

PRESS RELEASE

Gallup International Association End of Year Survey

Indian PM Modi: Liked at Home, Disliked Abroad and Yet to Be a Global Leader as 38% of Global Survey Respondents Don't Know About Him

Islamabad, March 5th, 2026

Findings from the Gallup International End of Year Survey 2025, conducted across 58 countries with a total sample of 57,858 adults aged 18 and above, indicate that global public opinion toward Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi registers a moderate negative balance in 2025. The survey, carried out between October and December 2025, measures perceptions of major world leaders across diverse geopolitical regions, allowing for both global aggregation and country-level comparison.

Globally, 25% of respondents express a favourable opinion of Prime Minister Modi (5% very favourable and 20% somewhat favourable), while 37% report an unfavourable view (23% somewhat unfavourable and 15% very unfavourable). A further 38% indicate that they do not know or prefer not to answer. The balance between favourable and unfavourable views yields a net global favourability score of -12, meaning that negative perceptions exceed positive ones by 12 percentage points.

A large plurality of respondents remain uncertain or uncommitted in their assessment, as reflected in the 38% “don't know/no response” category — the largest single response segment globally. This pattern indicates that perceptions of Prime Minister Modi is yet to be taken as a global leader by vast majority of the world citizens.

Trend data provide further context. In 2019, the global net favourability score stood at -2. By 2025, this has declined to -12, reflecting a 10-point downward shift over six years.

Taken together, the 2025 findings portray a global landscape in which views toward Prime Minister Narendra Modi are moderately negative in aggregate, regionally differentiated, and shaped by substantial cross-national variation and lack of knowledge is the dominant sentiment across the world

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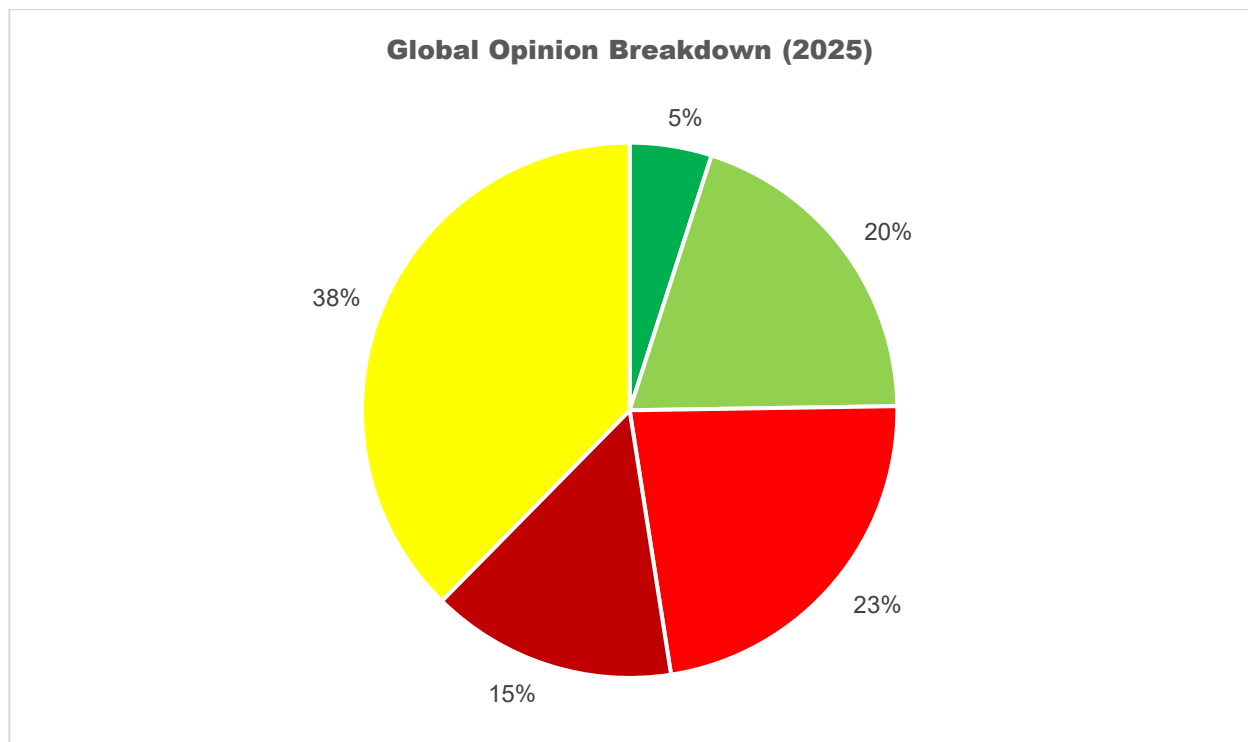
1. Global Picture: Net Negative Balance with High Levels of Uncertainty

The 2025 results show that global opinion toward Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi tilts negative. With 25% expressing a favourable view and 37% holding an unfavourable opinion, the resulting net favourability score of -12 reflects a moderate negative balance rather than a deeply polarized global rejection.

A defining feature of the global picture is the relatively large share of respondents — 38% — who report “don’t know” or no response. This is the single largest response category worldwide, indicating that a substantial portion of the global population does not hold a firmly formed opinion about Prime Minister Modi. This high level of uncertainty suggests that his global image is less entrenched than that of some other leaders measured in this survey wave.

While unfavourable views outweigh favourable ones by 12 points, the intensity of negative sentiment is also more measured. Twenty-three percent report being “somewhat unfavourable” and 15% “very unfavourable,” compared to 20% “somewhat favourable” and 5% “very favourable.” The structure of responses indicates a tilt toward criticism, but without the strong concentration of “very unfavourable” responses seen for some other global leaders.

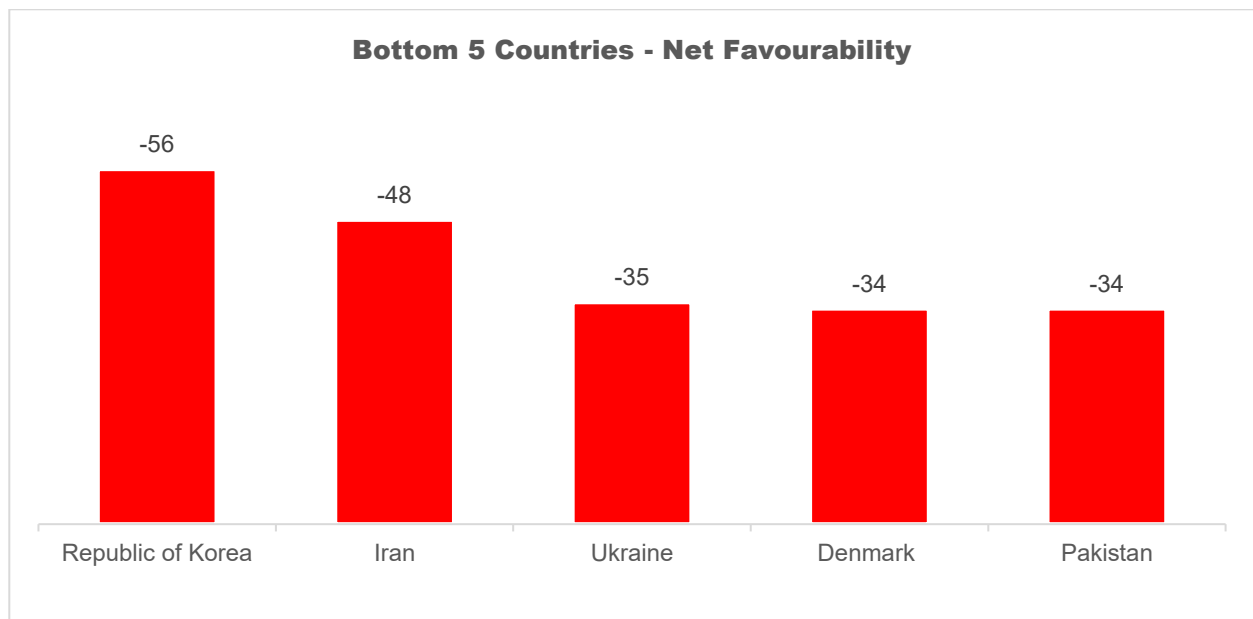
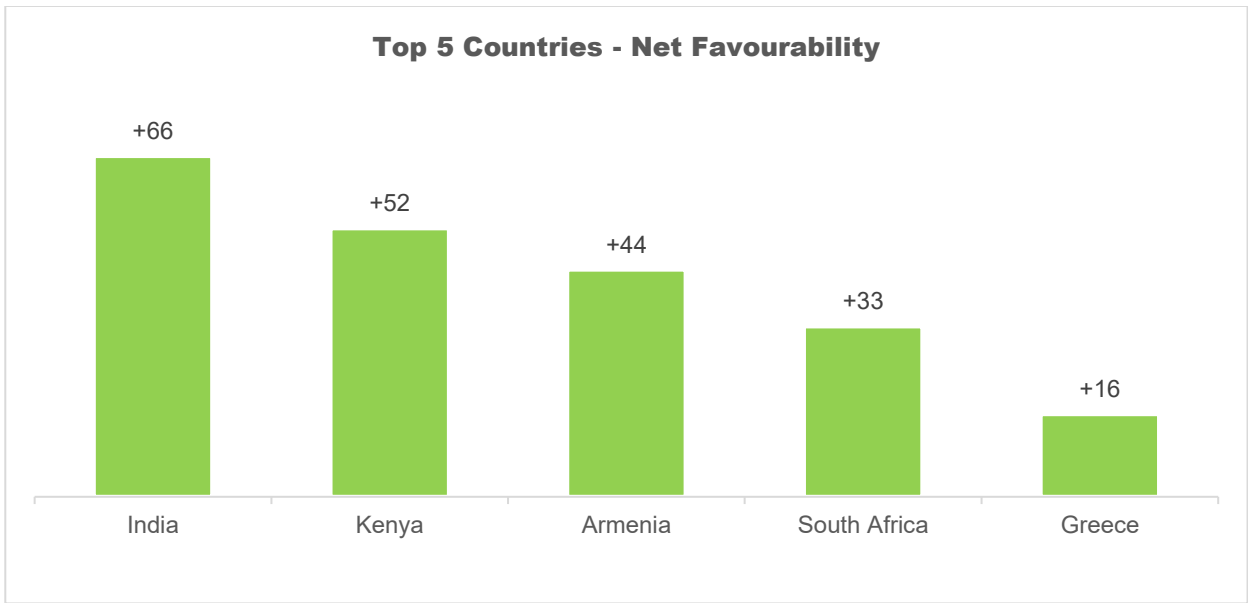
Trend data further contextualize this pattern. Net favourability stood at -2 in 2019 and has declined to -12 in 2025, reflecting a 10-point deterioration over six years. This shift appears driven primarily by the increase in unfavourable responses from 28% in 2019 to 37% in 2025.



2. National Perspective: Sharp Divergence Between India and Pakistan

Country-level data reveal pronounced variation in perceptions of Prime Minister Modi. The strongest net favourability score is recorded in India (+66), where favourable views overwhelmingly exceed unfavourable ones. India’s position stands significantly above all other countries measured in the survey, underscoring strong domestic support. Other highly positive countries include Kenya (+52), Armenia (+44), South Africa (+33), and Greece (+16), where favourable sentiment clearly outweighs negative views.

In contrast, the most negative balances are observed in Republic of Korea (–56), Iran (–48), Ukraine (–35), Denmark (–34), and Pakistan (–34).



3. Regional Perspective: Positive in Africa and South Asia, Negative in North East Asia

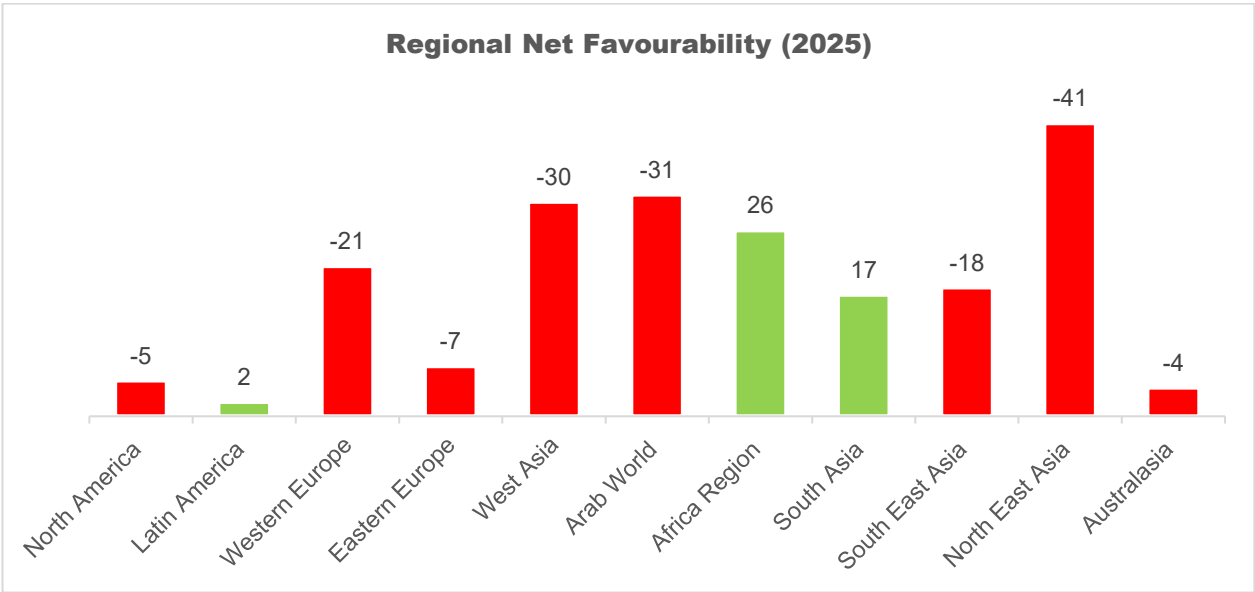
Regional aggregation reveals structured geographic patterns.

South Asia records a net favourability score of +17, reflecting strong domestic support within India. The Africa Region registers +26, representing one of the most positive regional assessments of Prime Minister Modi globally. Latin America posts a modest positive balance of +2.

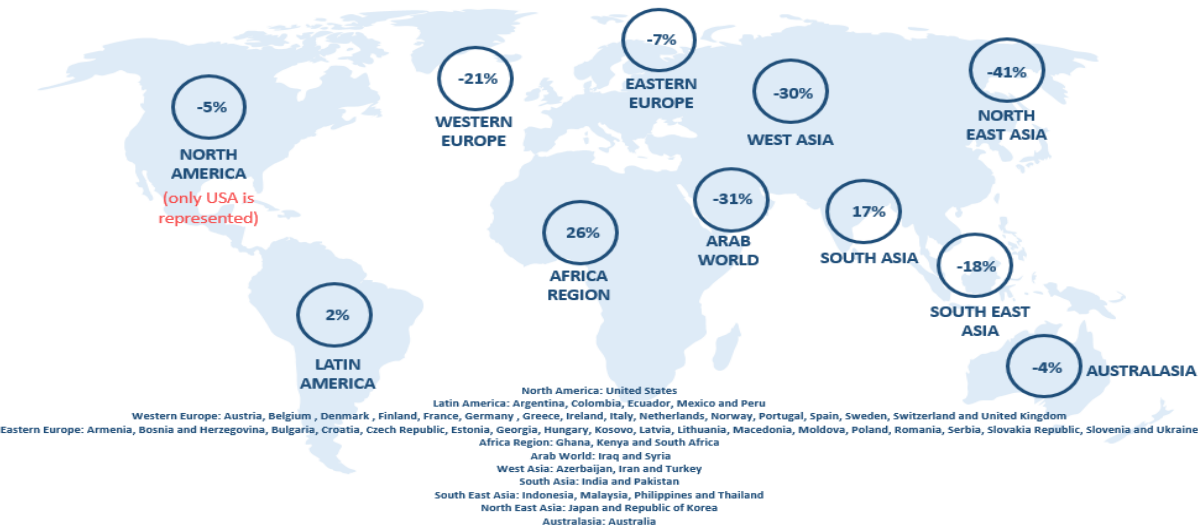
In contrast, North East Asia records the most negative regional net score at -41. West Asia (-30) and the Arab World (-31) also register clearly negative balances. Western Europe records -21, while Eastern Europe stands at -7.

North America (represented by the United States) records -5, and Australasia registers -4, indicating relatively mild negative balances in those regions. South East Asia records -18, suggesting more pronounced negativity in that bloc.

These regional patterns demonstrate that opinion toward Prime Minister Modi is not globally uniform but shaped by regional political contexts and geopolitical alignments. The contrast between Africa’s +26 and North East Asia’s -41 underscores the extent of regional divergence.



(REGIONAL BREAKDOWN DATA – NET FAVOURABILITY FIGURES ONLY)



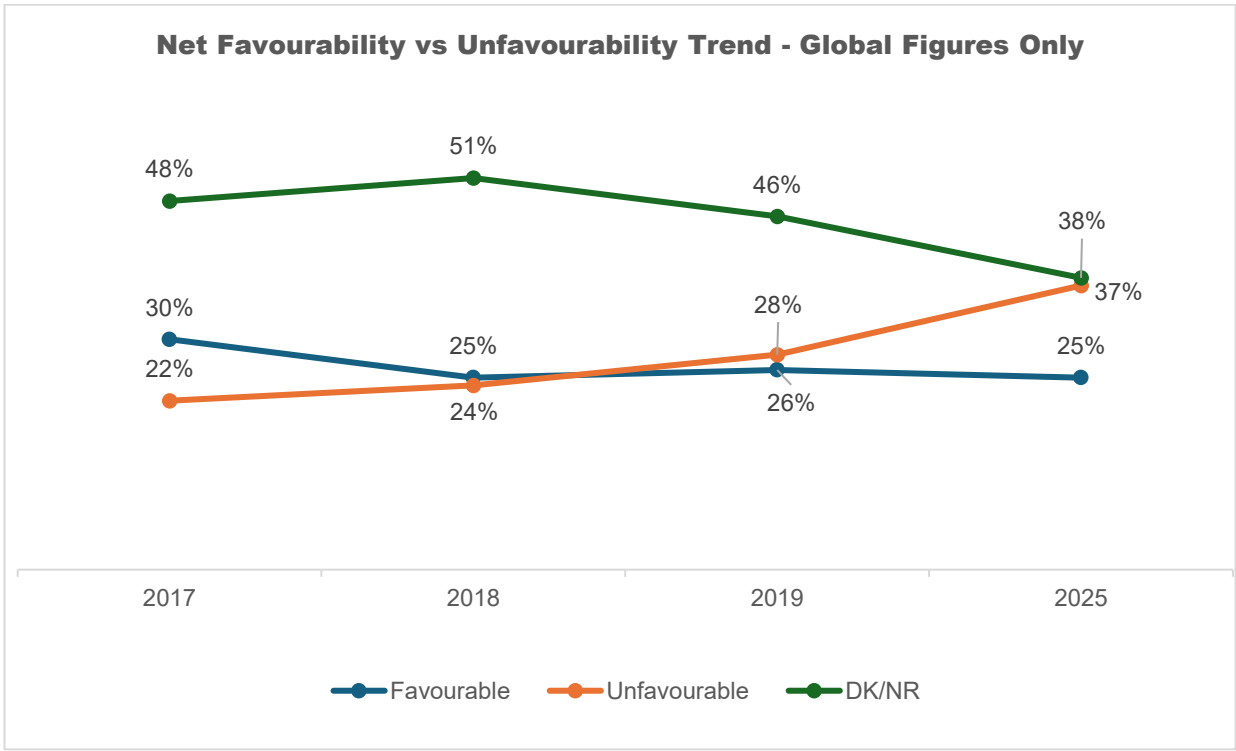
4. Trend Data: Gradual Downward Shift Since 2019

Trend analysis shows that global favourability toward Prime Minister Modi has gradually declined over time.

In 2017, favourable responses stood at 30% and unfavourable at 22%. In 2018, favourable declined to 25% while unfavourable rose to 24%. By 2019, favourable measured 26% and unfavourable 28%, producing a net score of -2.

In 2025, favourable stands at 25%, while unfavourable rises to 37%, resulting in a net score of -12. The key driver of this shift is the increase in unfavourable sentiment between 2019 and 2025.

While favourable sentiment has remained relatively stable in the mid-20% range since 2018, the rise in unfavourable responses accounts for the 10-point decline in net favourability since 2019.



Full Details of the survey and Disclaimers is available here:

<https://gallup-international.com/survey-results-and-news/survey-result/the-latest-findings-from-the-worlds-longest-running-global-public-opinion-study>

Methodology: The findings are drawn from the Gallup International End of Year Survey 2025, an annual global public opinion study conducted by the Gallup International Association (GIA).

The 2025 wave of the survey was carried out across 58 countries, with a total sample of 57,864 adults aged 18 and above. Fieldwork was conducted between October and December 2025.

In each participating country, nationally representative samples were used wherever feasible, and results were aggregated to produce global, regional, and demographic-level indicators. Net favourability scores are calculated as the percentage expressing a favourable opinion (very favourable + somewhat favourable) minus the percentage expressing an unfavourable opinion (somewhat unfavourable + very unfavourable).

The Gallup International End-of-Year Survey is one of the world's longest-running global public opinion studies, conducted annually since 1977. The Gallup International Association, founded in 1947, brings together independent polling organizations worldwide to provide comparable cross-national measures of public opinion across regions and time. For details see: www.gallup-international.com

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