

# India Youth Development Report 2010



**Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of  
Youth Development**

Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, GOI  
Sriperumbudur - 602 105, Tamil Nadu

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Sriperumbudur, 2012

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First Published in 2012

ISBN 978-93-81572-17-7

The Study on Youth Development Report 2010 was sponsored by RGNIYD and Technical Support rendered by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Deonar, Mumbai.

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Designed by Ram's Creative Chamber, Chennai  
Printed by R.K. Offset Printers, Chennai

Published by Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development,  
(An Autonomous Organization of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, GOI),  
Sriperumbudur – 602 105. Tamil Nadu.  
[www.rgnyd.gov.in](http://www.rgnyd.gov.in)

# Structure of the Report



## **Volume 1**

This volume is the Youth Development Report. Chapters 1 to 4 focus on the relevance, methodology and construction of the Youth Development Index. Chapters 5 to 8 elaborate on the individual dimension of the YDI, i.e., health, education, work, participation and youth culture. These five chapters incorporate the analysis of the primary data collected from eleven states/UT.

## **Volume 2 (CD-form)**

This volume provides the primary and secondary data on various aspects of youth development in tabular form.

## Highlights of Youth Development Index

### YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 0.453

- Himachal Pradesh ranks first in the Youth Development Index with a value 0.590 closely followed by Goa (0.588) and Delhi (0.587).
- Twenty one states have YDI value greater than the national average.
- Bihar ranks the lowest (0.383) among the 29 states for which YDI was calculated.

### YOUTH GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 0.444

- When calculated separately for males and females, the Youth Development Index is much lower for females as compared to males in all the states. At the National level, the value for females is lower by 0.13 points.
- Delhi, which is 3<sup>rd</sup> in the overall YDI, ranks first in the YDI for males but ranks only 10<sup>th</sup> in the YDI for females.
- There is no difference in the ranking of YDI for males and YDI for females for Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.
- Meghalaya is the only state that has a higher rank for the YDI females (4<sup>th</sup> rank) as compared to males (17<sup>th</sup> rank).
- There is a reduction in the value of YDI when corrected for gender disparity in youth development, bringing down the National YDI value from 0.453 to 0.444.

### YOUTH GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX WITH CORRECTION FOR SEX RATIO : 0.426

- When corrected for the differences in the proportion of males and females in the youth population, the value of the index comes down further to 0.426.

### YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX (INCLUDING PARTICIPATION) : 0.482

- When the dimension of participation is included, among the 11 states for which a revised YDI was calculated, Kerala ranks first with a value of 0.611.
- The YDI value for the 11 states together is 0.482 as compared to the earlier value of 0.453.

- Across the states the largest difference in male and female YDI is observed in Delhi (0.20 points) and Bihar (0.19 points)
- The lowest difference was observed in the North-eastern states of India, viz., Meghalaya followed by Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

### **YOUTH GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX (INCLUDING PARTICIPATION) : 0.474**

When the participation dimension was included, the revised YDI adjusted for gender disparity in youth development, the value becomes 0.474 .

### **YOUTH GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX (INCLUDING PARTICIPATION) WITH CORRECTION FOR SEX RATIO : 0.454**

### **YOUTH HEALTH INDEX : 0.580**

- At the National level the Youth Health Index value is at 0.580, with the index of males and females being 0.612 and 0.545 respectively.
- Kerala (0.749) ranks the highest in Health Index closely followed by Goa (0.728) and Delhi (0.691).
- The lowest ranking states are Jharkhand (0.515) followed by Assam (0.518) and Bihar (0.523).
- The difference between the highest and lowest value is 0.234.
- Eleven states have a Health Index below National average.
- The relationship between Health Index and YDI shows a linear relationship meaning that an improvement in Health Index contributes linearly to an increase in the Youth Development Index.
- Youth Health Outcome Index: 0.609
- Youth Health Access Index: 0.482

### **YOUTH EDUCATION INDEX : 0.413.**

- The highest ranking states are Himachal Pradesh with a value of 0.611 (having a very high enrolment rate of 131) followed by Delhi (0.603) and Kerala (0.575).
- The lowest ranking states are Bihar (0.298), Jharkhand (0.315), and Rajasthan (0.325). The difference between the highest and lowest ranking states is 0.313.

- Twelve states have an Educational Index Value that is below the National average.
- The gender gap is the highest in Bihar (0.17) followed by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan (0.16 each).
- The least gender gap is found in Kerala (0.01) and Mizoram (0.01).
- The Education Index also generally shows a linear correlation with the YDI.
- Youth Education Outcome Index: 0.472
- Youth Education Access Index: 0.223

### **YOUTH WORK INDEX : 0.636**

- Meghalaya ranks the highest in Work Index (0.804), Chattisgarh (0.754) followed by Andhra Pradesh (0.747).
- The lowest Work Index is Tripura (0.486) followed by Jammu and Kashmir (0.519).
- The range of variation in Work Index is 0.235.
- Sixteen states have a Work Index that is below the National average.
- The outliers are Delhi and Kerala, two developed states having a very low Work Index.
- There is a negative correlation between Education Index and Work Index as one may expect.
- States having high Education Index tends to have a low Work Index as many of those in the youth age group is still in the educational system thus not working.
- When calculated separately for males and females, the Youth Work Index is 0.868 for males and 0.384 for females, indicating a wide gender gap in employment.
- Youth Work Outcome Index: 0.594
- Youth Work Access Index: 0.957

### **YOUTH AMENITIES INDEX : 0.380**

- The Amenities Index integrates indicators related to Basic Amenities and those Modern Amenities that are more relevant to youth.
- The low value is the result of a combination of high value (0.65) for basic amenities (consisting of water, toilet facilities, electricity, and housing) with a very low value (0.19) for youth relevant modern amenities (information, communication and technology).

- In terms of Youth Amenities Index, the highest ranking state is Delhi (0.611) followed by Goa (0.580) and Kerala (0.518).
- The lowest ranking state is Bihar (0.272).
- Other states having a Low Amenity Index are Orissa, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh.
- Eleven states are below the National average of 0.381.
- The range of variation in Amenity Index is 0.339 which is high.
- Except Assam, Bihar and Jharkhand, all the states have an Amenities Index value greater than 0.5.
- When Youth Amenities Index is calculated for males and females separately, the values for the National level are 0.389 for males and 0.373 for females.
- Youth Basic Amenities Index: 0. 658
- Youth Modern Amenities Index: 0. 195

#### **YOUTH PARTICIPATION INDEX : 0.622**

- The value of Participation Index, was computed using enrollment as a voter and voting behavior.
- The Participation Index computed using data from 11 states is 0. 622.
- While there are inter-state variations, the level of participation is high in all of the states except Delhi which has a value of 0.488.
- While the state of enrollment leaves much to be desired (the enrollment value is 0.503), the voting behavior appears to be high (0.80).