's falling into the hands of extremists. Roughly six-in-ten (62%) are worried that such groups could take control of Pakistan, and 35% are *very* worried. Pakistani influence in Afghanistan is also a concern for many – 72% say this is a big problem, and 52% rate it a *very* big problem.

Despite these concerns and the long-running tensions between the two countries, most Indians want a better bilateral relationship. About a third (35%) believes improving relations with Pakistan is very important, while an additional 29% say this is somewhat important.

There is an even stronger desire to settle the dispute over Kashmir, which has caused friction between the two nations since the end of British rule. A solid majority (63%) considers resolving the dispute a very important priority.

On balance, Indians also want a stronger economic relationship with Pakistan: 54% say increased trade and business ties between the two countries would be good for India, while just 32% think this would be a bad thing.

And Indians tend to support more dialogue with Pakistan. Roughly half (53%) favor further talks with Pakistan to reduce bilateral tensions; only 30% oppose this idea.

Indians: It's Important to Improve Relations with Pakistan

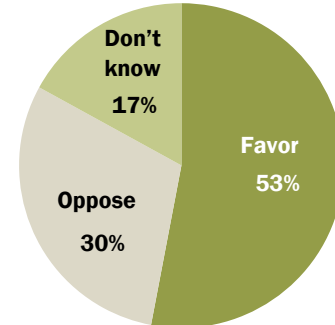
	Very %	Somewhat %	Not too/ Not at all %	Don't know %
Important to resolve Kashmir dispute	63	19	7	11
Important to improve relations between India and Pakistan	35	29	22	14

Source: Dec. 2013-Jan. 2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. Q98 & Q99.

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Indians Open to Talks

% saying they would ___ further talks between Pakistan and India to try to reduce tensions



Source: Dec. 2013-Jan. 2014 Global Attitudes survey in India. Q100.

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India Survey Methods

Pew Research Center

Winter 2013-2014 Survey

The survey in India was conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International.

Results for the survey in India are based on 2,464 face-to-face interviews with adults 18 and older, between December 7, 2013, and January 12, 2014. Interviews were conducted in Hindi, Tamil, Bengali, Telugu, Odia, Marathi, Kannada and Gujarati. The survey covers 15 of the 17 most populous states (Kerala and Assam were excluded) and the Union Territory of Delhi, which together are home to about 91% of the adult Indian population. The survey is based on an area-probability design, which entailed proportional allocation of 1,876 interviews by region and urbanity, plus an urban over-sample of 588 interviews. The primary sampling units were urban settlements and rural districts. The full sample was weighted to reflect the national urban-rural distribution in India.

The margin of sampling error is ± 3.8 percentage points. For the results based on the full sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Topline Results

**Pew Research Center
Winter 2013-2014 Survey
March 31, 2014 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on a national sample. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- 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 2013
- Not all questions included in the Winter 2013-2014 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	Winter, 2013-2014	29	70	1	100

		Q4 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in India – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	10	47	24	18	2	100

		Q5 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	Winter, 2013-2014	16	46	21	6	4	7	100

		Q6 Now thinking about your personal economic situation, how would you describe it – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	13	52	22	9	3	100

		Q7 And over the next 12 months do you expect your personal economic situation 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	Winter, 2013-2014	16	47	27	3	2	5	100

		Q8 When children today in India grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	64	23	5	8	100

		Q9a 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	Winter, 2013-2014	30	26	9	6	28	100

		Q9b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	25	33	10	8	24	100

		Q9c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	13	22	19	22	23	100

		Q9d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: d. Iran					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	8	22	19	16	36	100

		Q9e Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: e. Russia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	18	27	13	10	32	100

		Q9f Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: f. The European Union					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	9	25	15	10	40	100

		Q9g Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: g. The United Nations					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	14	26	13	9	38	100

		Q9m Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: m. India					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	77	11	3	4	5	100

		Q9o Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: o. Pakistan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	6	13	17	54	11	100

		Q9v Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: v. Japan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	15	34	15	10	26	100

		Q10 Which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right? India is as respected around the world as it should be OR India should be more respected around the world than it is?				
		India is as respected around the world as it should be	India should be more respected around the world than it is	Both/Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	27	63	2	7	100

		Q11a I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for India. Do you think that a. China's power and influence is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to India?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	56	22	6	16	100

		Q11b I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for India. Do you think that b. the United States' power and influence is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to India?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	27	29	19	25	100

		Q11c I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for India. Do you think that c. political instability in Pakistan is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to India?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	59	20	6	15	100

		Q11d I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for India. Do you think that d. North Korea's nuclear program is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to India?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	30	24	12	34	100

		Q11e I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for India. Do you think that e. Iran's nuclear program is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to India?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	34	21	12	33	100

		Q11f I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for India. Do you think that f. international financial instability is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to India?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	40	25	7	28	100

		Q11g I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for India. Do you think that g. global climate change is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to India?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	53	25	5	17	100

		Q11h I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for India. Do you think that h. Islamic extremist groups are a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to India?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	67	15	4	14	100

		QIND1a Now I am going to read you a list of possible problems in our country. 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. The gap between rich and poor					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	82	12	4	1	1	100

		QIND1b Now I am going to read you a list of possible problems in our country. 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 business people					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	83	12	3	1	1	100

		QIND1c Now I am going to read you a list of possible problems in our country. 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. A lack of employment opportunities					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	85	10	3	1	1	100

		QIND1d Now I am going to read you a list of possible problems in our country. 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. Rising prices					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	89	8	1	1	1	100

		QIND1e Now I am going to read you a list of possible problems in our country. 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. Corrupt officials					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	83	11	3	0	3	100

		QIND1f Now I am going to read you a list of possible problems in our country. 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. Political and parliamentary deadlock					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	65	18	5	1	10	100

		QIND1g Now I am going to read you a list of possible problems in our country. 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	Winter, 2013-2014	88	7	2	1	2	100

		QIND2a Please tell me if, in your opinion, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) or the Indian National Congress (INC) party could do a better job in each of the following areas: a. Creating employment opportunities					
		BJP	INC	Other (Volunteered)	None (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	58	20	10	6	6	100

		QIND2b Please tell me if, in your opinion, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) or the Indian National Congress (INC) party could do a better job in each of the following areas: b. Reducing terrorism					
		BJP	INC	Other (Volunteered)	None (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	56	20	10	6	8	100

		QIND2c Please tell me if, in your opinion, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) or the Indian National Congress (INC) party could do a better job in each of the following areas: c. Combating corruption					
		BJP	INC	Other (Volunteered)	None (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	56	17	12	8	7	100

		QIND2d Please tell me if, in your opinion, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) or the Indian National Congress (INC) party could do a better job in each of the following areas: d. Limiting rising prices					
		BJP	INC	Other (Volunteered)	None (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	55	17	11	9	8	100

		QIND2e Please tell me if, in your opinion, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) or the Indian National Congress (INC) party could do a better job in each of the following areas: e. Ending political deadlock					
		BJP	INC	Other (Volunteered)	None (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	47	19	12	9	14	100

		QIND2f Please tell me if, in your opinion, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) or the Indian National Congress (INC) party could do a better job in each of the following areas: f. Helping the poor					
		BJP	INC	Other (Volunteered)	None (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	54	21	11	8	6	100

		Q24 Do you think the gap between the rich and the poor in India has increased, decreased, or stayed the same in the last five years?				
		Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	66	18	11	5	100

		Q28 Do you think that an increase in trade and business ties between Pakistan and India would be 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	Winter, 2013-2014	24	30	15	17	14	100

		Q29 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 (Volunteered)	None/There is no leading economic power (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	47	12	9	2	2	2	26	100

		Q30 Which comes closest to your view – China will eventually replace the 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 the 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	Winter, 2013-2014	21	12	21	46	100

		Q38 How much confidence do you have in U.S. President Barack Obama to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all?					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	19	34	10	11	27	100

		QIND3a Now I am going to read you a list of groups and organizations. Tell me how much confidence you have in each group to do the right thing for India - a lot, some, not too much, or no confidence at all: a. Lok Sabha					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	38	37	12	6	7	100

		QIND3b Now I am going to read you a list of groups and organizations. Tell me how much confidence you have in each group to do the right thing for India - a lot, some, not too much, or no confidence at all: b. our national government					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	38	30	18	10	4	100

		QIND3c Now I am going to read you a list of groups and organizations. Tell me how much confidence you have in each group to do the right thing for India - a lot, some, not too much, or no confidence at all: c. state governments					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	41	28	14	12	5	100

		QIND3d Now I am going to read you a list of groups and organizations. Tell me how much confidence you have in each group to do the right thing for India - a lot, some, not too much, or no confidence at all: d. the military					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	75	17	3	1	4	100

		QIND3e Now I am going to read you a list of groups and organizations. Tell me how much confidence you have in each group to do the right thing for India - a lot, some, not too much, or no confidence at all: e. courts					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	45	29	13	8	4	100
		QIND4a 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. Manmohan Singh					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	24	28	19	23	5	100
		QIND4b 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	Winter, 2013-2014	19	30	19	27	5	100
		QIND4c 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. Rajnath Singh					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	15	28	20	14	23	100
		QIND4d 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. Rahul Gandhi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	23	27	22	21	6	100
		QIND4e 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. Narendra Modi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	60	18	9	7	7	100
		QIND4f 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: f. P. Chidambaram					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	13	24	20	19	24	100
		QIND4g 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: g. Anna Hazare					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	47	22	10	7	13	100
		Q47 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like India - a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	21	35	11	6	27	100

		Q53 Do you approve or disapprove of the United States conducting missile strikes from pilotless aircraft called drones to target extremists in countries such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	30	38	32	100

		Q56INDIA Do you think Pakistani influence in Afghanistan is a very big problem for India, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all?					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	52	20	6	4	19	100

		Q56 Do you think the Indian economic system generally favors the wealthy or is it fair to most Indians?			
		Favors the wealthy	Fair to most	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	73	20	7	100

		Q59 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think China takes into account the interests of countries like India – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	15	32	16	12	26	100

		Q64 Overall, do you think that China's growing military power is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	19	65	15	100

		Q82 Is it more important for India to have strong ties with China or with the United States?					
		China	The United States	Both equally (Volunteered)	Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	9	42	15	6	28	100

		Q97 Now thinking about India, do you think relations between India and the U.S. have improved in recent years, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - have improved	No - have not improved	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	39	34	26	100

		Q98 How important is it that relations improve between Pakistan and India, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	35	29	13	9	14	100

		Q99 How important is it that the dispute over Kashmir be resolved, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	63	19	5	2	11	100

		Q100 Would you favor or oppose further talks between Pakistan and India to try to reduce tensions between the two countries?			
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	53	30	17	100

		Q101 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	Winter, 2013-2014	22	36	12	30	100

		Q103 Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the international policies of President Barack Obama?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	44	30	27	100

		Q119 Overall, do you think of China as more of a partner of India, more of an enemy of India, or neither?				
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	21	37	18	24	100

		Q120 Overall, do you think of the U.S. as more of a partner of India, more of an enemy of India, or neither?				
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	36	16	21	26	100

		Q127a Do you think the government of a. Iran respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	22	34	44	100

		Q127b Do you think the government of b. China respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	25	38	36	100

		Q127c Do you think the government of c. The United States respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	41	19	40	100

		Q127d Do you think the government of d. Saudi Arabia respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	19	36	45	100

		Q144a How serious of a threat is a. Lashkar-e-Taiba to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all?					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	65	15	3	2	15	100

		Q144b How serious of a threat is b. Pakistan to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all?					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	80	11	3	2	5	100

		Q144c How serious of a threat is c. Naxalites to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all?					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	67	18	4	3	8	100

		Q145 Of all of these threats I have named, which of these is the greatest threat to our country?							
		Lashkar –e-Taiba	Pakistan	Naxalites	China	All of these (Volunteered)	None of these (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	20	47	19	6	2	0	5	100

		Q146 How worried are you, if at all, that extremist groups could take control of Pakistan?					
		Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	35	27	9	10	20	100

		Q163 In general, do you think territorial disputes between India and China are a very big problem, a big problem, a small problem, or not a problem for India?					
		Very big problem	Big problem	Small problem	Not a problem	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	45	25	8	3	18	100

		QIND5 As you may know, national parliamentary elections are scheduled for next year. What party would you like to lead the next government – the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the Indian National Congress (INC) party, another party or none of the above?					
		BJP	INC	Other	None	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	63	19	12	2	4	100

		QIND6 In your opinion, has the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) been a good thing for India or a bad thing for India?			
		A good thing for India	A bad thing for India	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	86	11	4	100

		QIND7 In your opinion, is the National Food Security Bill a good thing for India or a bad thing for India?			
		A good thing for India	A bad thing for India	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	80	12	8	100

		Q182a Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money to buy food your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
India	Winter, 2013-2014	22	76	2	100