

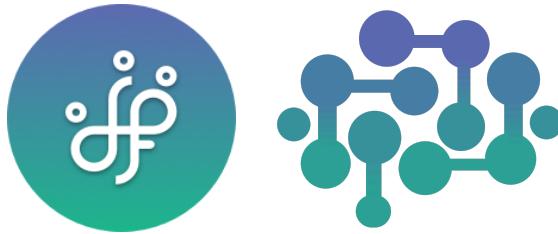


# POLITICS, PUNEKARS, AND PERCEPTIONS

Preliminary Findings of a Democracy-Related  
Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices, and Wisdom Survey

Vol. III: Pune Municipal Corporation Elections 2026





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# Summary

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About half of the world's adult population was eligible to vote in 2024, with more than 60 countries holding national elections. As the world's largest democracy and most populous country, India occupied a unique spot at this historic moment. In addition to voting in the national Lok Sabha elections of May 2024, Maharashtrians also voted in the state Vidhan Sabha elections held in November 2024. In a followup to these national and state elections, Maharashtra also saw multiple pending local body elections being conducted after almost a decade. These included the Pune Municipal Corporation elections in January 2026 where almost 20 lakh (2 million) Punekars—residents of India's seventh-largest city, Pune—exercised their right to vote. Our team at Jnana Prabodhini Foundation (JPF) sought to understand the self-reported beliefs and behaviors of Punekars regarding democracy, elections, and politics.

We conducted an online Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices, and Wisdom (KAPW) survey to gauge the perceptions of Punekars (see [Methodology and Demographics](#)). We asked around 1250 Punekars their opinions about the election outcomes, political issues, and attitudes toward democratic values. Specifically, we looked at individuals' views on the value and importance of voting ([Voting in Pune](#)). We asked Punekars about their participation in local elections ([City Elections](#)), their attitudes about political parties ([Political Parties](#)), and their support for various systems of government ([Systems of Government](#)). To understand the processes influencing electoral preferences, we measured Punekars' relative considerations when voting ([Voter Concerns: Civic Issues](#)), preferred qualities in candidates ([Voter Priorities: Candidate Qualities](#)), and perceptions about misinformation with regard to politics, as well as characteristics of social networks ([Misinformation and Social Networks](#)). Lastly, we captured overall sentiments on the current and future state of politics and the economy ([Democracy and Everyday Economics](#)).

With this survey, we continue to advance JPF Analytics' mission of using data analysis for social good by promoting data cultures, strengthening research infrastructures, and deepening democratic values. This survey is a follow-up of our previous KAPW surveys (Vol. I and Vol.II) that tracked beliefs about democracy, elections, and politics in Pune during national and state elections held in May and November 2024 respectively. Beyond a narrow focus on opinion polling and electoral outcomes, this survey captures broader perceptions about India's democracy, elections, and politics. By viewing the survey findings through the lenses of demographics, voting priorities, perceptions of others, and civic issues, we hope this report proves insightful to researchers, policy-makers, non-profits, and the general public ([Conclusion](#)).

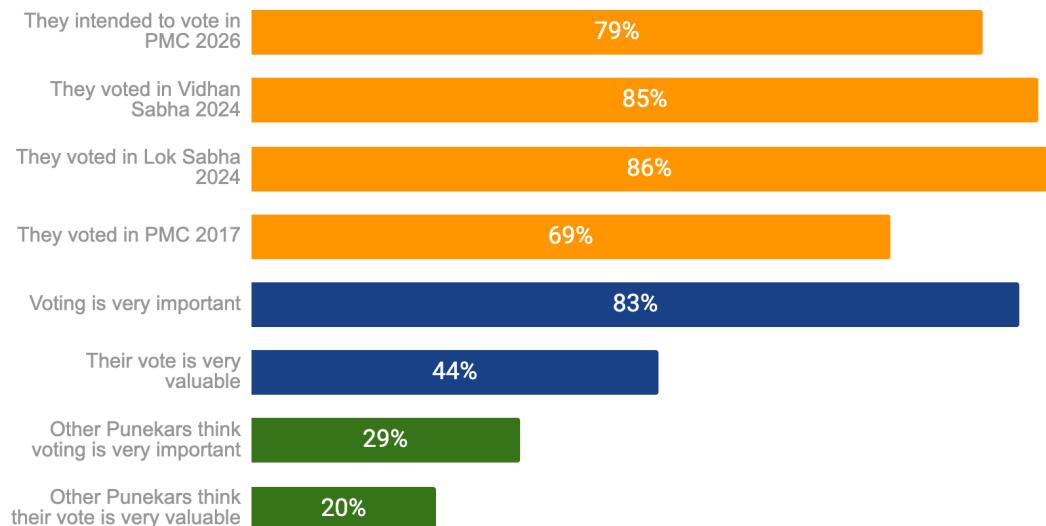
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# 1. Voting in Pune

Reported prevalence of voting was high; perceived value of vote was lower

% of our sample of Punekars who said \_\_\_\_\_



Pune is a rapidly growing metropolitan region with over 70 lakh (7 million) residents. In this section, we examined Punekars' beliefs and behaviors regarding voting for themselves and other city residents. Respondents revealed a sharp disconnect: while most viewed voting as highly important, a minority believed their vote had significant value. Respondents rated their own commitment to voting higher than that of others. They also believed other Punekars were disillusioned about the value of their vote. Overall, respondents were committed to their civic duty, but skeptical of the electoral system and their fellow citizens.

## Highlights

**50%** of respondents from low income groups (<8 LPA) believed their vote was very valuable, whereas only **33%** of respondents from high income groups (>30 LPA) believed the same.

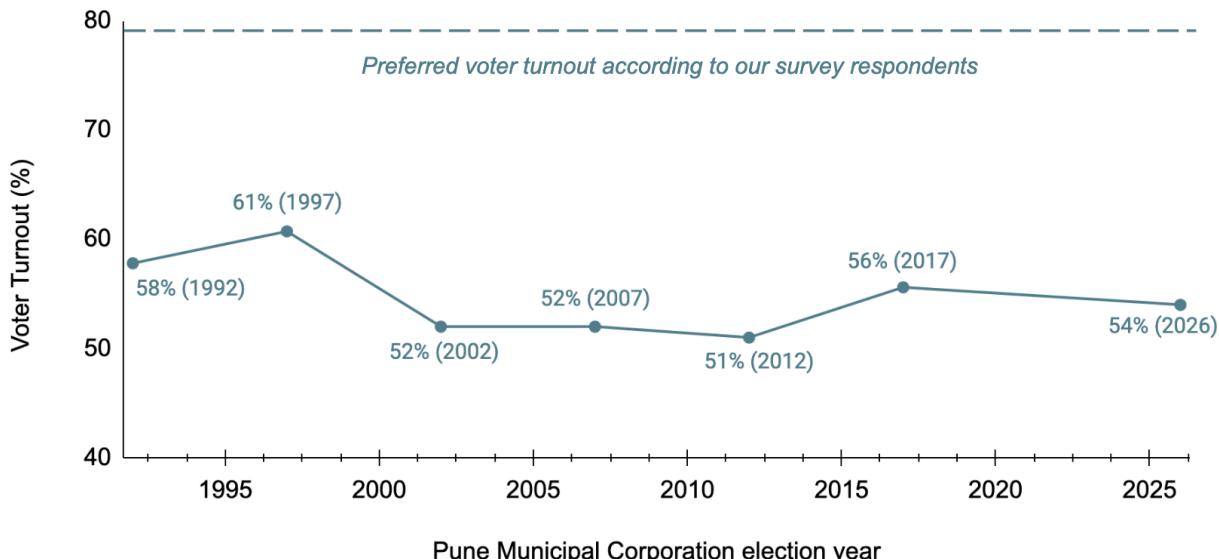
**52%** of older respondents (ages 56+) believed their vote was valuable whereas only **35%** of younger respondents (ages 18-35) believed so.

**6%** of respondents were unable to vote in the Lok Sabha 2024 or Vidhan Sabha 2024 elections because their names were excluded from voter lists.

## 2. City Elections

### PMC voter turnout is significantly lower than preferred turnout

Source: State Election Commission, Maharashtra



The Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) has seen 13 city elections since 1952. Maharashtra's State Election Commission (SEC) has been responsible for administering local elections since 1992. After being pending for almost a decade (the last PMC elections occurred in 2017), elections for nearly 2,500 local bodies were finally held in Maharashtra in 2026. In this section, we looked at Punekars' experiences with local city elections. Our findings point to gaps between preferred and historical voter turnout as well as a generational shift, with younger survey respondents showing lower electoral participation.

#### Highlights

**84%** of older respondents (ages 56+) intended on voting in the 2026 PMC elections, compared to **69%** of younger respondents (ages 18-35).

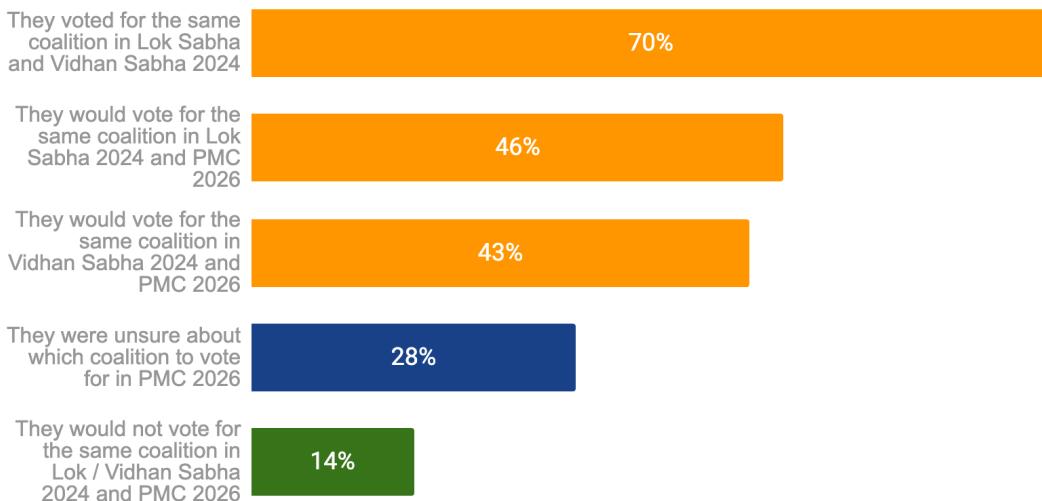
**94%** of older respondents (ages 56+) reported voting in the 2024 Lok Sabha or Vidhan Sabha elections, compared to about **71%** of younger respondents (ages 18-35).

Respondents predicted that the voter turnout in the 2026 PMC elections would be **56%**, but would have ideally preferred a voter turnout of over **78%**.

### 3. Political Parties

#### Our survey respondents showed flexible voting patterns

% of our sample of Punekars who said \_\_\_\_



Public perceptions about political parties determine election outcomes, drive political polarization, and shape civic culture. In this section, we gauged Punekars' opinions on the current ruling coalition—the BJP-led NDA\*—as well as the opposition—the INC-led INDIA\*. 53% of our survey respondents supported the NDA, whereas 13% supported the INDIA. Pune's electoral landscape was competitive, with over a quarter of respondents unsure about whom to vote for. Our findings point to flexible electoral choices, especially among younger participants.

\*See appendix

#### Highlights

**34%** of respondents said that they neither supported nor opposed the ruling or opposition coalitions.

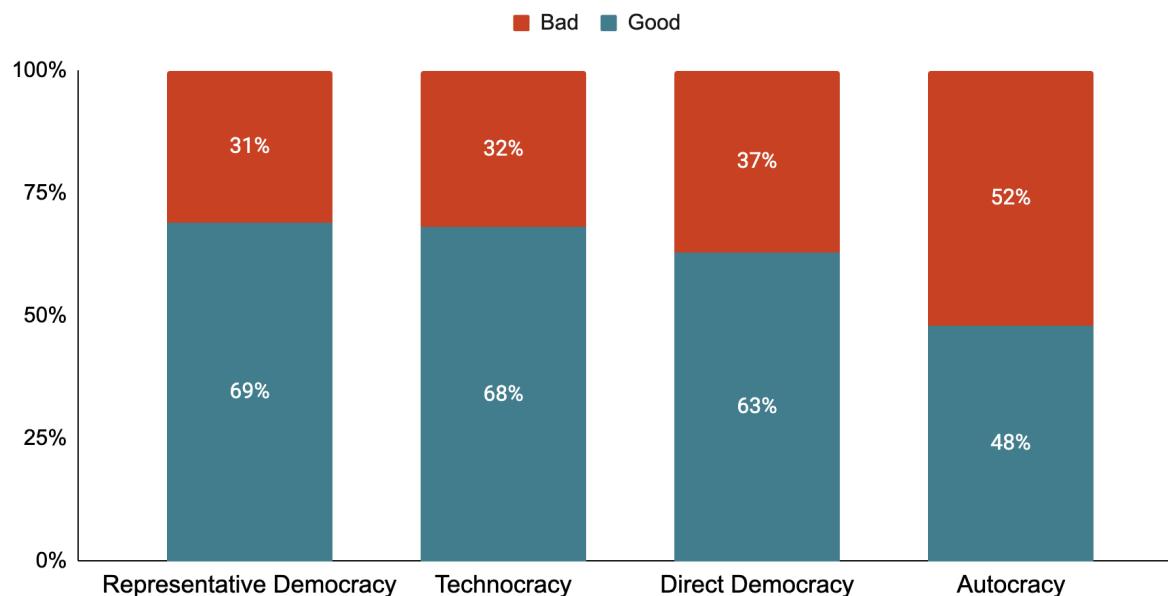
**78%** of respondents believed that a strong opposition was important, but only **8%** thought that the current opposition (2017 - 2026) was strong.

**82%** of older respondents (ages 56+) voted for the same coalition in the national (Lok Sabha) and Maharashtra state (Vidhan Sabha) elections held in 2024, compared to **48%** of younger respondents (ages 18-35).

## 4. Systems of Government

### Respondents supported diverse forms of democracy

% of our sample of Punekars who said \_\_\_ is a \_\_\_ system of government for Pune



Maharashtra has 29 municipal corporations led by ceremonial elected mayors and controlled by appointed municipal commissioners. In this section, we measured support for various systems of government in Pune, including representative democracy (where politicians elected by citizens take decisions about the state), technocracy (decision-making by highly qualified and well-informed yet unelected experts), direct democracy (where citizens directly vote on major state issues), and autocracy (where a strong elected leader can take decisions without interference from the state legislative assembly or courts).

#### Highlights

**65%** of younger respondents (ages 18-35) opposed autocratic government compared to only **38%** of older respondents (ages 56+).

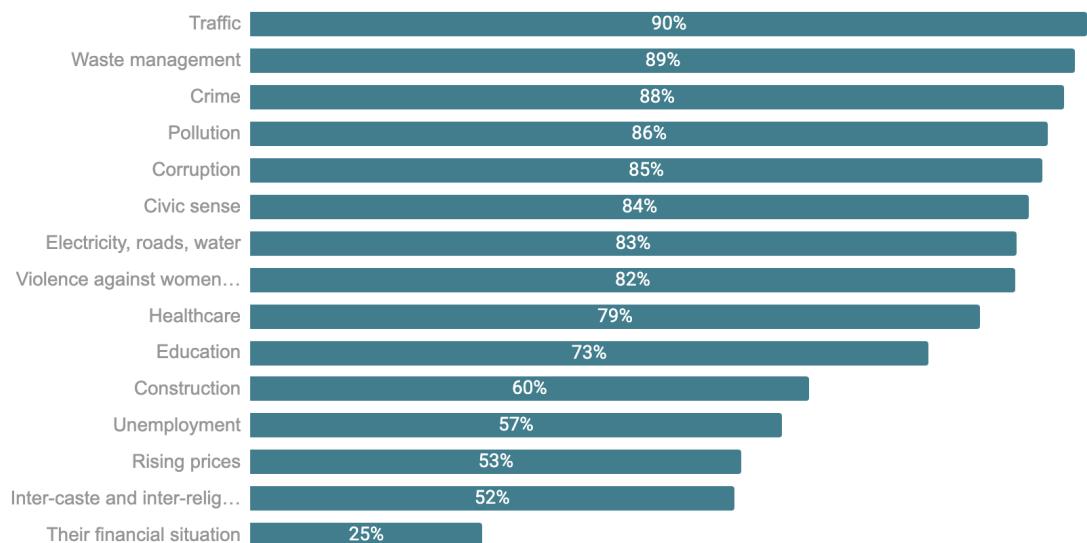
**48%** of respondents who supported representative democracy also believed their vote was very valuable, compared to **34%** of those who opposed representative democracy.

Respondents' beliefs about systems of government were comparable to those from an India-wide sample from the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Survey 2023.

## 5. Voter Concerns: Civic Issues

### Our survey respondents were not single-issue voters

% of our sample of Punekars who said \_\_\_ was a very important election issue



Elections can be defined by a single factor or by a broader set of priorities. In this section, we asked Punekars how important they considered various civic issues when voting, and how important they thought other Punekars considered these issues. Our survey respondents placed high importance on daily challenges and public safety issues such as traffic, waste management, crime, pollution, and corruption. In contrast, they believed that other Punekars were less concerned about these issues. This self-other gap suggests that respondents may be perceiving themselves favorably while attributing more apathy to others.

### Highlights

**81%** of respondents from low income groups (<8 LPA) said that education was a very important election issue, compared to **61%** of respondents from high income groups (>30 LPA).

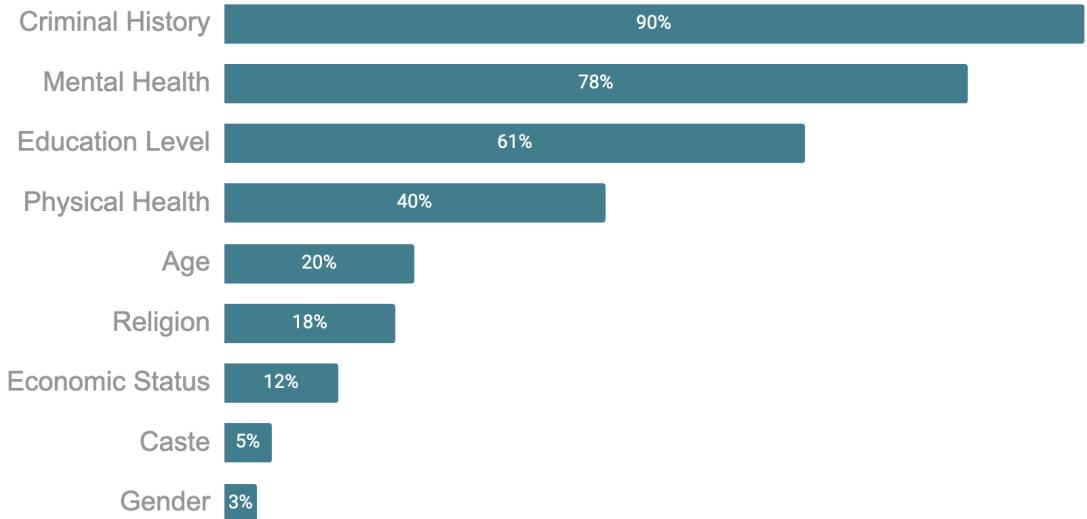
**61%** of younger respondents (ages 18-35) said that unemployment was a very important election issue, compared to **50%** of older respondents (ages 56+).

Respondents said that traffic was the most important election issue and believed that other Punekars felt the same.

## 6. Voter Priorities: Candidate Qualities

### Respondents valued credentials over identity

% of our sample of Punekars who said \_\_\_ was important when voting for a candidate



Along with civic issues, elections are also shaped by the qualities voters look for in candidates. Our survey respondents placed high importance on credentials such as criminal history, mental health, education, and physical health. In contrast, they placed lower importance on identity-based factors such as gender, caste, and religion. In one of our previous surveys (Vol. II), respondents reported believing that other Punekars placed high value on such identity-based factors. This self-other gap suggests that respondents may be perceiving themselves favorably while attributing less desirable motives to others.

### Highlights

**67%** of respondents from low income groups (<8 LPA) voted for candidates based on education, compared to **54%** of respondents from high income groups (>30 LPA).

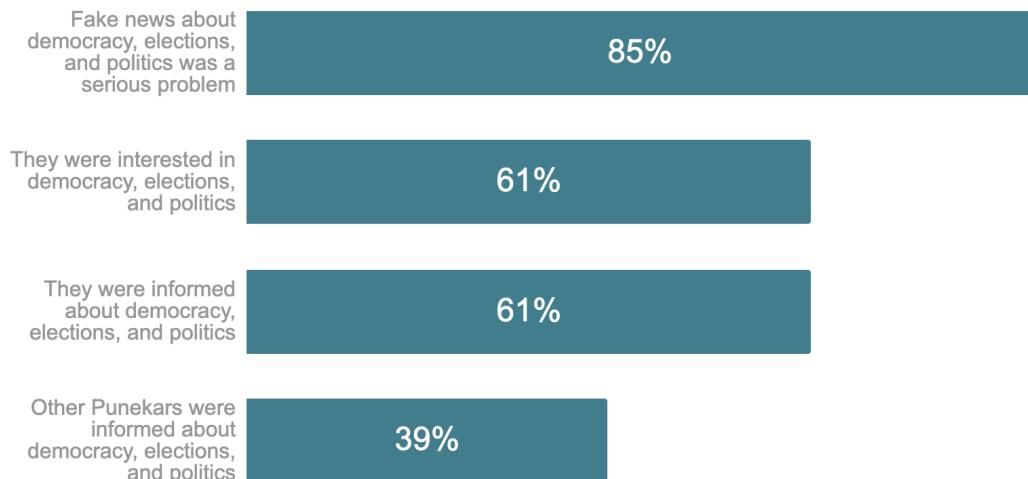
**65%** of respondents who supported expert rule voted for candidates based on education, compared to **52%** of respondents who opposed this system of government.

**15%** of male respondents voted for candidates based on economic status, compared to **6%** of female respondents.

## 7. Misinformation and Social Networks

### High concern about fake news, mixed views on public awareness

% of our sample of Punekars who said \_\_\_\_\_



Democracies thrive on civic engagement and informed public discourse. Our survey respondents had large social networks with an average size of 307 people. These networks were heterogeneous, with 36% consisting of people they disagreed with about democracy, elections, and politics. Only 5-6% of respondents or their family members were political workers or volunteers, but a larger fraction (27%) knew a political worker or volunteer in their broader social networks. Overall, respondents had a mixed assessment of public awareness in Pune, with members of low-income groups being more optimistic.

#### Highlights

**68%** of male respondents said they were moderately or very interested in democracy, elections, and politics, compared to **48%** of female respondents.

**47%** of respondents from low income groups (<8 LPA) said that other Punekars were moderately or very informed about democracy, elections, and politics, compared to **29%** of respondents from upper-middle income groups (15-30 LPA).

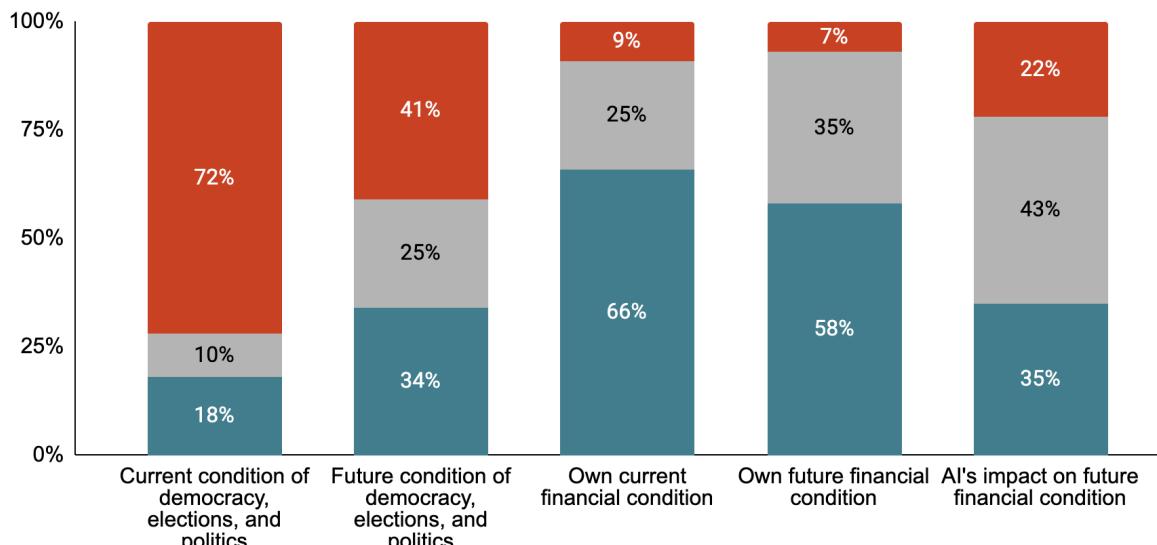
**49%** of respondents were hopeful about the future of Pune.

## 8. Democracy and Everyday Economics

### AI's impact and economy viewed more favourably than democracy

% of our sample of Punekars who said their views about \_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_

■ Negative ■ Neutral ■ Positive



Historically, support for democratic systems of government has declined during times of economic hardship. Therefore, in addition to perceptions of Pune's democracy, elections, and politics, we also gauged indicators of our respondents' economic status such as unemployment and income change — even though they were not directly related to democracy, elections, and politics. 19% of the survey respondents had become unemployed over the past two years and 17% saw a decrease in their income. Members of low-income groups and residents of urban slums reported a disproportionately worse economic situation.

### Highlights

**30%** of respondents from low income groups (<8 LPA) became unemployed during the past 2 years, compared to **11%** of respondents from high income groups (>30 LPA).

**78%** of older respondents (ages 56+) said their current economic situation was good, compared to **56%** of younger respondents (ages 18-35).

**41%** of older respondents (ages 56+) were optimistic about the future of Pune's democracy, elections, and politics, compared to only **29%** of younger respondents (ages 18-35).

## Conclusion

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This survey improves our understanding of the beliefs and behaviors about democracy, elections, and politics among Punekars of different backgrounds. It assessed various aspects of democratic engagement, including voting and elections, government and politics, voter concerns and priorities, and democracy and the economy. Although respondents reported a strong belief in democratic values, a strong opposition, and the importance of voting, the survey also revealed areas of concern in democratic engagement, including barriers to voting such as omission from voter lists.

Voter turnout in Pune has been in the mid-50% range over the last few decades. Survey respondents generally believed voting was very important, but a significantly lower percentage believed that their vote was valuable. Overall, respondents were highly concerned about the current state of democracy, elections, and politics in Pune, but were more optimistic about the future. Younger respondents were less hopeful about the future as compared to older ones, and were especially more likely to report economic anxieties. Female respondents were less interested in democracy, elections, and politics as compared to male respondents. Developing targeted plans to address such beliefs could help further improve voter turnout in Pune. At the grassroots level, citizens can foster awareness through households, schools, and community networks to strengthen the understanding of their vote's significance.

The relatively low consistency in political preferences across electoral levels highlights how voters might be approaching local elections differently than state or national contests. This flexibility underlines the competitive nature of Pune's local elections, making them critical democratic exercises where voter engagement and candidate quality can drastically influence results. Notably, the survey highlighted self-other perception gaps. Only a small fraction of respondents believed that other Punekars were equally informed about democracy, elections, and politics. Similarly, self-reported considerations regarding candidate qualities often differed from respondents' perceptions of others' considerations. Despite such perception gaps, the survey also highlights consensus about high-priority civic problems such as traffic, pollution, corruption, and crime. Such consensus is crucial for implementing multipartisan solutions to these problems even in the face of other political differences.

In conclusion, this survey sheds light on Punekars' views regarding democracy, elections, and politics. Through this report, we aim to provide valuable empirical data to increase awareness and guide relevant stakeholders in addressing voter disengagement, political polarization, and misinformation. Ultimately, we hope this effort strengthens the fabric of India's pluralistic democracy, while also promoting a culture of data-driven research and policy-making in Pune and beyond.

## Appendix: Methodology and Demographics

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We carried out an online survey designed to gauge the awareness, beliefs, and behaviors of Punekars. We used established public surveying methodology and the ‘wisdom of crowds’ approach to develop a Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices, and Wisdom survey. We received ethics approval for conducting this survey from Carnegie Mellon University’s Office of Research Integrity and Compliance (IRB Registration No: IRB00000352). This process involved providing a statement of adherence to local customs and norms. We conducted surveying from 20 December 2025 to 15 January 2026 in the lead up to the Pune Municipal Corporation elections. The survey consisted of 66 questions. Respondents took the survey in Marathi or English. We employed a sample-of-convenience snowball-sampling method. The following table summarizes key statistics of our survey sample. Participants can skip any question that they wish, and, therefore, findings from this preliminary report vary in their sample size, ranging from approximately 500 to 1267.

<b>Sample size</b>		1267
<b>Margin of error</b>		3%
<b>Gender</b>	Male	60%
	Female	40%
<b>Age</b>	18-35	35%
	36-55	35%
	56+	30%
<b>Survey language</b>	Marathi	58%
	English	42%
<b>Annual Household Income</b>	<8 lakhs	36%
	8-15 lakhs	23%
	15-30 lakhs	22%
	>30 lakhs	19%
<b>Occupation</b>	Students	13%
	Currently earning	70%
	Political workers	6%
<b>Intended to vote in PMC elections 2026</b>		79%

## Appendix: Detailed Results

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In the next few pages, we present detailed results. As a rule of thumb, group differences should be at least 10% to be considered meaningful.

### *Voting and Elections*

Belief or Behavior	Average	Age			Annual Household Income				Gender	
		18-35	36-55	56+	<8 LPA	8-15 LPA	15-30 LPA	>30 LPA	Male	Female
Voting is very important	<b>83%</b>	78%	82%	89%	83%	87%	81%	79%	80%	87%
Vote is very valuable	<b>44%</b>	35%	46%	52%	50%	50%	37%	33%	42%	45%
Other Punekars think voting is very important	<b>29%</b>	24%	33%	29%	33%	30%	23%	29%	33%	24%
Other Punekars think vote is very valuable	<b>20%</b>	20%	19%	19%	22%	18%	17%	18%	20%	19%
Voted or intended to vote in PMC 2026	<b>79%</b>	69%	86%	84%	78%	84%	83%	73%	78%	82%
Voted in PMC 2017	<b>69%</b>	41%	81%	83%	68%	75%	67%	61%	66%	71%
Voted in Lok Sabha 2024	<b>86%</b>	73%	93%	94%	87%	89%	87%	81%	87%	86%
Voted in Vidhan Sabha 2024	<b>85%</b>	71%	90%	94%	86%	85%	86%	80%	86%	84%
Voted for same party in Lok Sabha 2024 and Vidhan Sabha 2024	<b>70%</b>	48%	77%	82%	68%	74%	72%	62%	68%	70%
Will vote for same party in Lok Sabha 2024 and PMC 2026	<b>46%</b>	28%	51%	57%	43%	54%	42%	44%	42%	50%
Will vote for same party in Vidhan Sabha 2024 and PMC 2026	<b>43%</b>	27%	47%	54%	42%	48%	41%	42%	40%	46%
Predicted voter turnout	<b>56%</b>	55%	56%	57%	57%	57%	56%	54%	56%	55%
Preferred voter turnout	<b>78%</b>	81%	79%	75%	77%	79%	79%	78%	77%	80%
Did not vote in 2024 because name was not on voter list	<b>6%</b>	9%	5%	2%	4%	8%	5%	6%	4%	7%

### **Government and Political Parties**

Belief or Behavior	Average	Age			Annual Household Income				Gender	
		18-35	36-55	56+	<8 LPA	8-15 LPA	15-30 LPA	>30 LPA	Male	Female
They are a political worker or volunteer	<b>6%</b>	6%	6%	6%	10%	4%	3%	4%	8%	3%
Their household includes a political worker or volunteer	<b>5%</b>	5%	7%	3%	5%	5%	5%	4%	6%	4%
Their social network includes a political worker or volunteer	<b>27%</b>	31%	28%	23%	29%	24%	29%	29%	29%	24%
Support for representative democracy	<b>69%</b>	75%	69%	63%	66%	71%	71%	69%	65%	75%
Support for technocracy (expert rule)	<b>68%</b>	66%	67%	70%	64%	71%	72%	64%	63%	75%
Support for direct democracy	<b>63%</b>	57%	65%	66%	63%	63%	62%	61%	60%	69%
Support for autocracy (authoritarianism)	<b>48%</b>	35%	47%	62%	55%	49%	49%	39%	48%	48%
Support for ruling party or coalition (BJP-led NDA)*	<b>53%</b>	44%	57%	58%	47%	56%	56%	57%	54%	52%
Support for opposition party or coalition (INC-led INDIA)*	<b>13%</b>	21%	13%	5%	12%	14%	10%	18%	13%	13%
Neutral about ruling / opposition party or coalition	<b>34%</b>	35%	30%	37%	41%	30%	34%	25%	33%	35%
Current ruling party or coalition is strong	<b>86%</b>	86%	84%	86%	82%	90%	84%	89%	87%	82%
Current opposition party or coalition is strong	<b>8%</b>	8%	8%	9%	9%	10%	7%	6%	5%	13%
Strong opposition is important for Pune	<b>78%</b>	79%	78%	76%	80%	67%	82%	79%	78%	78%

\*The BJP-led NDA and INC-led INDIA are currently the major national coalitions in India. Maharashtra's politics is more volatile with the Maha Yuti (BJP, SS, NCP) and the Maha Vikas Aghadi (INC, SS-UBT, NCP-SP). In the PMC 2026 elections, the BJP and SS competed independently. NCP and NCP-SP fought together as an alliance. INC, SS-UBT, and MNS competed as coalition partners.

### ***Voter Priorities: Candidate Qualities***

The following table shows the percent of respondents who believe each criterion is very important when voting in the PMC 2026 elections.

<b>Belief or Behavior</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Age</b>			<b>Annual Household Income</b>				<b>Gender</b>	
		<b>18-35</b>	<b>36-55</b>	<b>56+</b>	<b>&lt;8 LPA</b>	<b>8-15 LPA</b>	<b>15-30 LPA</b>	<b>&gt;30 LPA</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Criminal History	<b>90%</b>	85%	92%	91%	89%	91%	88%	93%	87%	95%
Mental Health	<b>78%</b>	73%	83%	79%	78%	78%	76%	81%	75%	82%
Education Level	<b>61%</b>	65%	57%	59%	67%	59%	56%	54%	58%	65%
Physical Health	<b>40%</b>	33%	46%	42%	44%	38%	43%	34%	38%	44%
Age	<b>20%</b>	20%	23%	18%	24%	17%	21%	18%	21%	18%
Religion	<b>18%</b>	12%	22%	22%	19%	21%	19%	15%	19%	17%
Economic Status	<b>12%</b>	18%	8%	11%	15%	7%	14%	9%	15%	6%
Caste	<b>5%</b>	6%	4%	3%	7%	4%	3%	3%	5%	4%
Gender	<b>3%</b>	3%	4%	2%	6%	4%	1%	1%	2%	4%

### ***Voter Concerns: Civic Issues***

The following table shows the percent of respondents who believe each civic issue is important for their own vote in the PMC 2026 elections.

Belief or Behavior	Average	Age			Annual Household Income				Gender	
		18-35	36-55	56+	<8 LPA	8-15 LPA	15-30 LPA	>30 LPA	Male	Female
Traffic	<b>90%</b>	88%	91%	92%	91%	94%	85%	92%	90%	90%
Waste management	<b>89%</b>	85%	91%	93%	90%	93%	89%	84%	89%	92%
Crime	<b>88%</b>	82%	93%	90%	91%	89%	85%	84%	86%	90%
Pollution	<b>86%</b>	85%	87%	87%	87%	92%	82%	82%	84%	89%
Corruption	<b>85%</b>	81%	87%	88%	87%	88%	80%	85%	84%	88%
Civic sense	<b>84%</b>	87%	84%	85%	86%	87%	86%	83%	86%	85%
Electricity, roads, water	<b>83%</b>	80%	86%	82%	84%	83%	81%	82%	80%	87%
Violence against women and children	<b>82%</b>	80%	87%	82%	88%	89%	75%	74%	78%	91%
Healthcare	<b>79%</b>	78%	82%	76%	83%	86%	74%	69%	77%	83%
Education	<b>73%</b>	75%	76%	67%	81%	76%	70%	61%	70%	78%
Construction	<b>60%</b>	56%	63%	62%	59%	60%	62%	61%	61%	59%
Unemployment	<b>57%</b>	61%	62%	50%	67%	54%	49%	53%	52%	65%
Rising prices	<b>53%</b>	51%	59%	49%	61%	62%	42%	40%	46%	64%
Intercaste and interreligious tensions	<b>52%</b>	44%	59%	53%	56%	51%	43%	56%	51%	55%
Personal finances	<b>25%</b>	26%	32%	15%	32%	28%	19%	17%	27%	19%

### ***Voter Concerns: Civic Issues (continued)***

The following table shows the percent of respondents who believe each civic issue is important for other Punekars' vote in the PMC 2026 elections.

Belief or Behavior	Average	Age			Annual Household Income				Gender	
		18-35	36-55	56+	<8 LPA	8-15 LPA	15-30 LPA	>30 LPA	Male	Female
Traffic	<b>59%</b>	61%	56%	60%	68%	58%	54%	49%	56%	60%
Waste management	<b>43%</b>	35%	44%	47%	53%	46%	40%	23%	41%	42%
Crime	<b>47%</b>	40%	50%	50%	57%	49%	41%	32%	45%	49%
Pollution	<b>43%</b>	36%	43%	48%	53%	47%	35%	27%	41%	42%
Corruption	<b>43%</b>	34%	47%	44%	48%	48%	38%	30%	41%	44%
Civic sense	<b>33%</b>	27%	36%	32%	44%	35%	27%	18%	31%	31%
Electricity, roads, water	<b>53%</b>	53%	55%	49%	59%	58%	45%	46%	50%	56%
Violence against women and children	<b>42%</b>	37%	45%	43%	52%	44%	34%	32%	39%	45%
Healthcare	<b>41%</b>	38%	41%	40%	54%	44%	30%	24%	39%	41%
Education	<b>37%</b>	37%	38%	34%	50%	37%	30%	22%	33%	39%
Construction	<b>31%</b>	27%	31%	31%	32%	40%	28%	23%	31%	28%
Unemployment	<b>40%</b>	40%	39%	41%	49%	47%	26%	29%	36%	44%
Rising prices	<b>49%</b>	50%	50%	46%	58%	52%	41%	40%	42%	59%
Intercaste and interreligious tensions	<b>39%</b>	42%	36%	37%	42%	39%	38%	37%	38%	40%
Personal finances	<b>37%</b>	43%	36%	29%	42%	35%	34%	38%	38%	37%

### ***Misinformation and Social Networks***

Belief or Behavior	Average	Age			Annual Household Income				Gender	
		18-35	36-55	56+	<8 LPA	8-15 LPA	15-30 LPA	>30 LPA	Male	Female
Misinformation about democracy, elections, and politics is a moderately serious or very serious problem	<b>85%</b>	83%	86%	85%	84%	87%	86%	81%	83%	88%
Moderately or very interested in democracy, elections, and politics	<b>61%</b>	67%	57%	57%	55%	60%	59%	73%	68%	48%
Moderately or very informed about democracy, elections, and politics	<b>61%</b>	63%	62%	58%	60%	64%	58%	66%	68%	50%
Other Punekars are moderately or very informed	<b>39%</b>	39%	42%	36%	47%	41%	29%	37%	43%	32%
Social network size	<b>307</b>	241	319	373	367	321	248	273	327	266
Percentage of social network that they disagree with	<b>36%</b>	40%	35%	34%	38%	35%	35%	35%	37%	35%
Very or moderately hopeful about the future of Pune	<b>49%</b>	43%	48%	54%	60%	53%	45%	31%	47%	50%

## *Democracy and Everyday Economics*

Belief or Behavior	Average	Age			Annual Household Income				Gender	
		18-35	36-55	56+	<8 LPA	8-15 LPA	15-30 LPA	>30 LPA	Male	Female
Current situation of democracy, elections, and politics is good	<b>18%</b>	14%	17%	23%	21%	24%	12%	14%	16%	21%
Current situation of democracy, elections, and politics is bad	<b>72%</b>	75%	74%	67%	72%	66%	72%	80%	76%	66%
Future situation of democracy, elections, and politics will improve	<b>34%</b>	29%	33%	41%	37%	39%	32%	24%	34%	35%
Future situation of democracy, elections, and politics will worsen	<b>41%</b>	49%	45%	27%	40%	35%	34%	58%	44%	34%
Own economic situation is currently good	<b>66%</b>	56%	68%	78%	51%	69%	75%	80%	65%	68%
Own economic situation is currently bad	<b>9%</b>	15%	7%	5%	16%	8%	4%	2%	9%	9%
Own economic situation is currently neutral	<b>25%</b>	29%	25%	17%	33%	23%	20%	18%	26%	23%
Own economic situation will improve	<b>58%</b>	72%	59%	41%	56%	56%	62%	58%	57%	57%
Own economic situation will worsen	<b>7%</b>	8%	7%	7%	10%	6%	6%	6%	9%	5%
Own economic situation will not change	<b>35%</b>	20%	34%	52%	34%	38%	32%	36%	34%	38%
Became unemployed in past 2 years	<b>19%</b>	20%	18%	19%	30%	14%	14%	11%	17%	22%
Income increased in past 2 years	<b>49%</b>	53%	54%	38%	35%	47%	61%	67%	52%	45%
Income decreased in past 2 years	<b>17%</b>	13%	18%	22%	25%	16%	11%	10%	17%	18%
AI will positively impact own economic situation	<b>35%</b>	39%	38%	24%	29%	29%	37%	51%	39%	30%
AI will negatively impact own economic situation	<b>22%</b>	29%	22%	14%	27%	18%	21%	20%	22%	23%
AI won't impact own economic situation	<b>43%</b>	32%	40%	62%	44%	53%	42%	29%	39%	47%

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