

Spiritual State of the World's Children: Summary Table, India – Andhra Pradesh



Notes: Surveys were administered in randomly selected accessible schools. Inaccessible schools are those in conflict zones or areas of extremely low population, and those that cannot be reached by public transportation. Reported respondents are those who participated in the survey and answered the question. Not all participants answered all questions. Composition of the sample set indicates a skew towards females attitudes in the response set from older participants and a very heavy skew towards rural and younger participants in the overall set where they made up 79% and 89% of total participants respectively. SSWC was completed in March 2009 for OneHope by the Metadigm Group.

India, AP

	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Key Notes
Family Relationships and Perspectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94% of respondents live with their natural parents. 88% report that their parents are married. Only 1% report their parents divorced. 95% report an overall positive family experience. 91% overall and 97% of urban students report that they are very close to their mothers. 72% feel very close to their fathers. 70% feel that fathers frequently show love for them. 74% feel that mothers frequently show love for them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31% sometimes or frequently wonder if their fathers and 28% if their mothers love them. 24% spend less than 15 minutes per week talking to fathers about things that really matter to them. 11% spend less than 15 minutes per week talking to mothers about things that really matter to them. 9% report that their father is not alive or that they do not know him. 7% report that one or both parents have died. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents overwhelmingly reject the idea that unmarried or homosexuals couples are a family. Female (by 15%), rural (by 20%), and older (by 23%) respondents report less often than their male, urban, and younger peers that they are very close to their fathers. Rural youth report 14% less often than urban youth that home is “where I feel safe and loved.”
Relationships with People of the Opposite Sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94% believe marriage was meant to last a lifetime. 90% expect to be very happy in their marriage. 90% would like to be a virgin when they marry. 88% indicate that premarital sex for a couple in love is never acceptable. 87% do not expect their marriage will end in divorce. 77% of respondents indicated that divorce is not an option where children are involved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 58% agree that it is very hard to have a successful marriage these days. 17% of males, 16% of rural students, and 13% of younger students and overall respondents report that they have had intercourse. 13% would rather live with someone than marry. Males were twice as likely as females (14% to 7%) to indicate that premarital sex for an unmarried couple in love is sometimes acceptable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is little difference between male (88%) and female (92%) reported desire to be virgins at marriage, but males report more often (17% to 9%) that they have had intercourse. Younger students report less value for virginity and more sexual experience than their older peers. The greatest difference in reported sexual experience is between rural (16%) and urban (1%) youth.
Behaviors and Beliefs in Daily Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97% report that they did not use tobacco in the three months before the survey was administered. 96% had not been legally drunk. 95% did not use an illegal drug. Reading a book and studying from school materials occupy the most time for students in a given week. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 47% lied to a friend or peer and 33% to an adult in the three months prior to the survey. 21% tried to physically hurt someone. 14% of males and 7% of females viewed a pornographic movie. Urban youth spend less time reading and studying. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Males self report more undesirable behavior of every type. The gap (male to female) ranges from 3% (use of illegal drugs) to 21% (trying to hurt someone emotionally). Urban youth report twice as often as rural peers that they viewed pornography.
Religious Background and Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86% believe the universe was created by God or a god. 78% agree that the Bible provides absolute moral truths that are the same for all people in all situations, without exception. 80% said that faith is very important in their lives. 31% pray daily. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86% believe all religions teach equally valid truths. 66% know something is morally or ethically right if it works in their lives. 50% believe no one can be absolutely positive that they have the truth. 35% do not know what will happen after they die. 31% have a non-Christian concept of God; another 5% are atheistic or agnostic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68% of respondents identify themselves as Hindu and another 11% as Muslim. Female and older respondents gave less credibility to the Bible for guidance, and their answers point to a greater degree of moral relativism. Urban youth showed much less inclination to relativism than their rural peers; they placed much greater value on spiritual development but less on moral guidance from the Bible. They were more likely to agree that everyone is god.
Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86% of respondents report that they are somewhat or very satisfied with their lives. Respondents are most heavily influenced by their parents, siblings, and textbooks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12% of respondents report suicidal thoughts in the three months before the survey. 7% report that they are not at all satisfied with their lives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55% report that living with a high degree of integrity is very important for their future. 75% said the same about getting a degree.