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This report is based on findings from a nationally representative survey of adults (18+) in India conducted by the <u>Yale Program on Climate Change Communication</u> (YPCCC) and the <u>Centre for Voting Opinion & Trends in Election Research</u> (CVoter). Interview dates: March 19 – April 16, 2025. Interviews: 2,164 adults. Average margin of error: +/- 2.1 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

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#### **Executive Summary**

From March 19 to April 16, 2025, the Yale Program on Climate Change Communication and CVoter conducted a nationally representative survey of 2,164 Indian adults (18+). The study was designed to investigate current public climate change awareness, beliefs, attitudes, policy support, behavior, and self-reported vulnerability to extreme weather events.

This study builds on our prior *Climate Change in the Indian Mind* surveys, which were conducted in November to December, 2011 (n = 4,031), October 2021 to January 2022 (n = 4,619), and September to November 2023 (n = 2,178). We also include data from our survey on Climate Impacts and Attribution in India, which was conducted from December 2024 to February 2025 (n = 10,751). Where applicable, we describe differences in opinion among the Indian public since our previous surveys.

Among the key findings of this report:

### **Global Warming Awareness and Beliefs**

- 44% of people in India say they know either "just a little" about global warming (17%) or have never heard of it (27%), while only 17% say they know "a lot."
- However, when given a short definition of global warming and how it affects weather patterns, 96% say they think global warming is happening.
- 58% think global warming is caused mostly by human activities, while 34% think it is caused mostly by natural changes in the environment.
- When asked about specific causes of global warming, 82% understand that vehicles that use petrol or diesel cause global warming "a lot" or "some." Additionally, 61% understand that electricity power plants that use coal or propane cause global warming. However, only 26% think that raising animals for food causes global warming. Meanwhile, 84% think that plastic pollution (which is not a major source of greenhouse gas emissions) causes global warming, while 37% attribute global warming to Gods' will.
- 89% say they have personally experienced the effects of global warming.
- Majorities think global warming affects weather in their local area (79%) and monsoons in India (83%) either "a lot" or "some."

#### **Global Warming Risk Perceptions**

- 90% of people in India are worried about global warming, including 58% who are "very worried."
- Large majorities think global warming will harm future generations of people (89%), people in India (88%), plant and animal species (84%), people in their own community (81%), and themselves and their own family (81%).
- 66% think people in India are already being harmed by global warming.
- Half or more think global warming will cause "many more" severe heat waves (76%), extinctions of plant and animal species (69%), droughts and water shortages (69%), agricultural pests and diseases (67%), severe cyclones (66%), days with severe air pollution (66%), famines and food shortages (59%), and severe floods (52%).



• 94% say global warming is either "extremely" (44%), "very" (34%), or "somewhat" important (17%) to them personally.

### **Support for Climate and Energy Policies**

- 78% of people in India say the government of India should be doing more to address global warming.
- 86% favor the Indian government's commitment to reduce India's carbon pollution to nearly zero by 2070.
- 87% say transitioning from coal to wind and solar energy to produce electricity will reduce air pollution, and 85% say doing so would reduce global warming. However, about half believe it will cause electricity outages (56%), increase unemployment in India (55%), or will increase electricity prices (54%).
- 65% say leaving most of India's coal in the ground is the best pathway to a healthy, safe, and prosperous future for India.
- 84% favor banning the construction of new coal power plants, closing existing ones, and replacing them with solar and wind energy.
- Large majorities favor specific policies:
  - A national program to train people for new jobs in the renewable energy industry such as wind and solar (94%).
  - A national program to teach all Indians about global warming (93%).
  - A national program to fund women's groups and Indigenous communities to protect the environment (89%).
  - Preserving or expanding forested areas, even if this means less land for agriculture or housing (79%).
  - Requiring new buildings to waste less water and energy, even if this increases their cost (76%).

#### Social Engagement with Global Warming

- 83% of Indians say they follow environmental issues in the news, and 81% say they discuss environmental issues with their family and friends.
- However, only 38% say they hear about global warming in the media at least once a week.

#### **Climate Activism**

- 16% of people in India say in the past year, they have participated in social demonstrations such as strikes, gheraos, rasta rokos, or bands to demand that leaders in India take action to reduce global warming.
- 73% say they would be willing to participate in social demonstrations if someone they like and respect asked them to, including 58% who say they "definitely would."

### **Vulnerability and Resilience**

- 63% of people in India say they usually receive warnings ahead of time when an extreme weather event (such as a heat wave, flood, or cyclone) happens in their local area. This includes about half who say they receive warnings from television (53%) or family, friends, or neighbors (51%).
  - However, 36% say they do not receive warnings at all.



- 64% say it would take their household several months or more to recover from a severe flood, and 74% say it would take several months or more to recover from a severe drought.
- 30% say they have either already moved or considered moving because of weather-related disasters such as extreme heat, droughts, sea-level rise, or flooding.
- 16% say they have an air conditioner at home, and 11% say their home has solar panels that generate electricity.
- 35% say they had to go without enough clean drinking water for at least one day in the past year.
- More than half say their income does not cover their needs and they either have "some difficulties" (27%) or "great difficulties" (33%) as a result.
- 43% say they have no friends or relatives they could count on for help if they were in trouble.



#### Introduction

2024 was the hottest year ever recorded in India and globally. The average temperature was above normal in all months of the year (except March), with temperatures over 1°C above normal in several Indian states (IMD, 2025). While the government reported 459 heat-wave-related deaths in 2024 (IMD, 2025), others reported 733 deaths and over 40,000 heatstroke cases (Heat Watch, 2024). On average, more than 1,000 Indians die every year due to heat waves (de Bont et al., 2024), while others estimate that a single day of heat wave across the country can result in 3,400 deaths (Gadgil & Narang, 2025). Since 1990, one-quarter of global heat-wave-related excess deaths have occurred in India (Zhao et al., 2021). About 57% of Indian districts are currently estimated to be at high or very high risk from extreme heat (Prabhu et al., 2025). About 75% of India's workforce is exposed to heat at work, and 34 million job losses are projected due to heat stress by 2030 (World Bank, 2022). Climate change is making heat waves more frequent and extreme in India (Zachariah et al., 2024).

At the same time, India is a major carbon emitter, third in the world after China and the United States. The power sector remains a significant source of emissions, and electricity demand is increasing at the rate of 9% annually, already surpassing government estimates for 2030 (Agarwal et al., 2025). This highlights a key challenge in accurately estimating emission trajectories in a rapidly growing economy like India (Chaturvedi et al., 2024). Without a rapid transition and clear policy measures, India is set to become the leading polluter by the end of the century (Acharya et al., 2025).

Key economic and development indicators in India — such as energy access and industrialization — are poised to increase national emissions, presenting substantial challenges to policymakers and experts. For example, the industrial sector is a large consumer of power, but it also contributes to one-third of India's GDP and employs over 121 million people (MoEFCC, 2025). The majority of future emissions are projected to come from infrastructure, buildings, and vehicles yet to be built, underscoring India's central role in charting the global clean energy transition. Internationally, India leads the clean energy transition through the International Solar Alliance and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure.

India's Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, has announced a target of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2070. India is likely to meet its previous national target of reducing emission intensity by 45% compared to 2005 levels and to power 50% of its energy from renewable sources before 2030 (MoEFCC, 2025). The pace of progress is also astounding: Solar power capacity increased 35 times, from nearly 3 GW to 92 GW, while wind energy doubled in the last decade (MoEFCC, 2025). The Indian government provided electricity access to 11,000 Indians every hour in the first 18 months following the launch of the national program in 2017 (Ghosh & Dash, 2025). Yet, renewables have not kept pace with the rising demand. Coal is expected to remain the dominant source of electricity generation, although it is expected to decline from its current 75% of energy generation in India to 50% by 2035 (Das et al., 2025).

But India's emissions remain low on a per-capita basis and are primarily driven by the need to provide its population with basic access to electricity. India is behind on meeting its targets for 19 of the 33 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with many districts likely to never meet the targets on the



SDGs even well after 2030 (Subramanian et al., 2023), highlighting the substantial scale of sustainable development challenges in India.

While India has achieved universal access to electricity, over two-thirds of the population face power outages at least once a day, with many in populous states such as Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Assam, and Bihar reporting extended blackouts and voltage fluctuations (Agrawal et al., 2020). Although the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) aims to install 30 GW of rooftop solar by 2027, only 16 GW was installed as of January 2025, with the majority of installations limited to a few states in the west and south of India (Patil et al., 2025).

Issues of access, equity, and a just transition present political and administrative challenges to the largest democracy in the world. The median age of an Indian voter is about 30, and policies have to align with the development aspirations of its young citizens.

For example, climate-induced migration is an emerging challenge, not just from rural to urban areas, but also across states in India. Moreover, India faces financial constraints and limited access to advanced technologies for scaling up climate action. Despite policy support, behavior change has not met the scale of the challenge. For example, less than 4% of farmers across India practice sustainable agriculture, despite government support (Gupta et al., 2021). Cultural preferences, lack of awareness, and weak policy enforcement are key barriers to the adoption of mitigation practices (MoEFCC, 2025). A lack of regional and local data on people's behavior increases uncertainty in accounting for emissions and hinders targeted policy interventions in key sectors, such as agriculture and transportation.

Behavior changes, such as those exemplified by the Mission "Lifestyle for Environment" (LIFE) launched by Prime Minister Modi, can potentially lead to a 14% reduction in emissions (Das et al., 2025). Setting AC temperature at 24°C compared to 21°C, living in medium-sized houses rather than larger houses, increasing the use of public transport, promoting shared mobility, and improving recycling rates by 25% in industries can result in 14% lower emissions by 2050 compared to the status quo. Climate action spans multiple levels of governance across different states and sectors in India.

This new report is based on our fifth nationally representative survey in India, conducted in 2025, enabling us to track changes in public responses over time since our first study in 2011. New survey questions on the causes of global warming, public participation in social demonstrations, and willingness to join such demonstrations to demand action from leaders, as well as information sources for extreme weather events, interest in the news, and other factors, provide a more comprehensive understanding of Indians' engagement with climate change. It is important to note that some data collection overlapped with the record-breaking and unusually early heat wave that began in India in early April 2025.

No single study can do justice to the richness and diversity of Indian society as well as the complexity of climate change. Nonetheless, this report provides an in-depth and rigorous examination of some key dimensions of these issues in India. This research is intended to contribute to both scientific and public understanding and dialogue about these issues and provide useful information for Indians working in the climate space.



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### 1 Global Warming Awareness and Beliefs

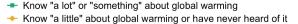
## 1.1 More than four in ten people in India know just a little about global warming or have never heard of it.

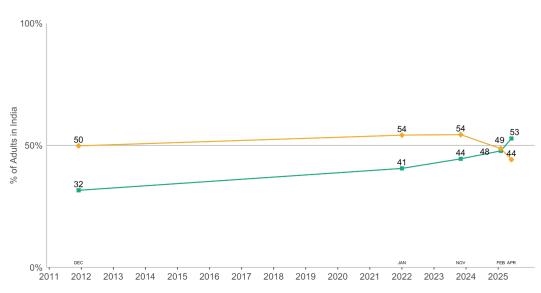
In order to make informed decisions about how to respond to a threat, individuals, policymakers, and societies must be aware of the threat and have at least a basic understanding of it. More than half of people in India (53%) say they know "a lot" (17%) or "something" (36%) about global warming, while 44% say they know "just a little" (17%) about global warming or that they have "never heard of it" (27%; refer to data tables, p. 41).

This is the first time since our surveys began in 2011 that a majority of people in India say they know at least "something" about global warming.

Additionally, it is important to note that lack of awareness of the issue does not mean that individuals are not worried about climate-related environmental hazards, as evidenced in our survey on <u>Climate Impacts and Attribution in India</u>. This suggests that many people in India have observed changes in their local climate and weather patterns without understanding that these changes are often related to the broader issue of global warming.

### More than four in ten people in India know just a little about global warming or have never heard of it





How much do you know about global warming? Do you know a lot about it, something about it, just a little about it, or have you never heard of it?

March 2025 - April 2025

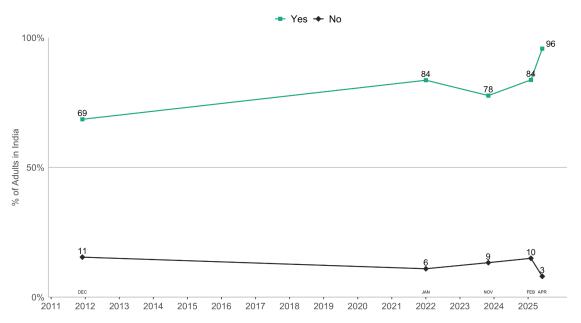


### 1.2 Nearly all people in India think global warming is happening.

After being asked about their level of knowledge about global warming, respondents were given a short definition of it: "Global warming refers to the idea that the world's average temperature has been increasing over the past 150 years, may be increasing more in the future, and that the world's climate and weather patterns may change as a result." They were then asked, "What do you think? Do you think that global warming is happening?"

After hearing the short description, nearly all people in India (96%) say they think global warming is happening, which is 18 percentage points higher than in 2023 and 12 percentage points higher than in February 2025.<sup>1</sup> By comparison, only 3% of people in India say they think global warming is not happening, while 1% say they don't know (refer to data tables, p. 41).

### Nearly all people in India think global warming is happening



Global warming refers to the idea that the world's average temperature has been increasing over the past 150 years, may be increasing more in the future, and that the world's climate and weather patterns may change as a result. What do you think? Do you think that global warming is happening? Would you say 'yes', 'no', or 'I don't know'?

March 2025 - April 2025

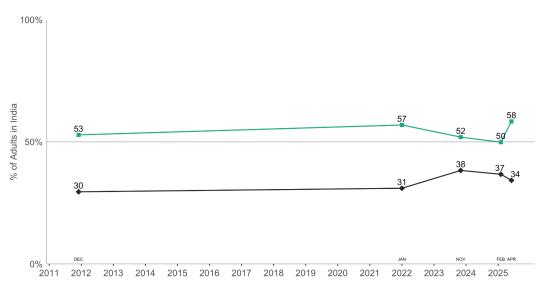
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> It is important to note that some data collection overlapped with the record-breaking and unusually early heat wave that began in India in early April 2025.

### 1.3 A majority of people in India think global warming is primarily human-caused.

A majority of people in India say that if global warming is happening, it is caused mostly by human activities (58%), while 34% say it is caused mostly by natural changes in the environment. Few say there is some other cause (3%), that there is not any cause because it's not happening (1%), or that they don't know (3%).

### A majority of people in India think global warming is primarily human-caused

- Caused mostly by human activities
- → Caused mostly by natural changes in the environment



If global warming is happening, do you think it is caused mostly by human activities, by natural changes in the environment, some other cause, or none of these because it is not happening?

March 2025 - April 2025



Climate Change

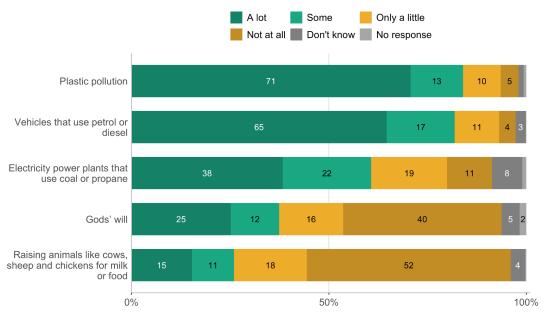
## 1.4 A majority of people in India think plastic pollution and diesel or petrol vehicles cause global warming.

According to <u>Climate Watch</u>, in 2022 energy generation was the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in India, followed by agriculture, manufacturing and construction, and transportation<sup>2</sup>. Other sectors, such as waste, comprise only a small amount of the total greenhouse gas emissions in India.

A large majority of people in India (82%) say that vehicles that use petrol or diesel cause global warming "a lot" (65%) or "some" (17%). A majority (61%) also say that electricity power plants that use coal or propane cause global warming. However, only about one in four Indians (26%) understand that raising animals like cows, sheep, and chickens for milk or food causes global warming.

A large majority of people in India (84%) also *incorrectly* say that plastic pollution causes global warming. Finally, many Indians (37%) attribute global warming to Gods' will.

## A majority of people in India think plastic pollution and diesel or petrol vehicles cause global warming



How much, if at all, do you think each of the following causes global warming? Would you say not at all, a little, some, a lot, or do you not know?

March 2025 - April 2025

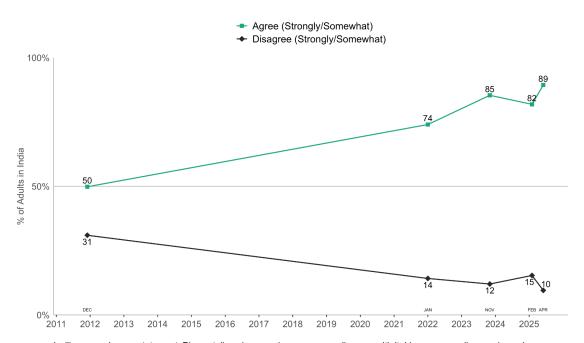
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Climate Watch (2025). Climate Watch Historical GHG Emissions. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions

## 1.5 A large majority of people in India say they have personally experienced the effects of global warming.

A large majority of people in India (89%) agree that they have personally experienced the effects of global warming. By contrast, only 10% disagree, while few (1%) say they don't know (refer to data tables, p. 43).

The percentage of people in India who agree that they have personally experienced global warming is 8 percentage points higher than in our previous survey conducted in February 2025. The percentage who "strongly agree" is 9 percentage points higher than in February 2025, and 49 percentage points higher than in our first survey in 2011.

## A large majority of people in India say they have personally experienced the effects of global warming



I will now read you a statement. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with it. I have personally experienced the effects of global warming.

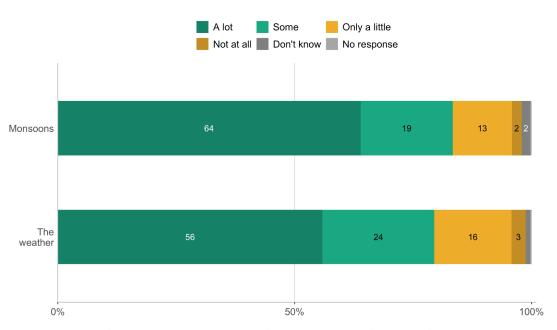
March 2025 - April 2025



### 1.6 Most people in India think global warming affects monsoons and local weather.

Most people in India think global warming affects monsoons in India (83%) or weather in their local area (79%) either "a lot" or "some." This includes 64% of people who say that global warming affects monsoons in India "a lot" and 56% who say that global warming is affecting the weather in their local area "a lot." By comparison, few people say that global warming does not affect monsoons in India at all (2%) or that it does not affect the weather in their local area at all (3%).

### Most people in India think global warming affects monsoons and local weather



How much, if at all, do you think global warming is affecting monsoons in India? How much, if at all, do you think global warming is affecting the weather in your local area?

March 2025 - April 2025



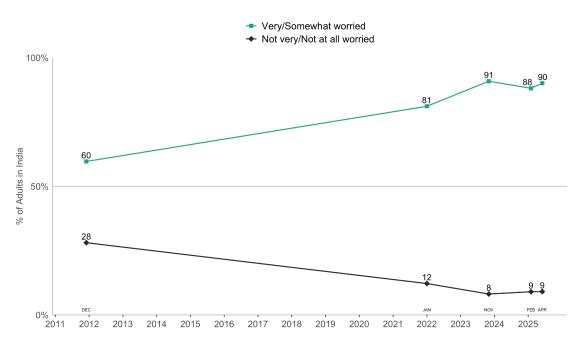
### 2 Global Warming Risk Perceptions

### 2.1 A large majority of people in India are worried about global warming.

A large majority of Indians (90%) are either "very worried" (58%) or "somewhat worried" (32%) about global warming. By contrast, only 9% say they are either "not very worried" (3%) or "not at all worried" (6%) about it (refer to data tables, p. 44).

The percentage of people in India who are worried about global warming is 30 percentage points higher than in our first survey in 2011, and the percentage who are "very worried" is 38 percentage points higher (refer to data tables, p. 44).

## A large majority of people in India are worried about global warming



How worried are you about global warming? Would you say you are very worried, somewhat worried, not very worried, or not at all worried?

March 2025 - April 2025

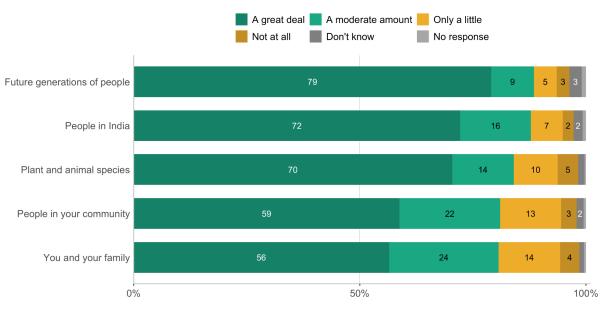


### 2.2 Large majorities of people in India say global warming will cause harm.

Large majorities of people in India say global warming will cause either a "great deal" or a "moderate amount" of harm to future generations of people (89%), people in India (88%), plant and animal species (84%), people in their own community (81%), and themselves and their own family (81%).

The percentage of people in India who say global warming will harm future generations either "a great deal" or "a moderate amount" is 9 percentage points higher than it was in February 2025, as is the percentage who say that people in India (+9 percentage points) and themselves and their own family (+7 points), and people in their community (+6 points) will be harmed (refer to data tables, pp. 45-46).

### Large majorities of people in India say global warming will cause harm



How much do you think global warming will harm [X]? Would you say a great deal, a moderate amount, only a little, not at all, or do you not know?

March 2025 - April 2025



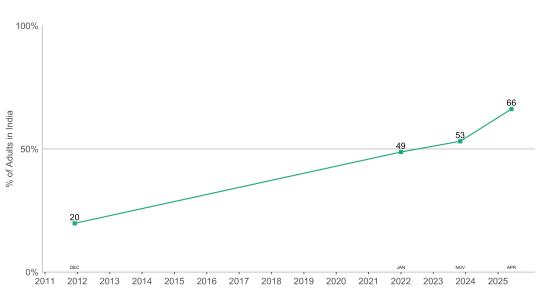
### 2.3 About two-thirds of people in India think Indians are already being harmed by global warming.

About two-thirds of people in India think Indians are already being harmed by global warming (66%). Fewer think people in India will be harmed within 10 years (14%), 25 years (7%), 50 years (4%), or 100 years (1%), and only 2% think global warming will never harm people in India, while 5% say they don't know (refer to data tables, p. 46).

The percentage of people in India who think Indians are already being harmed by global warming is 13 percentage points higher than when this question was last asked in 2023.

## About two-thirds of people in India think Indians are already being harmed by global warming

They are being harmed now



When, if ever, do you think global warming will start to harm people in India? Would you say people in India are being harmed now by global warming or people in India will start to be harmed by global warming in 10 years, in 25 years, in 50 years, in 100 years, or never?

March 2025 - April 2025

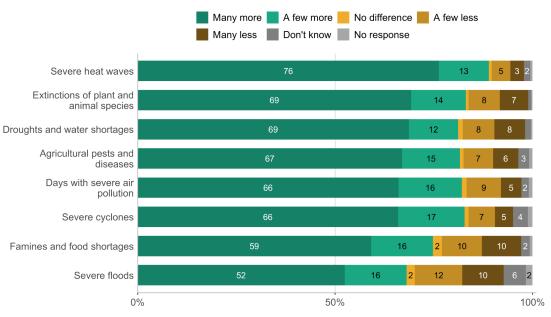


### 2.4 Most people in India think global warming will have dangerous impacts.

Most people in India think global warming will have a variety of dangerous impacts. Half or more think global warming will cause "many more" severe heat waves (76%), extinctions of plant and animal species (69%), droughts and water shortages (69%), agricultural pests and diseases (67%), severe cyclones (66%), days with severe air pollution (66%), famines and food shortages (59%), and severe floods (52%).

The percentage of people who think that global warming will cause "many more" dangerous impacts is higher than in 2023 for all repeated questions (refer to data tables, pp. 47-49), including severe heat waves (+16 percentage points since 2023), droughts and water shortages (+13 points), extinctions of plant and animal species (+12 points), severe cyclones (+12 points), famines and food shortages (+9 points), days with severe air pollution (+8 points), agricultural pests and diseases (+7 points), and severe floods (+6 points).

## Most people in India think global warming will have dangerous impacts



In India, over the next 20 years, please tell me if you think global warming will cause more or less of the following, if nothing is done to address it?

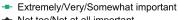
March 2025 - April 2025

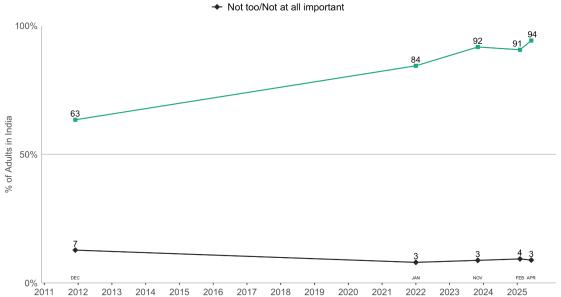


### 2.5 A large majority of people in India say global warming is personally important to them.

More than nine in 10 people in India (94%) say global warming is either "extremely important" (44%), "very important" (34%), or "somewhat important" (17%) to them personally. Very few say it is either "not very important" (1%) or "not at all important" (3%), while 1% say they don't know (refer to data tables, p. 49).

## A large majority of people in India say global warming is personally important to them





How important is the issue of global warming to you personally? Would you say it is very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important?

March 2025 - April 2025



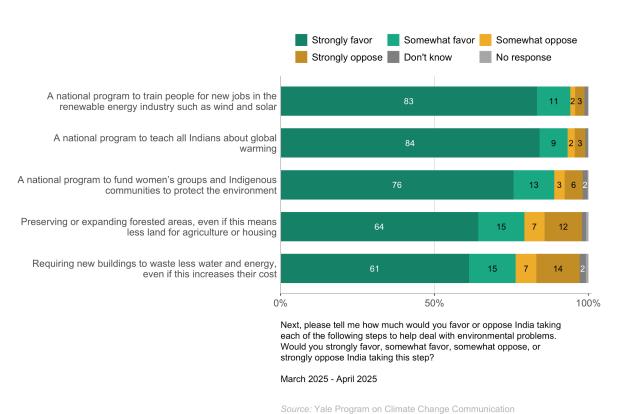
### 3 Support for Climate and Energy Policies

### 3.1 Most people in India favor policies to address environmental problems.

Large majorities of people in India either "strongly" or "somewhat" favor policies to address environmental problems in India, including:

- A national program to train people for new jobs in the renewable energy industry such as wind and solar (94%).
- A national program to teach all Indians about global warming (93%).
- A national program to fund women's groups and Indigenous communities to protect the environment (89%).
- Preserving or expanding forested areas, even if this means less land for agriculture or housing (79%).
- Requiring new buildings to waste less water and energy, even if this increases their cost (76%).

## Most people in India favor policies to address environmental problems

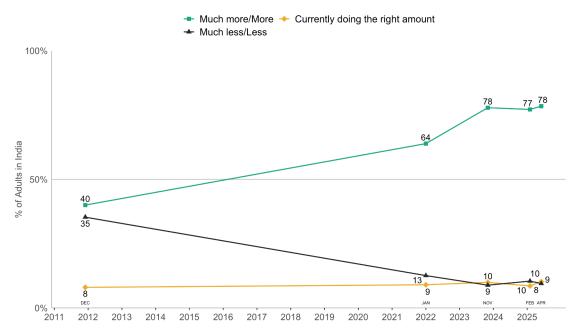




## 3.2 A majority of people in India say the government should be doing more to address global warming.

Seventy-eight percent of people in India say the government of India should be doing either "much more" (63%) or "more" (15%) to address global warming. By contrast, only 10% say the government is currently doing the right amount to address global warming, and 9% say the government should be doing either "less" (5%) or "much less" (5%) to address the issue (refer to data tables, p. 51).

## A majority of people in India say the government should be doing more to address global warming



Do you think the government of India should be doing much more, more, less, or much less to address global warming, or is it currently doing the right amount?

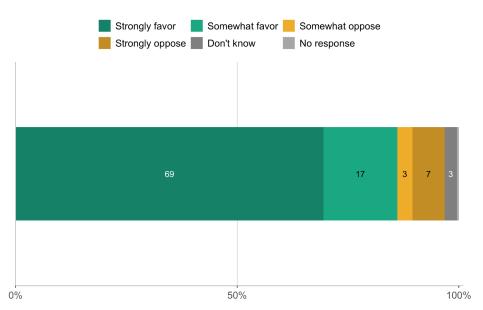
March 2025 - April 2025



## 3.3 Most people in India favor the Indian government's commitment to reduce India's carbon pollution to nearly zero by 2070.

At the 26th United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 26) in November 2021, India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced India's commitment to reach net zero (or nearly zero) carbon pollution by 2070. A large majority of people in India (86%) say they either "strongly favor" (69%) or "somewhat favor" (17%) this commitment. In contrast, only 11% of Indians either "strongly oppose" (7%) or "somewhat oppose" (3%) this commitment.

# Most people in India favor the Indian government's commitment to reduce India's carbon pollution to nearly zero by 2070



The Indian government has committed to reduce India's carbon pollution – caused by burning coal, petrol, and diesel to produce energy – to nearly zero by 2070. How much do you favor or oppose this commitment?

March 2025 - April 2025

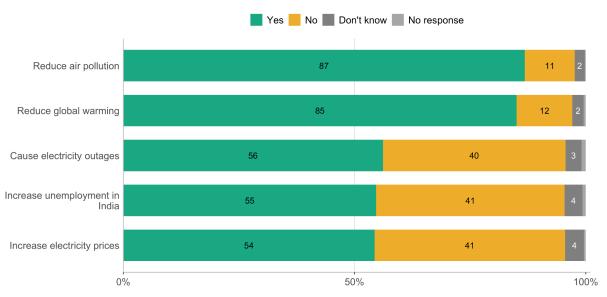


## 3.4 Large majorities of people in India think the energy transition will reduce air pollution and global warming.

People in India were asked about potential impacts if India were to transition from using coal to using wind and solar energy to produce electricity. Large majorities say doing so would reduce air pollution (87%) and reduce global warming (85%).

Many people in India, however, also think that transitioning from coal to wind and solar would cause electricity outages (56%), increase unemployment in India (55%), and increase electricity prices (54%).

### Large majorities of people in India think the energy transition will reduce air pollution and global warming



Please answer "yes" or "no" to the following questions. If India was to transition from using coal to using wind and solar energy to produce electricity, do you think doing so would...?

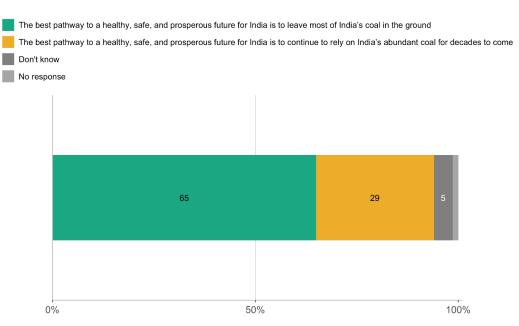
March 2025 - April 2025



### 3.5 Nearly two-thirds of people in India say India should leave most of its coal in the ground.

Asked about the best pathway to a healthy, safe, and prosperous future for India, nearly two in three people in India (65%) say it would be best to leave most of India's coal in the ground. By comparison, 29% say it would be best to rely on India's abundant coal for decades to come, while fewer (5%) say they don't know.

## Nearly two-thirds of people in India say India should leave most of its coal in the ground



Which of the following statements comes closest to your own view, even if neither is exactly right? "The best pathway to a healthy, safe, and prosperous future for India is to..."

March 2025 - April 2025

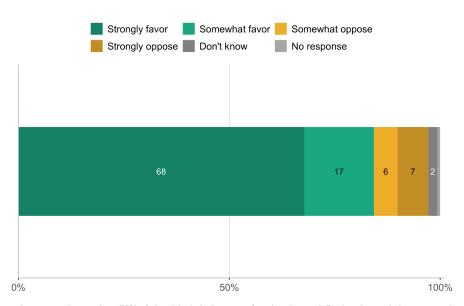


## 3.6 A large majority of people in India favor banning the construction of new coal power plants and closing existing ones.

Respondents were presented with the following statement: "As you may know, about 75% of electricity in India comes from burning coal. But burning coal also causes air pollution and contributes to global warming." Then, they were asked how much they favor or oppose the government banning the construction of new coal power plants, closing existing ones, and replacing them with solar and wind energy.

A large majority of people in India (84%) say they "strongly favor" (68%) or "somewhat favor" (17%) banning the construction of new coal power plants, closing existing ones, and replacing them with solar and wind energy. By comparison, 13% say they "strongly oppose" (7%) or "somewhat oppose" (6%) doing so, while 2% say they don't know.

# A large majority of people in India favor banning the construction of new coal power plants and closing existing ones



As you may know, about 75% of electricity in India comes from burning coal. But burning coal also causes air pollution and contributes to global warming. How much do you favor or oppose the government banning the construction of new coal power plants, closing existing ones, and replacing them with solar and wind energy?

March 2025 - April 2025



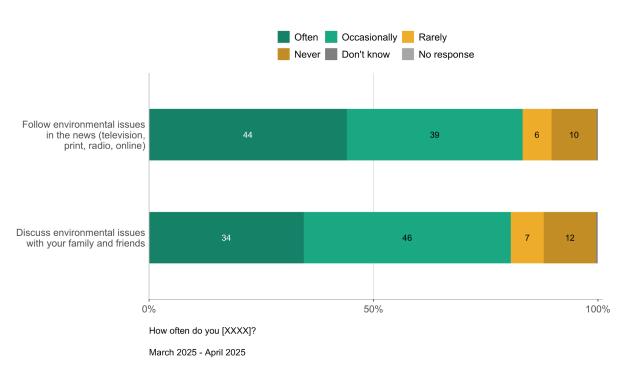
### 4 Social Engagement with Environmental Issues and Global Warming

### 4.1 Large majorities of people in India are engaged with environmental issues.

A large majority of people in India (83%) say they follow environmental issues in the news (television, print, radio, online) either "often" (44%) or "occasionally" (39%). By comparison, only 16% say they either "never" (10%) or "rarely" (6%) do so.

A large majority of people in India (81%) also say they discuss environmental issues with their family and friends either often (34%) or occasionally (46%). By comparison, only 19% say they either "never" (12%) or "rarely" (7%) engage in these discussions.

### Large majorities of people in India are engaged with environmental issues

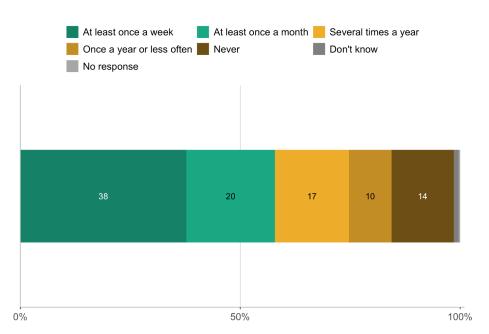




## 4.2 A majority of people in India say they hear about global warming in the media at least once a month.

A majority of people in India (58%) say they hear about global warming in the media "at least once a month" or more often, including 38% who say they hear about it "at least once a week." In contrast, 41% say they hear about global warming in the media only "several times a year" or less often, including 14% who say they never hear about global warming in the media.

## A majority of people in India say they hear about global warming in the media at least once a month



About how often do you hear about global warming in the media (TV, movies, radio, newspapers/news websites, magazines, etc.)?

March 2025 - April 2025

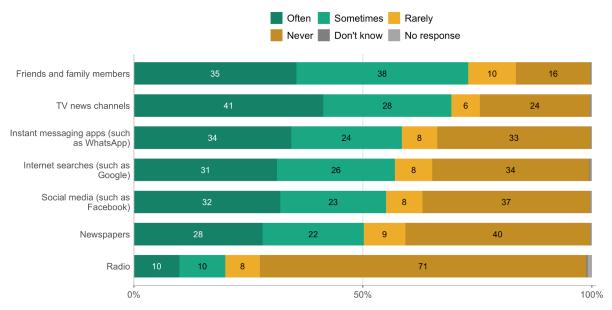


### 5 Top News Sources

## 5.1 People in India say they rely on friends and family members and TV news channels most often to follow the news.

Most people in India say they use various sources to follow the news. About seven in ten say they use friends and family members (73%) and TV news channels (69%) either "often" or "sometimes." Additionally, most Indians say they use instant messaging apps such as WhatsApp (58%), internet searches such as Google (57%), social media such as Facebook (55%), and newspapers (50%). Relatively few Indians say they use radio (20%) to follow the news.

### People in India say they rely on friends and family members and TV news channels most often to follow the news



About how often do you use the following sources to follow the news?

March 2025 - April 2025



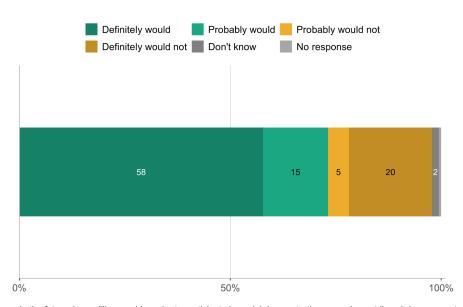
YALE PROGRAM ON

#### 6 Climate Activism

## 6.1 A majority of people in India say they would be willing to participate in social demonstrations to demand action on global warming.

A majority of people in India (73%) say that, if a person they like and respect asked them to, they would be willing to participate in social demonstrations – such as strikes, *gheraos*, *rasta rokos*, or *bands*<sup>3</sup> – to demand that leaders in India take action to reduce global warming. This includes 58% who say they "definitely would" and 15% who say they "probably would" do so. By contrast, about one-quarter of people in India say they "probably would not" (5%) or "definitely would not" (20%) do so, while 2% say they do not know.

# A majority of people in India say they would be willing to participate in social demonstrations to demand action on global warming



In the future, how willing would you be to participate in social demonstrations – such as strikes, "gheroas, rasta rokos, or bands" – to demand that leaders in India take action to reduce global warming, if a person you like and respect asked you to? Would you say you...

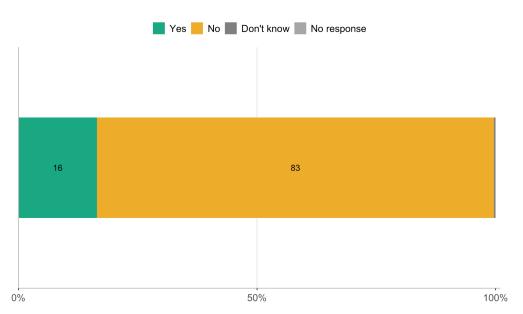
March 2025 - April 2025

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> These refer to popular forms of political protest in India, and can be translated as "sit-ins" (*gheroas*), "blocking roads" (*rasta rokos*), and "blockades" (*bands*).

## 6.2 About one in six people in India have participated in a social demonstration related to global warming in the past year.

About one in six people in India (16%) say in the past year, they have participated in social demonstrations – such as strikes, *gheraos*, *rasta rokos*, or *bands* – to demand that leaders in India take action to reduce global warming.

# About one in six people in India have participated in a social demonstration related to global warming in the past year



In the past year, have you participated in social demonstrations – such as strikes, "gheroas, rasta rokos, or bands" – to demand that leaders in India take action to reduce global warming? Would you say "yes" or "no"?

March 2025 - April 2025

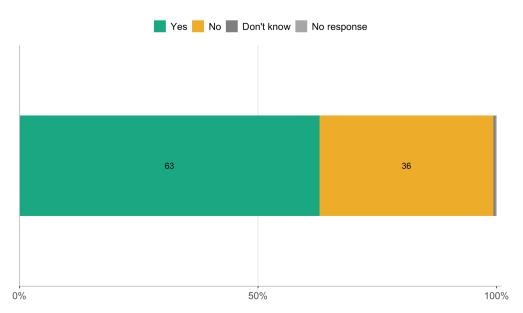


### 7 Vulnerability and Resilience

## 7.1 Nearly two in three people in India receive advance warnings about extreme weather, but about one in three do not.

Nearly two in three people in India (63%) receive warnings ahead of time when an extreme weather event (such as a heat wave, flood, or cyclone) happens in their local area. However, more than one in three (36%) say they do not receive such warnings.

# Nearly two in three people in India receive advance warnings about extreme weather, but about one in three do not



When an extreme weather event (such as a heatwave, flood, or cyclone) happens in your local area, do you usually receive a warning about it ahead of time?

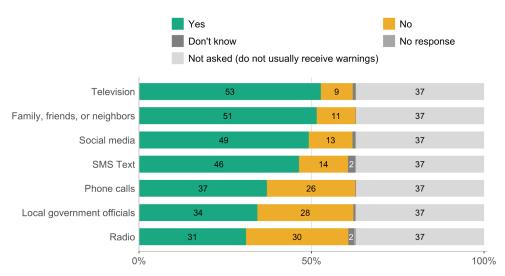
March 2025 - April 2025



## 7.2 About half of people in India say they receive warnings about extreme events from television and family, friends, or neighbors.

Nearly two-thirds of people in India say they receive warnings about extreme weather ahead of time (refer to Section 7.1). This includes about half of people in India who say they receive warnings about extreme weather events from television (53%) and family, friends, or neighbors (51%). Four in ten or more say they receive warnings from social media (49%) and SMS text messages (46%), and three in ten or more say they receive warnings from phone calls (37%), local government officials (34%), and radio (31%).

# About half of people in India say they receive warnings about extreme events from television and family, friends, or neighbors



When an extreme weather event (such as a heatwave, flood, or cyclone) happens in your local area, do usually receive a warning about it ahead of time?

Do you generally receive warnings about extreme weather events from the following sources? Please respond yes or no.

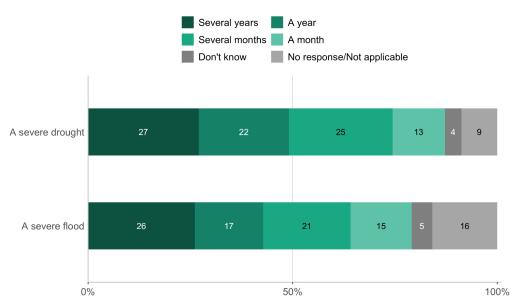
March 2025 - April 2025



## 7.3 A majority of people in India say it would take them several months or more to recover from a severe drought or flood.

Nearly two-thirds of people in India (64%) say it would take their household several months or more to recover from a severe flood. A large majority (74%) also say it would take several months or more to recover from a severe drought. This includes about one in four respondents who say it would take them several years to recover from a severe flood (26%) or a severe drought (27%).

# A majority of people in India say it would take them several months or more to recover from a severe drought or flood



If [X] happened in your local area, how long do you think it would take for your household to recover? Would you say it would take you a month, several months, a year, or several years?

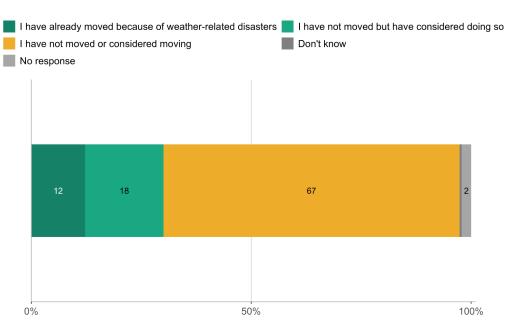
March 2025 - April 2025



## 7.4 Three in ten people in India have moved or considered moving because of weather-related disasters.

Three in ten people in India (30%) say have either already moved or considered moving because of weather-related disasters such as extreme heat, droughts, sea-level rise, flooding, or others. This includes 12% who say they "have already moved because of weather-related disasters" and 18% who say they "have not moved but have considered doing so." About two-thirds of people in India (67%) say they "have not moved or considered moving" due to weather-related disasters.

## Three in ten people in India have moved or considered moving because of weather-related disasters



Have you ever moved or considered moving to a different village, town, or city because of weather-related disasters such as extreme heat, droughts, sea-level rise, flooding, etc.?

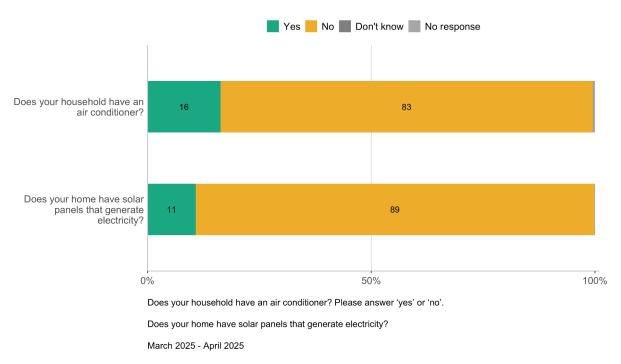
March 2025 - April 2025



### 7.5 Few Indian households have an air conditioner or solar panels for electricity generation.

Only 16% of people in India say their household has an air conditioner, and about one in ten people in India (11%) say their home has solar panels that generate electricity.

# Few Indian households have an air conditioner or solar panels for electricity generation

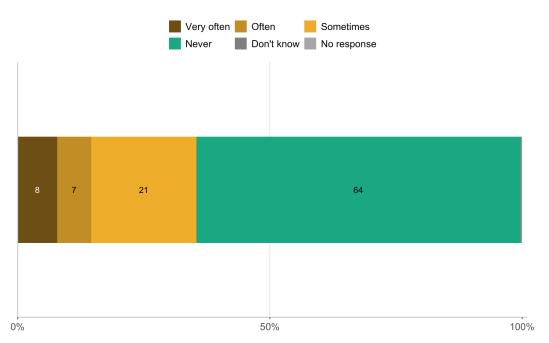




### 7.6 Many people in India lack access to clean drinking water.

Respondents were asked how often they or any member of their household had to go through the day without enough clean drinking water over the past year. Eight percent say it happened "very often," 7% "often," and 21% "sometimes," while nearly two-thirds of people in India (64%) say they or their household members have "never" faced this issue in the past year.

### Many people in India lack access to clean drinking water



Over the past one year, how often did you or any member of your household have to go without enough clean drinking water in a day? Would you say very often, often, sometimes, or never?

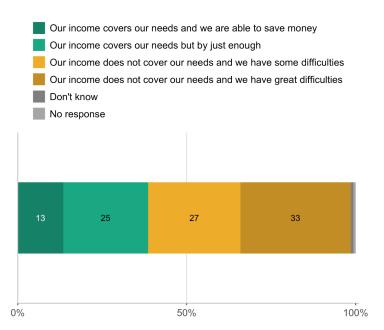
March 2025 - April 2025



# 7.7 More than half of people in India say their income does not cover their needs and they face difficulties.

Only 13% of people in India say their household income covers their needs and they are able to save money, and another 25% say their income covers their needs, but by just enough. In contrast, more than half of people in India say their income does not cover their needs and that they either have "some difficulties" (27%) or "great difficulties" (33%).

### More than half of people in India say their income does not cover their needs and they face difficulties



I will now read out a few statements about your household income. Please tell me which one of the following statement is closest to your situation.

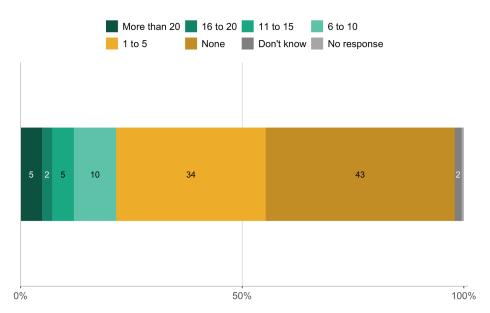
March 2025 - April 2025



# 7.8 More than four in ten people in India say they have no friends or relatives they could count on for help if they were in trouble.

When asked how many relatives and friends they could count on if they were in trouble and needed help, more than four in ten people in India (43%) say they have "none." A large percentage (34%) say they have "1 to 5" friends or relatives they could count on to help them, while fewer say they have either "6 to 10" (10%) or more than that (12%).

# More than four in ten people in India say they have no friends or relatives they could count on for help if they were in trouble



If you were in trouble, how many relatives and friends could you count on to help you? Would you say none, one to five, six to ten, eleven to fifteen, sixteen to twenty, or more than twenty?

March 2025 - April 2025



### Appendix I: Methods

This report is based on findings from a nationally representative survey of adults (18+) in India conducted by the Yale Program on Climate Change Communication and CVoter, an international survey company headquartered in Delhi, India. A nationally representative sample of respondents was contacted by mobile telephone using predictive dialing technology and computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). The survey was translated into 12 languages (Hindi, Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Odiya, Bangla, Asamiya, and English) and respondents received the survey in one of those languages based on their geographic location in India. National Census-based demographic parameters were used to create sampling targets for gender, education, and socioeconomic status. The results were also weighed after completion of the data collection period to adjust the final sample to match national demographic parameters on gender, age, education, income, religion, and urbanicity. Interview dates: March 19 – April 16, 2025. Interviews: 2,164 adults (18+). Average margin of error: +/- 2.1 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

In the data tables, bases specified are unweighted while percentages are weighted to match national population parameters. For tabulation purposes, percentage points are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, percentages in a given chart may total slightly higher or lower than 100%. Summed response categories (e.g., "strongly agree" + "somewhat agree") are rounded after sums are calculated. For example, in some cases, the sum of 25% + 25% might be reported as 51% (e.g., 25.3% + 25.3% = 50.6%, which, after rounding, would be reported as 25% + 25% = 51%).

The survey instrument was designed by Anthony Leiserowitz, Seth Rosenthal, Jennifer Carman, Marija Verner, Mallika Talwar, and Jennifer Marlon of Yale University, Jagadish Thaker of the University of Queensland, and Yashwant Deshmukh and Gaura Shukla of CVoter. All graphics (charts and tables) in the report were created by Emily Goddard of Yale University.



### **Appendix II: Data Tables**

Table Notes:

- In all tables, the base is all Indians age 18+.
- In the first row of each table, "Unweighted Base" refers to the unweighted number of respondents in each column.
- Percentages reported are weighted to match India Census parameters.
- A dash ("-") denotes that there were no responses in that cell, and "0" denotes that the cell value is greater than 0 but less than 0.50.
- If a dash ("-") appears for all possible responses for a given question and wave, then that question was not asked in that survey wave.

### 1.1 How much do you know about global warming? Do you know a lot about it, something about it, just a little about it, or have you never heard of it?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
I know a lot about it (%)	17	11	10	9	7
I know something about it	36	37	34	32	24
(%)					
I know just a little about it	17	16	22	20	25
(%)					
I have never heard of it (%)	27	33	32	35	24
Don't know (%)	3	3	1	2	15
No response (%)	0	0	0	3	3

1.2 Global warming refers to the idea that the world's average temperature has been increasing over the past 150 years, may be increasing more in the future, and that the world's climate and weather patterns may change as a result. What do you think? Do you think that global warming is happening? Would you say 'yes', 'no', or 'I don't know'?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	96	84	78	84	69
No (%)	3	10	9	6	11
Don't know (%)	1	5	13	6	16
No response (%)	0	0	0	4	5

1.3 If global warming is happening, do you think it is caused mostly by human activities, by natural changes in the environment, some other cause, or none of these because it is not happening?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Caused mostly by human activities (%)	58	50	52	57	53
Caused mostly by natural changes in the environment (%)	34	36	38	31	30
Some other cause (%)	3	2	1	1	5
None of these because global warming is not	1	2	2	2	0
happening (%)					
Don't know (%)	3	8	6	4	2
No response (%)	1	1	1	5	11



# 1.4 How much, if at all, do you think each of the following causes global warming? Would you say not at all, a little, some, a lot, or do you not know?

### Vehicles that use petrol or diesel

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
A lot (%)	65	-	-	-	-
Some (%)	17	-	-	-	-
Only a little (%)	11	-	-	-	-
Not at all (%)	4	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	3	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	100	100	100

### Electricity power plants that use coal or propane

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
A lot (%)	38	-	-	-	-
Some (%)	22	-	-	-	-
Only a little (%)	19	-	-	-	-
Not at all (%)	11	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	8	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	1	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	100	100	100

### Raising animals like cows, sheep and chickens for milk or food

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
A lot (%)	15	-	-	-	-
Some (%)	11	-	-	-	-
Only a little (%)	18	-	-	-	-
Not at all (%)	52	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	4	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	100	100	100



### Plastic pollution

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
A lot (%)	71	-	-	-	-
Some (%)	13	-	-	-	-
Only a little (%)	10	-	-	-	-
Not at all (%)	5	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	1	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	1	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	100	100	100

### Gods' will

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
A lot (%)	25	-	-	-	-
Some (%)	12	-	-	-	-
Only a little (%)	16	-	-	-	-
Not at all (%)	40	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	5	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	2	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	100	100	100

### 1.5 I will now read you a statement. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with it.

### I have personally experienced the effects of global warming.

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Strongly agree (%)	68	58	61	54	18
Somewhat agree (%)	22	23	25	20	32
Somewhat disagree (%)	4	6	6	4	18
Strongly disagree (%)	6	10	6	10	13
Don't know (%)	1	2	2	2	19
No response (%)	0	1	0	10	-



### 1.6 How much, if at all, do you think global warming is affecting [XXXX] in India?

#### Monsoons

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
A lot (%)	64	-	54	-	-
Some (%)	19	-	22	-	-
Only a little (%)	13	-	17	-	-
Not at all (%)	2	-	4	-	-
Don't know (%)	2	-	2	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	0	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	100

#### The weather

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
A lot (%)	56	44	48	-	-
Some (%)	24	27	23	-	-
Only a little (%)	16	21	23	-	-
Not at all (%)	3	5	5	-	-
Don't know (%)	1	3	1	-	-
No response (%)	0	1	0	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	-	-	100	100

### 2.1 How worried are you about global warming? Would you say you are very worried, somewhat worried, not very worried, or not at all worried?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Very worried (%)	58	58	59	50	20
Somewhat worried (%)	32	30	32	31	40
Not very worried (%)	3	3	2	5	20
Not at all worried (%)	6	6	6	7	8
Don't know (%)	1	2	1	2	9
No response (%)	0	0	0	5	3



# 2.2 How much do you think global warming will harm [X]? Would you say a great deal, a moderate amount, only a little, not at all, or do you not know?

### You and your family

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
A great deal (%)	56	52	51	49	30
A moderate amount (%)	24	22	23	21	27
Only a little (%)	14	16	17	16	23
Not at all (%)	4	7	7	4	8
Don't know (%)	1	3	2	4	11
No response (%)	0	1	1	6	-
Not applicable (%)	0	0	0	0	1

### People in your community

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
A great deal (%)	59	56	57	53	32
A moderate amount (%)	22	19	21	19	28
Only a little (%)	13	15	15	14	20
Not at all (%)	3	5	4	3	6
Don't know (%)	2	4	3	4	12
No response (%)	0	1	0	7	-
Not applicable (%)	0	0	-	0	2

### People in India

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
A great deal (%)	72	66	69	63	39
A moderate amount (%)	16	13	13	14	25
Only a little (%)	7	9	10	10	16
Not at all (%)	2	3	4	2	7
Don't know (%)	2	7	3	5	11
No response (%)	1	2	1	7	-
Not applicable (%)	0	0	0	0	2



### Future generations of people

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
A great deal (%)	79	70	71	68	46
A moderate amount (%)	9	10	10	9	19
Only a little (%)	5	7	9	8	15
Not at all (%)	3	3	4	2	5
Don't know (%)	3	8	5	7	12
No response (%)	1	2	1	7	-
Not applicable (%)	0	0	0	0	2

### Plant and animal species

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
A great deal (%)	70	69	69	67	46
A moderate amount (%)	14	12	14	13	19
Only a little (%)	10	9	11	8	13
Not at all (%)	5	4	4	2	7
Don't know (%)	1	5	2	3	13
No response (%)	0	1	0	6	-
Not applicable (%)	-	0	0	0	2

# 2.3 When, if ever, do you think global warming will start to harm people in India? Would you say people in India are being harmed now by global warming or people in India will start to be harmed by global warming in 10 years, in 25 years, in 50 years, in 100 years, or never?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
They are being harmed	66	-	53	49	20
now (%)					
In 10 years (%)	14	-	16	18	21
In 25 years (%)	7	-	9	10	14
In 50 years (%)	4	-	6	4	12
In 100 years (%)	1	-	2	1	8
Never (%)	2	-	4	2	6
Don't know (%)	5	-	7	9	14
No response (%)	1	-	1	8	5
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	-



# 2.4 In India, over the next 20 years, please tell me if you think global warming will cause more or less of the following, if nothing is done to address it?

### Severe cyclones

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Many more (%)	66	-	54	52	32
A few more (%)	17	-	20	16	27
No difference (%)	1	-	1	2	1
A few less (%)	7	-	9	7	17
Many less (%)	5	-	8	5	14
Don't know (%)	4	-	6	10	9
No response (%)	1	-	1	8	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	-

### Extinctions of plant and animal species

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Many more (%)	69	-	57	54	48
A few more (%)	14	-	15	16	22
No difference (%)	1	-	1	1	1
A few less (%)	8	-	11	9	12
Many less (%)	7	-	13	9	9
Don't know (%)	1	-	3	3	8
No response (%)	0	-	1	8	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	-

### Famines and food shortages

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Many more (%)	59	-	50	49	46
A few more (%)	16	-	15	14	22
No difference (%)	2	-	1	3	2
A few less (%)	10	-	13	10	14
Many less (%)	10	-	16	12	7
Don't know (%)	2	-	3	3	9
No response (%)	1	-	0	8	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	-



### Droughts and water shortages

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Many more (%)	69	-	56	50	45
A few more (%)	12	-	14	15	21
No difference (%)	1	-	1	3	3
A few less (%)	8	-	12	10	14
Many less (%)	8	-	14	9	7
Don't know (%)	1	-	3	4	10
No response (%)	0	-	1	9	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	-

### Severe heat waves

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Many more (%)	76	-	60	54	45
A few more (%)	13	-	19	17	22
No difference (%)	1	-	1	2	3
A few less (%)	5	-	10	7	13
Many less (%)	3	-	7	5	7
Don't know (%)	2	-	3	6	10
No response (%)	1	-	1	9	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	-

### Severe floods

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Many more (%)	52	-	46	44	35
A few more (%)	16	-	18	16	23
No difference (%)	2	-	2	3	3
A few less (%)	12	-	13	10	15
Many less (%)	10	-	13	8	11
Don't know (%)	6	-	6	9	14
No response (%)	2	-	1	10	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	-



### Agricultural pests and diseases

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Many more (%)	67	-	60	-	-
A few more (%)	15	-	17	-	-
No difference (%)	1	-	1	-	-
A few less (%)	7	-	9	-	-
Many less (%)	6	-	8	-	-
Don't know (%)	3	-	5	-	-
No response (%)	1	-	1	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	100

### Days with severe air pollution

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Many more (%)	66	-	59	-	-
A few more (%)	16	-	18	-	-
No difference (%)	1	-	1	-	-
A few less (%)	9	-	9	-	-
Many less (%)	5	-	7	-	-
Don't know (%)	2	-	5	-	-
No response (%)	1	-	1	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	100

## 2.5 How important is the issue of global warming to you personally? Would you say it is very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Extremely important (%)	44	36	38	39	-
Very important (%)	34	35	35	29	31
Somewhat important (%)	17	20	20	16	32
Not very important (%)	1	2	2	2	16
Not at all important (%)	3	4	3	3	7
Don't know (%)	1	3	2	2	8
No response (%)	0	1	0	9	4



### 3.1 Next, please tell me how much would you favor or oppose India taking each of the following steps to help deal with environmental problems. Would you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose India taking this step?

#### Preserving or expanding forested areas, even if this means less land for agriculture or housing

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Strongly favor (%)	64	-	63	55	28
Somewhat favor (%)	15	-	16	15	29
Somewhat oppose (%)	7	-	6	7	19
Strongly oppose (%)	12	-	14	10	16
Don't know (%)	1	-	1	1	8
No response (%)	1	-	1	13	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	-

#### Requiring new buildings to waste less water and energy, even if this increases their cost

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Strongly favor (%)	61	-	60	54	28
Somewhat favor (%)	15	-	17	15	29
Somewhat oppose (%)	7	-	9	6	20
Strongly oppose (%)	14	-	13	11	12
Don't know (%)	2	-	1	1	12
No response (%)	1	-	0	13	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	-

### A national program to teach all Indians about global warming

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Strongly favor (%)	84	-	78	74	47
Somewhat favor (%)	9	-	14	9	23
Somewhat oppose (%)	2	-	3	1	12
Strongly oppose (%)	3	-	3	2	6
Don't know (%)	1	-	1	1	12
No response (%)	0	-	0	13	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	-



### A national program to train people for new jobs in the renewable energy industry such as wind and solar

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Strongly favor (%)	83	-	80	74	-
Somewhat favor (%)	11	-	13	8	-
Somewhat oppose (%)	2	-	3	1	-
Strongly oppose (%)	3	-	3	2	-
Don't know (%)	1	-	1	1	-
No response (%)	0	-	0	13	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	100

#### A national program to fund women's groups and Indigenous communities to protect the environment

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Strongly favor (%)	76	-	74	-	-
Somewhat favor (%)	13	-	17	-	-
Somewhat oppose (%)	3	-	3	-	-
Strongly oppose (%)	6	-	4	-	-
Don't know (%)	2	-	1	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	1	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	100

# 3.2 Do you think the government of India should be doing much more, more, less, or much less to address global warming, or is it currently doing the right amount?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Much more (%)	63	54	61	47	24
More (%)	15	23	16	17	16
Currently doing the right amount (%)	10	8	10	9	8
Less (%)	5	6	5	7	18
Much less (%)	5	5	4	6	17
Don't know (%)	2	4	3	4	14
No response (%)	0	1	1	11	4



### 3.3 The Indian government has committed to reduce India's carbon pollution – caused by burning coal, petrol, and diesel to produce energy – to nearly zero by 2070. How much do you favor or oppose this commitment?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Strongly favor (%)	69	-	69	-	-
Somewhat favor (%)	17	-	17	-	-
Somewhat oppose (%)	3	-	4	-	-
Strongly oppose (%)	7	-	8	-	-
Don't know (%)	3	-	2	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	0	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	100

## 3.4 Please answer "yes" or "no" to the following questions. If India was to transition from using coal to using wind and solar energy to produce electricity, do you think doing so would...?

### Reduce air pollution

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	87	-	85	-	-
No (%)	11	-	11	-	-
Don't know (%)	2	-	4	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	0	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	100

### Reduce global warming

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	85	-	82	-	-
No (%)	12	-	12	-	-
Don't know (%)	2	-	5	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	1	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	100



### Increase unemployment in India

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	55	-	61	-	-
No (%)	41	-	34	-	-
Don't know (%)	4	-	4	-	-
No response (%)	1	-	1	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	100

### Cause electricity outages

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	56	-	58	-	-
No (%)	40	-	37	-	-
Don't know (%)	3	-	5	-	-
No response (%)	1	-	1	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	100

### **Increase electricity prices**

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	54	-	57	-	-
No (%)	41	-	37	-	-
Don't know (%)	4	-	6	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	1	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	100



### 3.5 Which of the following statements comes closest to your own view, even if neither is exactly right?

-	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
The best pathway to a	29	-	24	-	-
healthy, safe, and					
prosperous future for India					
is to continue to rely on					
India's abundant coal for					
decades to come. (%)					
The best pathway to a	65	-	67	-	-
healthy, safe, and					
prosperous future for India					
is to leave most of India's					
coal in the ground. (%)					
Don't know (%)	5	-	7	-	-
No response (%)	1	-	1	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	100

3.6 As you may know, about 75% of electricity in India comes from burning coal. But burning coal also causes air pollution and contributes to global warming. How much do you favor or oppose the government banning the construction of new coal power plants, closing existing ones, and replacing them with solar and wind energy?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Strongly favor (%)	68	-	67	-	-
Somewhat favor (%)	17	-	17	-	-
Somewhat oppose (%)	6	-	5	-	-
Strongly oppose (%)	7	-	6	-	-
Don't know (%)	2	-	3	-	-
No response (%)	1	-	1	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	100

### 4.1 How often do you [XXXX]?

### Discuss environmental issues with your family and friends

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Often (%)	34	-	37	-	-
Occasionally (%)	46	-	46	-	-
Rarely (%)	7	-	9	-	-
Never (%)	12	-	9	-	-
Don't know (%)	0	-	0	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	100



### Follow environmental issues in the news (television, print, radio, online)

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Often (%)	44	-	43	-	-
Occasionally (%)	39	-	42	-	-
Rarely (%)	6	-	6	-	-
Never (%)	10	-	8	-	-
Don't know (%)	0	-	1	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	0	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	100

## 4.2 About how often do you hear about global warming in the media (TV, movies, radio, newspapers/news websites, magazines, etc.)?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
At least once a week (%)	38	-	33	35	-
At least once a month (%)	20	-	22	18	-
Several times a year (%)	17	-	18	15	-
Once a year or less often	10	-	10	7	-
(%)					
Never (%)	14	-	16	11	-
Don't know (%)	1	-	1	1	-
No response (%)	0	-	1	13	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	100

### 5.1 About how often do you use the following sources to follow the news?

#### TV news channels

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Often (%)	41	-	-	-	-
Sometimes (%)	28	-	-	-	-
Rarely (%)	6	-	-	-	-
Never (%)	24	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	0	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	100	100	100



### Radio

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Often (%)	10	-	-	-	_
Sometimes (%)	10	-	-	-	-
Rarely (%)	8	-	-	-	-
Never (%)	71	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	0	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	1	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	100	100	100

### Newspapers

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Often (%)	28	-	-	-	-
Sometimes (%)	22	-	-	-	-
Rarely (%)	9	-	-	-	-
Never (%)	40	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	0	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	100	100	100

### Internet searches (such as Google)

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Often (%)	31	-	-	-	-
Sometimes (%)	26	-	-	-	-
Rarely (%)	8	-	-	-	-
Never (%)	34	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	0	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	100	100	100



### Social media (such as Facebook)

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Often (%)	32	-	-	-	-
Sometimes (%)	23	-	-	-	-
Rarely (%)	8	-	-	-	-
Never (%)	37	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	0	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	100	100	100

### Instant messaging apps (such as WhatsApp)

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Often (%)	34	-	-	-	-
Sometimes (%)	24	-	-	-	-
Rarely (%)	8	-	-	-	-
Never (%)	33	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	0	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	100	100	100

#### Friends and family members

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Often (%)	35	-	-	-	-
Sometimes (%)	38	-	-	-	-
Rarely (%)	10	-	-	-	-
Never (%)	16	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	0	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	100	100	100

6.1 In the future, how willing would you be to participate in social demonstrations – such as strikes, "gheroas, rasta rokos, or bands" – to demand that leaders in India take action to reduce global warming, if a person you like and respect asked you to? Would you say you...



	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Definitely would (%)	58	-	-	-	-
Probably would (%)	15	-	-	-	-
Probably would not (%)	5	-	-	-	-
Definitely would not (%)	20	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	2	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	1	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	100	100	100

6.2 In the past year, have you participated in social demonstrations – such as strikes, "gheroas, rasta rokos, or bands" – to demand that leaders in India take action to reduce global warming? Would you say "yes" or "no"?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	16	-	-	-	-
No (%)	83	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	0	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	100	100	100

# 7.1 When an extreme weather event (such as a heatwave, flood, or cyclone) happens in your local area, do you usually receive a warning about it ahead of time?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	63	57	64	-	-
No (%)	36	35	34	-	-
Don't know (%)	0	8	2	-	-
No response (%)	0	0	0	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	-	-	100	100



### 7.2 Do you generally receive warnings about extreme weather events from the following sources? Please respond yes or no.

#### Radio

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	31	-	-	-	-
No (%)	30	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	2	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	1	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	37	100	100	100	100

### Television

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	53	-	-	-	-
No (%)	9	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	1	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	37	100	100	100	100

### **SMS Text**

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	46	-	-	-	-
No (%)	14	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	2	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	37	100	100	100	100



### Phone calls

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	37	-	-	-	-
No (%)	26	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	0	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	37	100	100	100	100

### Social media

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	49	-	-	-	-
No (%)	13	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	1	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	37	100	100	100	100

### Local government officials

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	34	-	-	-	-
No (%)	28	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	0	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	37	100	100	100	100



### Family, friends, or neighbors

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	51	-	-	-	-
No (%)	11	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	0	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	37	100	100	100	100

# 7.3 If [X] happened in your local area, how long do you think it would take for your household to recover? Would you say it would take you a month, several months, a year, or several years?

#### A severe flood

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
A month (%)	15	-	16	14	15
Several months (%)	21	-	19	20	22
A year (%)	17	-	17	17	21
Several years (%)	26	-	39	26	21
Don't know (%)	5	-	4	7	14
No response (%)	1	-	1	5	-
Not applicable (%)	14	-	5	11	7
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	-

#### A severe drought

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
A month (%)	13	-	10	9	13
Several months (%)	25	-	22	25	21
A year (%)	22	-	23	21	22
Several years (%)	27	-	40	28	20
Don't know (%)	4	-	4	7	15
No response (%)	1	-	1	5	-
Not applicable (%)	8	-	1	5	8
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	-



## 7.4 Have you ever moved or considered moving to a different village, town, or city because of weather-related disasters such as extreme heat, droughts, sea-level rise, flooding, etc.?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
I have already moved	12	-	14	-	-
because of weather-related					
disasters (%)					
I have not moved but have	18	-	20	-	-
considered doing so (%)					
I have not moved or	67	-	64	-	-
considered moving (%)					
Don't know (%)	0	-	1	-	-
No response (%)	2	-	1	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	100

### 7.5 Does your household have an air conditioner? Please answer 'yes' or 'no'.

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	16	-	13	13	10
No (%)	83	-	87	75	75
Don't know (%)	0	-	0	0	2
No response (%)	0	-	0	12	13
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	-

### Does your home have solar panels that generate electricity?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Yes (%)	11	-	-	-	-
No (%)	89	-	-	-	-
Don't know (%)	0	-	-	-	-
No response (%)	0	-	-	-	-
Not asked (%)	-	100	100	100	100



### 7.6 Over the past one year, how often did you or any member of your household have to go without enough clean drinking water in a day? Would you say very often, often, sometimes, or never?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Very often (%)	8	-	10	-	3
Often (%)	7	-	8	-	7
Sometimes (%)	21	-	20	-	30
Never (%)	64	-	60	-	55
Don't know (%)	0	-	2	-	3
No response (%)	0	-	0	-	1
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	100	-

## 7.7 I will now read out a few statements about your household income. Please tell me which one of the following statements is closest to your situation.

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
Our income covers our	13	-	14	16	30
needs and we are able to save money (%)					
Our income covers our	25	-	20	21	38
needs but by just enough (%)					
Our income does not cover	27	-	27	26	17
our needs and we have some difficulties (%)					
Our income does not cover	33	-	38	27	10
our needs and we have					
great difficulties (%)					
Don't know (%)	1	-	0	0	2
No response (%)	1	-	0	9	3
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	-

## 7.8 If you were in trouble, how many relatives and friends could you count on to help you? Would you say none, one to five, six to ten, eleven to fifteen, sixteen to twenty, or more than twenty?

	Apr 2025	Feb 2025	Nov 2023	Jan 2022	Dec 2011
Unweighted Base	2,164	10,751	2,178	4,619	4,031
More than 20 (%)	5	-	8	6	4
16 to 20 (%)	2	-	2	3	3
11 to 15 (%)	5	-	6	5	6
6 to 10 (%)	10	-	13	10	14
1 to 5 (%)	34	-	37	33	36
None (%)	43	-	33	32	28
Don't know (%)	2	-	1	2	5
No response (%)	1	-	0	10	3
Not asked (%)	-	100	-	-	-



### **Appendix III: Sample Demographics**

	n (unweighted)	% (weighted)
Total	23,743	100
Male	12629	52
Female	11107	48
Other	7	0
Refused	0	0
Don't know	0	0
Generation Z (1997 - )	3347	18
Millennials (1981 - 1996)	11444	45
Generation X (1965 - 1980)	6432	23
Baby Boomers (1946 - 1964)	2331	13
Silent (1928 - 1945)	189	1
Not literate	1775	7
Literate without formal schooling	512	2
Literate but below primary	803	4
Primary	2538	11
Middle	3205	14
Secondary	4161	19
Higher secondary	4290	16
Diploma/certificate course	960	4
Graduate	3600	12
Post graduate and above	1751	8
Refused	67	0
Don't know	81	0
<\$3K	1777	9
\$3K-\$6K	3578	18
\$6K-\$10K	4039	20
\$10K-\$20K	4608	23
\$20K-\$50K	3160	14
\$50K-\$100K	844	10
\$100K+	461	6
Scheduled Tribe	2096	13
Other Backward Classes	8476	56
Refused	642	4
Don't know	981	7
Scheduled Caste	3154	20
Central	4803	25
Eastern	4515	22
North Eastern	709	3
Northern	2821	13
Southern	3965	22
Western	2643	15



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