

INDIA



Youth

Development Index 2017



Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development
Sriperumbudur - 602105
Tamil Nadu

India Youth Development Index 2017

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development

(Institution of National Importance by the Act of Parliament No.35/2012)

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

Government of India

Sriperumbudur – 602 105 . Tamil Nadu

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19th April, 2017

Foreword

India is in the unique phase of demographic transition with the largest cohort of young populace in the age group of 15-29 years. This huge youth potential has to be transformed into a catalyst force for the growth and development of the nation. Converting this largest segment of youth resource into a well-trained human capital requires right policies, pragmatic programme design and strategic investment. To succeed in these efforts sound database is necessary for statistically valid input.

RGNIYD serves as a national level documentation and information dissemination centre on youth development. As a think-tank, the Institute embarks on youth surveillance which helps in formulating policies and programmes to cater to the current needs and aspirations of the youth. RGNIYD is mandated by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, to function as a National Youth Resource Centre - a knowledge hub in providing youth related data for the policy and programme development of the Nation besides compiling, updating youth related data on core issues and concerns that impact the life of the young people periodically for use by youth related agencies and organizations in the country.

As a repository of knowledge on youth related information/data, the Institute has prepared the India Youth Development Index (YDI) – 2017 which is a composite measure that helps in the assessment of youth status. It provides database for policy advocacy and programmatic action for harnessing the youth potential. The document also presents a comprehensive status of the indicators included in the YDI 2017.

I am sure that the YDI 2017 will be useful for the policy makers, planners and various other stakeholders engaged in planning, programming and implementing the programme for youth development.

(Dr. A.K. Dubey)

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BMI	Body Mass Index
FYEDU_LEVEL	Youth Education Level for Female
FYLIT_RATE	Youth Literacy Rate for Female
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Global YDI	Global Youth Development Index
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
MYEDU_LEVEL	Youth Education Level for Male
MYLIT_RATE	Youth Literacy Rate for Male
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NSS	National Service Scheme
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NYKS	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
RGNIYD	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development
SC/ST	Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
YAFR	Youth Adolescent Fertility Rate
YALC	Youth Index of Alcohol consumption
YALCF	Youth Index of Alcohol consumption for Female
YALCM	Youth Index of Alcohol consumption for Male
YBMI	Youth Index of BMI (i.e., Youth with Normal BMI)
YBMIF	Youth Index of BMI (i.e., Youth with Normal BMI) for Female
YBMIM	Youth Index of BMI (i.e., Youth with Normal BMI) for Male
YCI	Youth Civic Participation Index
YCPI	Youth Civic Participation Index
YDI	Youth Development Index
YDIS	Youth Disability
YDIS	Youth Disability Index
YEDU-EXP	Education expenditure as % of SDP
YEDU-LEVEL	Youth Education Level
YEGDI	Youth Education Gender Development Index (YEGDI)
YEI	Youth Education Index
YEL	Youth Employment Level
YELE	Youth Electors
YELF	Youth Employment Level for Female
YELM	Youth Employment Level for Male
YGDI	Youth Gender Development Index (YGDI)
YHGDI	Youth Health Gender Development Index (YHGDI)
YHI	Youth Health Index
YLF	Youth in Labour Force
YLFF	Youth in Labour Force for Female
YLFM	Youth in Labour Force for Male
YLIT-RATE	Youth Literacy Rate
YMOR	Youth Index of Morbidity Rate
YMORF	Youth Index of Morbidity Rate for Female
YMORM	Youth Index of Morbidity Rate for Male
YMR	Youth Mortality Rates
YMRF	Youth Mortality Rates for Female
YMRM	Youth Mortality Rates for Male
YNCC&NSS	Participation of Youth in NCC and NSS
YNYKS	Participation of Youth in NYKS
YPI	Youth Participation Index
YPL	Youth Participating in Legislature
YPPI	Youth Political Participation Index
YSII	Youth Social Inequality Index
YSSI	Youth Social Inclusion Index
YTOB	Youth Index of Tobacco Consumption / Tobacco Abuse Rate
YTOBF	Youth Index of Tobacco Consumption / Tobacco Abuse Rate for Female
YTOBM	Youth Index of Tobacco Consumption / Tobacco Abuse Rate for Male
YUR	Percentage of Youth not in school/work: Unemployment Rate
YURM	Percentage of Youth not in school/work: Unemployment Rate for Male
YURF	Percentage of Youth not in school/work: Unemployment Rate for Female
YUTT	Youth Unemployment in Total
YUTTF	Youth Unemployment in Total for Female
YUTTM	Youth Unemployment in Total for Male
YWGDI	Youth Work Gender Development Index (YWGDI)
YWI	Youth Work Index

Highlights of Youth Development Index - 2017

Youth Development Index

- At the national level, YDI value is 0.569 with wide variation ranging from 0.466 (Bihar) to 0.689 (Himachal Pradesh) among the Major States.
- Among the Minor States, Pondicherry and Goa exceeds the value of Himachal Pradesh.
- YDI score for male is 0.625 and for female is 0.535
- At the national level YDI score belongs to a medium category
- Nearly 50 percent of the States belong to either high or very high category.
- Pondicherry, Goa and Himachal Pradesh belong to Very high category
- Bihar belongs to a Low category.
- Nearly 33 percent (i.e., six Major States and four Minor States) get classified into a high category.

Youth Gender Development Index

- The YGDI is 0.856, indicating 14.4 percent absolute deviation from gender parity showing positive signs concerning gender disparity. (Gender Youth Development Index is based on only three dimensions viz., Education, Health and Work, as gender-wise data was not available with respect to other three dimensions i.e., Political Participation, Civic Participation and Social Inclusion)
- Among the Major States, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh top the list of better performers with even female youth outweighing male YDI.
- Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan score the least, showing the largest gap between male and female YDI.
- Among the Minor States, Pondicherry, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya score the highest, while Nagaland, Tripura and Goa show poor performance.
- Except for Nagaland, Tripura and Goa with respect to all other Minor States, GYDI is greater than one, implying a better YDI for females than males.

Youth Education Index

- The YEI at the national level scores 0.513
- Among the Major States, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu stand out as top performers.
- Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan occupy the least ranks due to their poor performance.
- Among the Minor States, Mizoram tops the list, with Pondicherry in the second place.
- All BIMARU states fare poorly in YEI.
- Chhattisgarh relatively performs better by pushing down Karnataka and Haryana in YEI.
- Among the Minor States, Mizoram tops the list, with Pondicherry in the second place,
- Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya occupy the bottom positions.

Youth Health Index

- At the National Level, YHI score is 0.632
- Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Uttarakhand being the top three performers
- West Bengal, Assam and Chhattisgarh occupy the last positions among the Major States.
- Among the Minor States, Goa, Delhi and Pondicherry are in the top position
- Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Tripura in the bottom of the ladder.
- Excepting for Haryana and Karnataka, the performance of all the other states with regard to female health is better than that of male, thereby showing GDI being more than one.
- Odisha, though its performance was average with respect to both males and females, it has taken the first position in Health GDI.
- Punjab and Tamil Nadu, which had better performance also had high Gender Youth Development Index with gender being biased towards females.

Youth Work Index

- The YWI at the national level stands with the score of 0.572.
- Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka are the top performers among the Major States
- Assam, Kerala and Bihar being the poor performers with respect to work among the youth.
- Kerala's presence among the worst performers is an interesting addition to the debate on Kerala's model of development.

Youth and Civic Participation

- The Youth Civic Participation Index (YCPI) score at the national level is 0.191.
- Among the Major States, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Uttarakhand top the list of better performers, while West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar scored poorly.
- Among the Minor States, Pondicherry, Sikkim and Mizoram perform better
- Delhi, Tripura and Meghalaya are the poor performers.

Youth and Political Participation

- Youth Political Participation Index (YPPI) at the national level scores 0.436 implying that there is more scope for the youth to be politically active.
- Among the Major States, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand top the list
- Kerala, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh at the bottom of the table.
- Among southern states, political participation among youth is relatively lesser.
- Among the Minor States, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi and Meghalaya perform relatively better
- The least performers in YPPI are Goa, Pondicherry and Nagaland.
- States like Arunachal Pradesh and Jharkhand perform poorly when all the social indicators have an active presence
- Kerala and Goa have the poor presence of youth in polity, despite performing better in development indicators like Health and Education.

Youth and Social Inclusion

- YSII at the national level scores is 0.785.
- This index reflects the extent of social inclusivity of marginalised sections in various social indicators of development.
- Among the Major States, Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala show good performance with respect to social inclusion
- Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha show poor performance.
- Almost all the Minor States show a relatively better performance than almost all the major states.
- Among the Minor States, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh top the list
- Pondicherry, Sikkim and Manipur in the bottom of the ladder concerning social inclusion.

BACKGROUND

India: The Young Nation

To build a sustainable nation i.e. both prosperous and equitable, especially in the context of stagnating world economy, the hopes lie on young people. Young population, all over the world has shown that they would grab every opportunity on their way to be champions and agents of all-round development of society. This provides an impetus to lay the foundation for a better future with progressive youth development. Today, the world has about 1.8 billion young people in the age group of 15 to 29 years constituting almost one-quarter of the humanity. The unprecedented share of the young population resides mainly in the countries of South Asia and Africa. India, in particular, is experiencing a youth bulge with world's largest young populace of 356 million in the age group of 10 to 24 years, followed by China with 269 million young people. Indonesia, United States of America, Nigeria, Brazil, and Bangladesh follow India and China for housing large youth cohorts in their population, according to the State of the World Population Report of UNFPA. Between 2001 and 2011, India adds 161 million to the world's population to become the world's largest contributor to the global demographic transition. Census of India 2011 has highlighted that 65% of the total population is less than 35 years of age and 50% under 25 years. India is expected to be the youngest country in the world by 2020 with the median age of 29 years. Capitalizing the potential of India's youth bulge is essential for its continuing stable progress in the world economy.

It is absolutely imperative for India to ensure that youth of the nation become vibrant and constructive force that could contribute for economic growth, nation building and good governance. In the light of this, the need to assess the status of youth in India through evidence-based studies becomes important and it would help to prioritize the areas for youth empowerment.

In the light of above situation, it becomes more necessary than ever to review the status of youth and identify the priority areas for youth empowerment. Evidence based studies reveal that policies developed to address the challenges of youth development have not resulted in great deal of success for want of adequate information, which is the basis for sound policy design and development interventions. It is a prime requisite to have a single measure by which status of youth can be reviewed.

Youth Development Index for India

Though there are several Ministries and Government Departments compile and publish data on specific aspects of youth, they do not provide the holistic picture of the youth development. The data available on youth related issues remain fragmented, uncoordinated and inconsistent. Further, there has been a serious deficit of data in certain

domains. By putting together data on several relevant indicators into a comprehensive measure, it enables users to have a better understanding of youth development. In view of the relevance of Youth Development Index for India at this juncture, as enunciated earlier, a pioneering attempt was made by the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of youth Development, under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, in bringing out Youth Development Report – 2010. Subsequently, keeping in view of the need for updating the approach for the latest period, present endeavor is undertaken. However, the earlier approach had some limitations. In order to overcome these limitations and to have a measure in line with the Global Youth Development Index, an attempt is made to construct India Youth Development Index (YDI) – 2017

Constructing Youth Development Index for the year 2017 was done using the latest definition of youth as used in National Youth Policy - 2014 and World Youth Development Report of Commonwealth (15 – 29 years) as well as using the Commonwealth Indicators in order to facilitate Global comparison.

The main purpose of this Index is to recognize the high and low performing states, identifying the weak domains and inform policy makers the priority areas for development interventions in respective states.

Salient Features Youth Development Index

Youth Development Index: A Composite Measure

Youth development is a multi-dimensional concept which cannot be measured by a single metric alone. It can be better understood by an aggregate of several indicators that capture many dimensions. Youth Development Index (YDI) is a composite measure of the status of youth, designed to enable the users to gain better insights on the subject in a single snapshot. It helps to recognize youth as an important and separate category of population for special consideration, raise visibility of youth issues in public and draw increased attention to youth development agenda.

The YDI also facilitates the comparison of youth development across the geographic regions over a period of time. It enables all the stakeholders to understand the big picture, measure progress, assess the needs of various social segments, identify the priority areas for development interventions and make policy advocacy. It empowers the policy makers towards policy dialogue and promotes accountability of the state agencies towards programmatic efforts.

Approach

The approach to Youth Development Index is grounded in Asset Based Approach, as youth are perceived as assets for building prosperous, egalitarian and just society. It is anchored in the belief that youth are the essential resource for poverty eradication, human development and social transformation. At the same time, it is guided by the principles of

rights based framework, where human dignity is ensured and human rights are protected. It is the responsibility of the state to enable young people to enhance their capabilities and build on their competencies to realize their full potential and citizenry participation.

Guiding values

- ◆ Valuing the dignity of youth as human beings who need to unleash their potential to lead fulfilling lives
- ◆ Valuing diversity of youth and their heterogeneous needs and aspirations
- ◆ Recognizing youth as valuable resource for economic growth and prosperity
- ◆ Recognizing youth as a catalyst force for social transformation and building just society
- ◆ Recognizing youth as responsible citizens with effective civic and political participation

Governing principles

- ◆ Enabling holistic development of youth
- ◆ Providing equal access to resources and services such as education, skill development, health etc.
- ◆ Expansion of choices and opportunities for credible and decent employment
- ◆ Enabling and empowering them for civic and political engagement
- ◆ Enabling active engagement in the decision making process



Uses of Youth Development Index

Youth:

With the advent of democracy and spread of mass education, youth have made themselves more visible and are increasingly engaged in local, national and global debates concerning themselves. As active participants in the youth councils, youth parliaments, consultation forums and advisory bodies, youth can use this index to inform their needs and challenges. YDI can empower them to validate their position and advocate youth development agenda even more powerfully.

Policy Makers:

Youth Development Index YDI can help the policy makers to review the present status of youth, identify the range of issues to be addressed, prioritize the areas for development intervention and review the current practices. YDI serves as an effective decision support tool for sound policy development, rational resource allocation, improving investment climate and expanding infrastructure. It can also be used as an observatory of social change.

Programme Implementers:

It can be used as an effective monitoring and evaluation tool to measure the progress made, evaluate the effectiveness of implementation strategies and service delivery, and identify the institutional gaps and barriers. It can help them to improve the programme content and revise the implementation strategies.

Donor Agencies:

The donor agencies at the national and international levels can use this index to identify low performing states and weak domains, on the basis of which they can determine their priorities, strategies and development framework for investment.

Development Practitioners and Youth Service Organizations:

The index can serve as a tool for identifying needed programmatic intervention and develop programmatic indicators. It may provide insights to the development practitioners to identify the success stories, document the lessons learnt and disseminate the best practices.

Academic and Research Institutions:

The YDI can be used by the researchers to survey the past trends in youth development and predict future. They can identify the priority areas of seminal research in the sphere of youth development, policy analysis, programme implementation and impact assessment.

INDIA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX – 2017

A pioneering attempt was already made by RGNIYD in bringing out Youth Development Report -2010. In its present endeavor of constructing India Youth Development Index (YDI) – 2017, RGNIYD has taken serious efforts to overcome the limitations of YDI - 2010 and also to develop a measure in line with Global Youth Development Index. Though the first five dimensions are retained same as that of Global YDI, indicators and weights are modified based on the availability of data at sub-national level and the importance of the indicators in explaining Youth Development. The aim here is to capture the multidimensional properties that indicate progress in youth development at the sub-national level i.e., state level. The Index offers state wise comparison of the factors that affect young people aged 15 to 29 years, across six key domains: Education, Health, Work, Political Participation, Civic Participation and Social Inclusion.

Youth Development Index is a composite index of indicators that reflect the socio-economic and political status of youth, besides their health and well-being. It is a multidimensional index that measures youth development in India on the basis of six domains mentioned above that characterizes structural features of Indian society. YDI facilitates comparison of youth development across the Indian states for various indicators. It enables the stakeholders to measure the current progress and assess the future needs of youth in varied segments for a better quality of life. YDI construction for India's youth is guided by Global YDI created by the United Nations. Global YDI is different from YDI constructed for India in one way; YDI for India adds a new domain, social inclusion, to assess the inclusiveness of societal progress as structural inequalities persist in Indian society. This construction helps to identify the gaps that require intensification of policy intervention.

Definition of Youth

'Youth' is a familiar term that has no universal definition. Defining youth is one of the difficult issues faced by policy makers. It refers to a stage of life in transition between adolescence and adulthood. Policy making requires defining youth within an age bracket. National governments and international organizations have used different age ranges to categorize young people.

The Commonwealth defines youth as the population between age 15 and 29 years in the Global YDI. The YDI - 2017 constructed for India in this report is guided by the Commonwealth definition of youth and National Youth Policy of 2014 i.e., people in the age group of 15 to 29 years.

Methodology

As mentioned in the previous section, six dimensions are identified to represent youth development and this section briefly describes the steps followed in the construction of the Youth Development Index.

Construction of an index generally involves the following four steps:

- (i) Indicator selection
- (ii) Normalisation
- (iii) Weighting and
- (iv) Aggregation.

Indicator Selection: Several Technical Consultation meetings were held in RGNYID with experts drawn from different fields and six domains were finalized (see Figure 1). The domains are

Domain 1: Education

Domain 2: Health

Domain 3: Work

Domain 4: Political Participation

Domain 5: Civic Participation and

Domain 6: Social Inclusion

The first five Domains i.e., Education, Health, Work, Political Participation and Civic Participation were in line with Common Wealth Youth Development Report. The last domain i.e., Social Inclusion was felt necessary for a country like India to incorporate its structure in the index and was thus included. Table 1 presents the Domains and Indicators used in constructing YDI along with weights.

Normalization

Here, Max-Min procedure is used to normalize the data. Each indicator which is in different units is converted into the index as follows:

$$\text{Indicator Index} = \frac{\text{State Value of the Indicator} - \text{Minimum Cutoff}}{\text{Maximum Cutoff} - \text{Minimum Cutoff}}$$

Choice of goal posts i.e., Minimum cut off and Maximum cut off play a very important role in arriving at the Indicator Index. In order to arrive at Natural Zeros i.e., Minimum and Aspirational goals i.e., Maximum, order based goal posts, Box and Whisker plots are used. Upper inner fence and Lower inner fence are used as goal posts. In few cases, Upper inner fence and Lower inner fence are replaced with natural attainable lower bound and upper bound. Detailed basic statistics with the goal posts are presented in the Appendix (A1).

Figure 1: Domains of India Youth Development Index – 2017

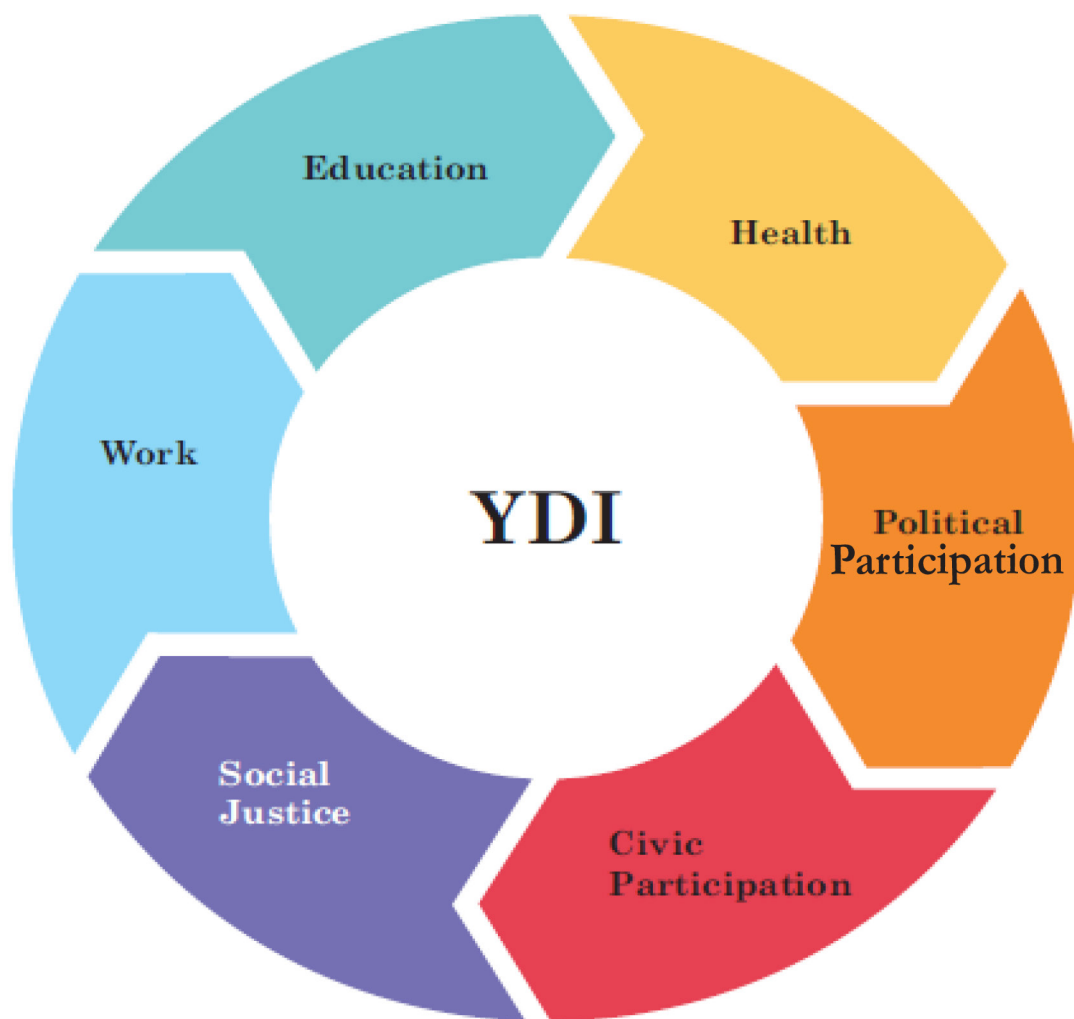


Table 1: Domains and Indicators of India Youth Development Index – 2017

Indicator	Indicator Weight	Domain	Domain Weight	Youth Development Index = Weighted sum of six domains
Education expenditure as % of GSDP	5	Education	25	
Youth Literacy Rate	10			
Education Level	10			
Teenage Pregnancy Rate	5	Health and Well Being	25	
Youth Mortality Rate	5			
Youth Morbidity Rate	5			
Physical Fitness of Youth	5			
Alcohol abuse Rate by Youths	2.5			
Tobacco abuse rate by Youths	2.5			
Percentage of youth not in school/work	10	Work	25	
Share of youth unemployment to total unemployment	5			
Labour Force Participation rate	5			
Employment Level	5			
Share of Youth Participating in Legislature	3	Political Participation	6	
Share of youth electors	3			
Share of youths participating in NYKS	3	Civic Participation	6	
Share of college students participating in NSS and NCC	3			
Social Inequality Index	10	Social Justice	13	
Share of youth with disability	3			

Weighting Indicators and Domains: Global Youth development Report used equal weights for indicators like Education, Health, Employment and Participation (Political and Civic Participation). Here we used same weights as a Global report for Education, Health and Work dimensions i.e., 25 each and the remaining weight is divided between the remaining three domains i.e., political participation, civic participation and social inclusion based on the relative importance (see table 1). Further, each indicator within the domain is weighted by relative importance.

Aggregation: Each domain index is obtained as the weighted average of the indicators and the final **Youth Development Index** is aggregated as a weighted average of domain Indices.

$$\text{Youth Education Index} = \frac{5 \times YEDU_EXP + 10 \times YLIT_RATE + 10 \times YEDU_LEVEL}{25}$$

Youth Health Index

$$= \frac{5 \times YAFR + 5 \times YMR + 5 \times YMOR + 5 \times YBMI + 2.5 \times YALC + 2.5 \times YTOB}{25}$$

$$\text{Youth Work Index} = \frac{10 \times YUR + 5 \times YUTT + 5 \times YLF + 5 \times YEL}{25}$$

$$\text{Youth Political Participation Index} = \frac{3 \times YPL + 3 \times YELE}{6}$$

$$\text{Youth Civic Participation Index} = \frac{3 \times YNYKS + 3 \times YNCC\&NSS}{6}$$

$$\text{Youth Social Inclusion Index} = \frac{10 \times YSII + 3 \times YDIS}{13}$$

$$YDI = \frac{25 \times YEI + 25 \times YHI + 25 \times YWI + 6 \times YPI + 6 \times YCI + 13 \times YSII}{100}$$

Youth Gender Development Index: Gender Development Index (GDI) is dictated by the indicators for which sex wise data are available to. Thus GDI is based on only three dimensions i.e., Education, Health and Work. While constructing gender development index, for each dimension, gender specific indices are computed separately for Female and Male. Domain specific GDI is simply the ratio of Female development index to male development index. Overall GDI is the geometric mean of domain specific GDIs.

Education Domain:

$$\text{Female Youth Education Index} = \frac{12.5 \times FYLIT_RATE + 12.5 \times FYEDU_LEVEL}{25}$$

$$\text{Male Youth Education Index} = \frac{12.5 \times MYLIT_RATE + 12.5 \times MYEDU_LEVEL}{25}$$

$$\text{Youth Education Gender Development Index} = \frac{\text{Female Youth Education Index}}{\text{Male Youth Education Index}}$$

Health Domain:

Female Youth Health Index

$$= \frac{10 \times YMR_F + 5 \times YMOR_F + 5 \times YBMI_F + 2.5 \times YALC_F + 2.5 \times YTOB_F}{25}$$

Male Youth Health Index

$$= \frac{10 \times YMR_M + 5 \times YMOR_M + 5 \times YBMI_M + 2.5 \times YALC_M + 2.5 \times YTOB_M}{25}$$

$$\text{Youth Health Gender Development Index} = \frac{\text{Female Youth Health Index}}{\text{Male Youth Health Index}}$$

Work Domain

$$\text{Female Youth Work Index} = \frac{10 \times YUR_F + 5 \times YUTT_F + 5 \times YLF_F + 5 \times YEL_F}{25}$$

$$\text{Male Youth Work Index} = \frac{10 \times YUR_M + 5 \times YUTT_M + 5 \times YLF_M + 5 \times YEL_M}{25}$$

$$\text{Youth Work Gender Development Index} = \frac{\text{Female Youth Work Index}}{\text{Male Youth Work Index}}$$

Gender Development Index:

$$YOUTH\ GDI = (YEGDI \times YHGDI \times YWGDI)^{1/3}$$

That is Youth Gender Development Index (YGDI) is the geometric mean of Youth Education Gender Development Index (YEGDI), Youth Health Gender Development Index (YHGDI) and Youth Work Gender Development Index (YWGDI).

Appendix 1: Description of the Domains and Indicators

S. No	Indicator	Abbreviation used	Definition of the Indicator	Source	Year	Remarks
INDICATORS FOR EDUCATION DOMAIN						
1	Education expenditure	YEDU-EXP	Education expenditure as % of SDP	RBI and CSO for State domestic products	2011-12	
2	Literacy	YLIT-RATE	Youth Literacy Rate	Census	2011	
3	Education Level	YEDU-LEVEL	Education Level: Computed as $0.25 \times$ proportion of youth just literate+ $0.5 \times$ proportion of youth primary educated+ $0.75 \times$ proportion of youths secondary educated + $1 \times$ proportion of youth tertiary educated + $1 \times$ proportion of youth vocational educated	NSS 68th round	2011-12	
INDICATORS FOR HEALTH AND WELLBEING DOMAIN						
1	Teenage Pregnancy rate	YAFR	Teenage Pregnancy Rate: Adolescent Fertility Rate i.e., number of births to women aged 15–19 years per 1000 women in that age group.	SRS	2011	Negative Indicator and it is reversed in the construction of Youth Health Index
2	Youth Mortality Rate	YMR	Youth Mortality Rate (Number of deaths per 1000): Mortality rates are available for the age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. Youth mortality rates are obtained as the weighted average, where weights are population proportion of youths in respective age groups	SRS	2011	Negative Indicator and it is reversed in the construction of Youth Health Index
3	Youth Morbidity rate	YMOR	Youth Morbidity Rate: Share of youths suffering from Communicable and Non-communicable diseases	DLHS 4	2012-13	Negative Indicator and it is reversed in the construction of Youth Health Index
4	Physical Fitness	YBMI	Physical Fitness of Youth: Share of youth in the normal BMI i.e., between 18.5 to 24.9	DLHS 4	2012-13	
5	Alcohol Abuse Rate	YALC	Alcohol abuse Rate by Youths: Share of Youths consuming Alcohol	DLHS 4	2012-13	Negative Indicator and it is reversed in the construction of Youth Health Index
6	Tobacco Abuse Rate	YTOB	Tobacco abuse rate by Youths: Share of youths consuming Tobacco(both chewing and smoking)	DLHS 4	2012-13	Negative Indicator and it is reversed in the construction of YHI

INDICATORS FOR WORK DOMAIN						
1	Percentage of Youth not in school/work	YUR	Percentage of youth not in school/work: Unemployment Rate	NSS 68th Round	2011-12	Negative Indicator and it is reversed in the construction of Youth Work Index
2	Youth Unemployment in total	YUTT	Share of youth unemployment to total unemployment	NSS 68th round	2011-12	Negative Indicator and it is reversed in the construction of Youth Work Index
3	Youth in Labor Force	YLF	Labor Force Participation Rate	NSS 68th round	2011-12	
4	Employment Level	YEL	Employment Level: $0.25 \times$ share of youth in Self-employed+ $0.5 \times$ share of youth in Regular/salaried + $0.25 \times$ share of youths in casual labor	NSS 68th round	2011-12	
INDICATORS FOR POLITICAL PARTICIPATION DOMAIN						
1	Youth Participating in Legislature	YPL	Percentage of Youth to total Participating in Legislature	Election commission	2014 or the latest election held	
2	Youth Electors	YELE	Share of youth electors *	Estimated based on Census data	2011	
INDICATORS FOR CIVIC PARTICIPATION DOMAIN						
1	Participation of Youth in NYKS	YNYKS	Share of youths participating in NYKS	NYKS Annual report	2011-12	
2	Participation in NCC and NSS	YNCC&NSS	Share of college students participating in NSS and NCC	Data collected from NSS and NCC websites	2011-12	
INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION DOMAIN						
1	Social Inequality Index	YSII	Social Inequality Index: Is based on the data on education and work: Average of the ratio of youth education and work performance of SC/ST to Non SC/ST.	NSS 68th round	2011-12	Negative Indicator and it is reversed in the construction of Youth Social Inclusion Index
2	Youth Disability	YDIS	Share of youth with disability	Census	2011	Negative Indicator and it is reversed in the construction of Youth Social Inclusion Index

Appendix 2: Basic statistics and Goal posts of the Indicators

	Basic Statistics					Goal Posts		
Indicators	Max	Min	Average	Standard Deviation	CV (%)	Minimum(Natural Zeros)	Maximum(Aspirational Goals)	Outlier Existed and Trimmed
EDUCATION								
Education expenditure as % of GSDP	10.13	1.54	3.81	1.72	45.14	1.00	8.79	YES
Youth Literacy Rate	98.86	68.48	86.58	7.21	8.33	47.52	100.00	NO
Education Level	77.61	44.24	62.65	8.46	13.50	23.97	96.54	NO
HEALTH								
Teenage Pregnancy Rate	55.44	5.69	25.56	13.12	51.32	5.00	78.59	NO
Youth Mortality Rate	2.20	0.33	1.32	0.42	31.57	0.00	3.34	NO
Youth Morbidity Rate	18.81	1.28	8.10	4.65	57.45	1.00	25.79	NO
Physical Fitness of Youth	76.88	52.87	62.01	7.39	11.92	34.78	86.10	NO
Alcohol abuse Rate by Youths	39.18	1.60	9.47	7.79	82.21	0.00	25.04	YES
Tobacco abuse rate by Youths	53.54	2.29	16.36	13.94	85.22	0.00	48.25	YES
WORK								
Percentage of youth not in school/work	482.83	7.38	95.43	96.12	100.72	5.00	256.62	YES
Share of youth unemployment to total unemployment	95.95	26.24	82.95	12.71	15.32	46.79	100.00	YES
Labor Force Participation Rate	56.92	30.83	44.43	6.28	14.12	20.00	83.12	NO
Employment Level	43.56	26.02	30.79	4.44	14.42	18.04	43.12	YES
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION								
Share of Youth Participating in Legislature	10.65	0.53	5.32	2.54	47.84	1.00	14.69	YES
Share of youth electors	40.56	26.10	34.69	3.90	11.24	19.62	51.62	NO
CIVIC PARTICIPATION								
Share of youths participating in NYKS	5.07	0.40	1.47	1.08	73.46	0.00	5.31	NO
Share of college students participating in NSS and NCC	7.56	0.37	2.23	1.85	83.02	0.00	5.17	YES
SOCIAL INCLUSION								
Social Inequality Index	1.21	0.79	0.93	0.08	8.76	1.00	0.79	YES
Share of youth with disability	2.32	1.02	1.76	0.37	21.14	0.58	3.05	NO

Youth Development Index-2017

Youth Development Index (YDI) is a composite index of 19 indicators which measure the multidimensional progress of youth development in 20 Major states and 10 Minor states of India. YDI has six domains measuring the levels of education, health and wellbeing, employment, political participation, civic participation and social inclusion of young people. The key objective of YDI is to examine the current status of progress among the youth of India that can provide an opportunity to foster youth development through the realization of their needs and capabilities. YDI values range between 0 and 1, while the state with a perfect score of 1 indicates highest youth development attainable and 0 indicates no youth development. Youth Gender Development Index has been calculated separately for each state on various domains as it captures gender inequality among the young population.

Youth Development Index across States

YDI is constructed with the aim of tracking the progress of youth and also it facilitates as a monitoring tool for policy makers to take appropriate and adequate interventions. At the national level, YDI value is 0.569 with wide variation ranging from 0.466 (Bihar) to 0.689 (Himachal Pradesh) among the major states. However, among the minor states, Pondicherry and Goa exceeds the value of Himachal Pradesh.

Table 2: India Youth Development Index across Indian States - 2017

Major States	Education	Health	Work	Political Participation	Civic Participation	Social Inclusion	Youth Development Index	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.560	0.596	0.582	0.427	0.219	0.759	0.572	13
Assam	0.527	0.533	0.372	0.397	0.182	0.938	0.515	19
Bihar	0.353	0.609	0.458	0.249	0.112	0.687	0.466	20
Chhattisgarh	0.575	0.548	0.611	0.572	0.190	0.851	0.590	11
Gujarat	0.545	0.671	0.669	0.431	0.142	0.803	0.610	7
Haryana	0.566	0.655	0.517	0.529	0.296	0.826	0.592	10
Himachal Pradesh	0.716	0.778	0.619	0.275	0.495	0.881	0.689	1
Jammu &	0.565	0.683	0.503	0.515	0.330	0.796	0.592	9

Kashmir								
Jharkhand	0.396	0.596	0.501	0.565	0.186	0.784	0.520	18
Karnataka	0.572	0.676	0.629	0.354	0.228	0.755	0.602	8
Kerala	0.735	0.759	0.403	0.226	0.358	0.879	0.624	3
Madhya Pradesh	0.470	0.638	0.593	0.407	0.219	0.720	0.557	14
Maharashtra	0.625	0.668	0.630	0.381	0.171	0.766	0.614	6
Odisha	0.519	0.619	0.578	0.300	0.159	0.734	0.552	15
Punjab	0.600	0.719	0.595	0.364	0.394	0.759	0.623	5
Rajasthan	0.439	0.667	0.622	0.585	0.157	0.763	0.576	12
Tamil Nadu	0.651	0.697	0.571	0.369	0.287	0.868	0.632	2
Uttar Pradesh	0.465	0.597	0.562	0.501	0.110	0.799	0.547	16
Uttarakhand	0.621	0.736	0.512	0.393	0.368	0.852	0.624	4
West Bengal	0.521	0.503	0.532	0.381	0.108	0.807	0.524	17
Minor States								
Arunachal Pradesh	0.525	0.487	0.486	0.535	0.395	0.906	0.548	9
Delhi	0.606	0.723	0.536	0.480	0.212	0.900	0.625	6
Goa	0.661	0.809	0.635	0.253	0.744	0.884	0.701	2
Manipur	0.657	0.589	0.471	0.345	0.481	0.863	0.591	7
Meghalaya	0.590	0.591	0.785	0.415	0.349	0.884	0.652	4
Mizoram	0.752	0.622	0.514	0.318	0.778	0.959	0.663	3
Nagaland	0.667	0.669	0.211	0.303	0.355	0.953	0.550	8
Pondicherry	0.724	0.700	0.751	0.272	0.978	0.806	0.724	1
Sikkim	0.648	0.571	0.604	0.329	0.795	0.842	0.633	5
Tripura	0.596	0.579	0.274	0.341	0.337	0.900	0.520	10
Total	0.513	0.632	0.572	0.436	0.191	0.785	0.569	

Global YDI report classifies the countries into Low, Medium, High and Very High categories based on the YDI scores. As per the above classification, India belongs to Medium category ranking 133 out of 179 countries with a score of 0.548. As per the same classification, though at the national level YDI score belongs to a medium category, nearly 50 percent of the states belong to either high or very high category. Pondicherry, Goa and Himachal Pradesh belong to Very high category, whereas Bihar belongs to a Low category. Nearly 33 percent (i.e., six major states and four minor states) get classified into a high category.

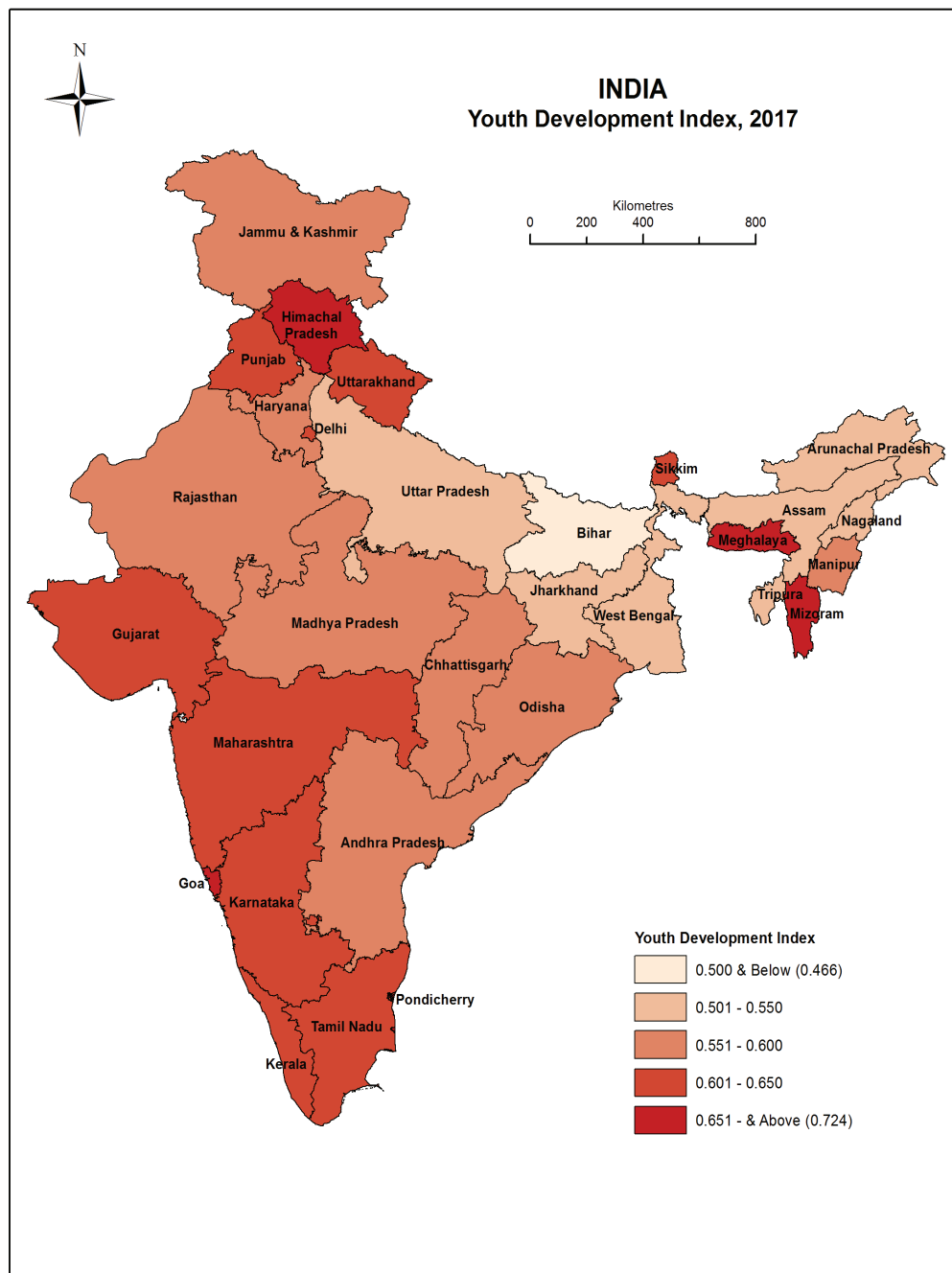
Figure 2: Youth Development Index 2017



Figure 3: Classification of States according to YDI values



Map 1 : Youth Development Index across Indian States - 2017



Map 2 : Youth Development Index (Male and Female) across Indian States - 2017

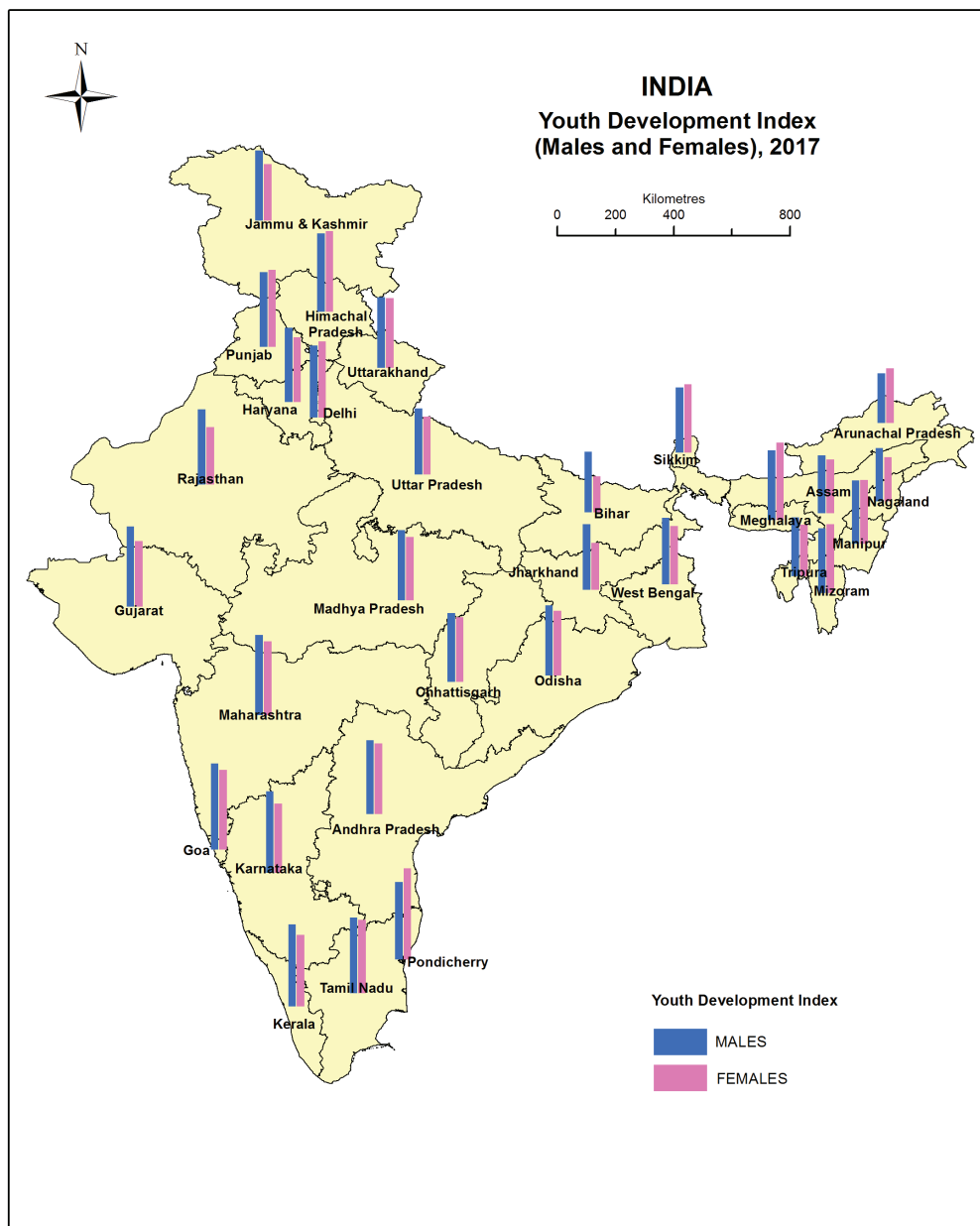


Table 3: Classification of States into Low, Medium, High, and Very High category

	Major states	Minor States
Low 0–0.494	Bihar	
Medium >0.494–0.607	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura
High >0.607–0.671	Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand	Delhi, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim
Very high >0.671–1	Himachal Pradesh	Goa, Pondicherry

Table 4: Linking Development (measured in terms of per capita income) with YDI

		YDI	
		<i>Above National level</i>	<i>Below National level</i>
Income	<i>Above National level</i>	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand	
	<i>Below National Level</i>	Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan	Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

The above table affirms a link between development measured in terms of per capita income and YDI. This link established a point that among major states, excepting Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan, all other states are either in the first quadrant or the last quadrant implying that development and YDI move together.

YOUTH GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Gender is an important social stratification that guides the social and economic process in India. Despite enormous progress in women's status, gender discrimination is still a significant feature of Indian society and polity. Thus, in order to capture the gender inequality, the Youth Gender Development Index (YGDI) has been calculated. As mentioned in the methodology chapter, Gender Youth Development Index is based on only three dimensions viz., Education, Health and Work, as gender wise data was not available with respect to other three dimensions i.e., Political Participation, Civic Participation and Social Inclusion. Since Education, Health and Work are all equally important, equal weights were given in the construction of YGDI. Table 5 presents the YGDI that reflects gender disparity among youth across the states of India.

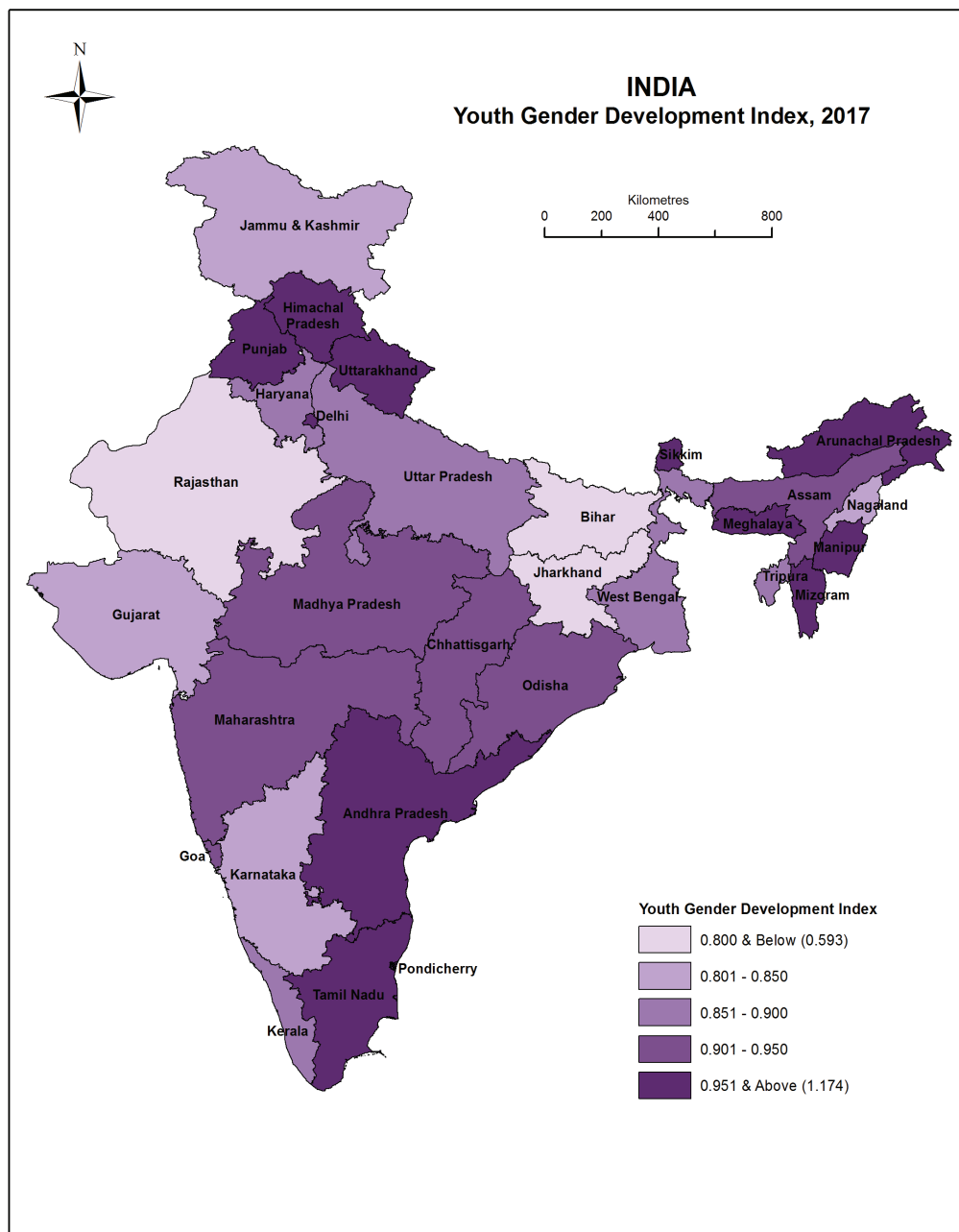
Table 5: Gender Development Index across Indian States

Major States	Youth Development Indicators for FEMALES				Youth Development Indicators for MALES				Youth Gender Development Index	Rank
	Education	Health	Work	YDI-F	Education	Health	Work	YDI-M		
Andhra Pradesh	0.599	0.741	0.528	0.617	0.699	0.635	0.601	0.643	0.959	5
Assam	0.482	0.630	0.343	0.470	0.589	0.513	0.420	0.503	0.936	7
Bihar	0.184	0.622	0.265	0.312	0.476	0.582	0.524	0.526	0.593	20
Chhattisgarh	0.549	0.543	0.603	0.564	0.732	0.477	0.611	0.597	0.944	6
Gujarat	0.549	0.652	0.530	0.574	0.737	0.633	0.732	0.699	0.822	16
Haryana	0.601	0.613	0.481	0.562	0.732	0.633	0.576	0.644	0.872	13
Himachal Pradesh	0.774	0.796	0.556	0.700	0.785	0.629	0.646	0.683	1.024	2
Jammu & Kashmir	0.476	0.639	0.385	0.489	0.681	0.599	0.557	0.610	0.802	17
Jharkhand	0.301	0.604	0.379	0.410	0.556	0.570	0.585	0.570	0.720	19
Karnataka	0.602	0.691	0.524	0.602	0.716	0.720	0.694	0.710	0.848	15
Kerala	0.848	0.854	0.332	0.622	0.862	0.692	0.609	0.714	0.872	14
Madhya Pradesh	0.406	0.686	0.599	0.551	0.616	0.584	0.627	0.609	0.904	10

Pradesh										
Maharashtra	0.689	0.668	0.580	0.644	0.767	0.661	0.668	0.697	0.924	8
Odisha	0.480	0.747	0.490	0.560	0.688	0.512	0.642	0.609	0.920	9
Punjab	0.686	0.729	0.603	0.670	0.743	0.575	0.637	0.648	1.034	1
Rajasthan	0.308	0.664	0.601	0.498	0.656	0.663	0.643	0.654	0.761	18
Tamil Nadu	0.736	0.711	0.489	0.635	0.811	0.561	0.617	0.655	0.970	4
Uttar Pradesh	0.375	0.578	0.593	0.504	0.599	0.532	0.607	0.578	0.873	12
Uttarakhand	0.651	0.717	0.484	0.609	0.739	0.609	0.524	0.617	0.986	3
West Bengal	0.530	0.618	0.395	0.506	0.644	0.502	0.597	0.578	0.875	11
Minor States										
Arunachal Pradesh	0.442	0.545	0.451	0.477	0.582	0.276	0.495	0.430	1.109	2
Delhi	0.709	0.763	0.533	0.661	0.766	0.549	0.580	0.625	1.057	5
Goa	0.773	0.812	0.530	0.693	0.801	0.712	0.736	0.749	0.925	8
Manipur	0.621	0.663	0.414	0.554	0.704	0.461	0.517	0.552	1.005	7
Meghalaya	0.577	0.678	0.787	0.675	0.581	0.483	0.807	0.610	1.108	3
Mizoram	0.669	0.729	0.449	0.602	0.711	0.455	0.558	0.565	1.066	4
Nagaland	0.682	0.714	0.118	0.386	0.737	0.549	0.245	0.463	0.835	10
Pondicherry	0.831	0.721	0.833	0.793	0.840	0.536	0.685	0.676	1.174	1
Sikkim	0.641	0.627	0.522	0.594	0.689	0.415	0.632	0.565	1.051	6
Tripura	0.602	0.642	0.233	0.448	0.662	0.551	0.374	0.515	0.870	9
Total	0.502	0.660	0.462	0.535	0.670	0.588	0.618	0.625	0.856	

At the National level, YDI score for male is 0.625 and for female is 0.535. The YGDI is 0.856, indicating 14.4 percent absolute deviation from gender parity showing positive signs concerning gender disparity. Among the Major states, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh top the list of better performers with even female youth outweighing male YDI. Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan score the least, showing the largest gap between male and female YDI. Among the minor states, Pondicherry, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya score the highest, while Nagaland, Tripura and Goa show poor performance. Except for Nagaland, Tripura and Goa with respect to all other minor states, GYDI is greater than one, implying a better YDI for females than males.

Map 3 : Youth Gender Development Index across Indian States – 2017



YOUTH AND EDUCATION

Education is a fundamental right of every human being as it has the potential for development and social transformation. Education is a right of every individual, according to Article 26 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Since education acts as a tool for human development, Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations has directed all the countries to take initiatives to educate all regardless of gender or any ethnic background. However, mere access to education is not sufficient and thus all stakeholders have to provide emphasis on quality of education too, as it is estimated by the UN that around 250 million children cannot read, write or count well.

India has persistently made efforts to promote education. It is a constitutional right and also an investment on it fosters productivity. Being a merit good and considering that investment on education has social returns, India has shown some tremendous improvement in youth literacy. Despite Adult literacy rate (15 years and above) in India is 71 percent according to NSSO 71st Round (2014), there is a significant gender disparity across regions, for all age groups. The Youth Education Index represents the current educational status of the youth of India.

Table 6: Youth Education Index - 2017

Major States	Indicator Indices			Education Index	Rank
	YEDU_EXP	YLIT_RATE	YEDU_LEVEL		
Andhra Pradesh	0.401	0.669	0.550	0.560	11
Assam	0.497	0.616	0.454	0.527	13
Bihar	0.408	0.399	0.279	0.353	20
Chhattisgarh	0.308	0.707	0.576	0.575	7
Gujarat	0.123	0.759	0.542	0.545	12
Haryana	0.142	0.774	0.571	0.566	9
Himachal Pradesh	0.463	0.912	0.647	0.716	2
Jammu & Kashmir	0.486	0.621	0.547	0.565	10
Jharkhand	0.256	0.540	0.322	0.396	19
Karnataka	0.217	0.776	0.545	0.572	8
Kerala	0.259	0.978	0.731	0.735	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.284	0.624	0.411	0.470	16

Maharashtra	0.199	0.855	0.606	0.625	4
Odisha	0.268	0.694	0.469	0.519	15
Punjab	0.136	0.771	0.661	0.600	6
Rajasthan	0.231	0.583	0.398	0.439	18
Tamil Nadu	0.165	0.887	0.658	0.651	3
Uttar Pradesh	0.358	0.583	0.402	0.465	17
Uttarakhand	0.326	0.810	0.580	0.621	5
West Bengal	0.258	0.715	0.460	0.521	14
Minor States					
Arunachal Pradesh	0.574	0.575	0.450	0.525	10
Delhi	0.069	0.846	0.634	0.606	7
Goa	0.156	0.912	0.664	0.661	4
Manipur	0.631	0.746	0.580	0.657	5
Meghalaya	0.635	0.670	0.489	0.590	9
Mizoram	1.000	0.869	0.512	0.752	1
Nagaland	0.498	0.760	0.660	0.667	3
Pondicherry	0.281	0.932	0.739	0.724	2
Sikkim	0.577	0.866	0.466	0.648	6
Tripura	0.451	0.876	0.388	0.596	8
Total	0.210	0.687	0.492	0.513	

P - Education expenditure as % of GSDP; YLIT_RATE - Youth Literacy Rate; YEDU_LEVEL – Education Level

Youth Education Index (YEI) is a composite index of indicators like Education Expenditure as a percent of GSDP (with 20 percent weight), Youth Literacy Rate (with 40 percent weight) and Education Level (with 40 percent weight). It provides an estimate pertaining to the performance of youth education in the country. The YEI at the national level scores 0.513. For better evaluation of the performance at the state level, Indian states have been classified into Major and Minor states. Among the Major states, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu stand out as top performers respectively, with Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan occupying the least ranks due to their poor performance. All BIMARU states fare poorly in YEI. An interesting observation is that Chhattisgarh relatively performs better by pushing down Karnataka and Haryana in YEI. Among the minor states, Mizoram tops the list, with Pondicherry in the second place, whereas Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya occupy the bottom positions.

Map 4 : Youth Education Index across Indian States - 2017

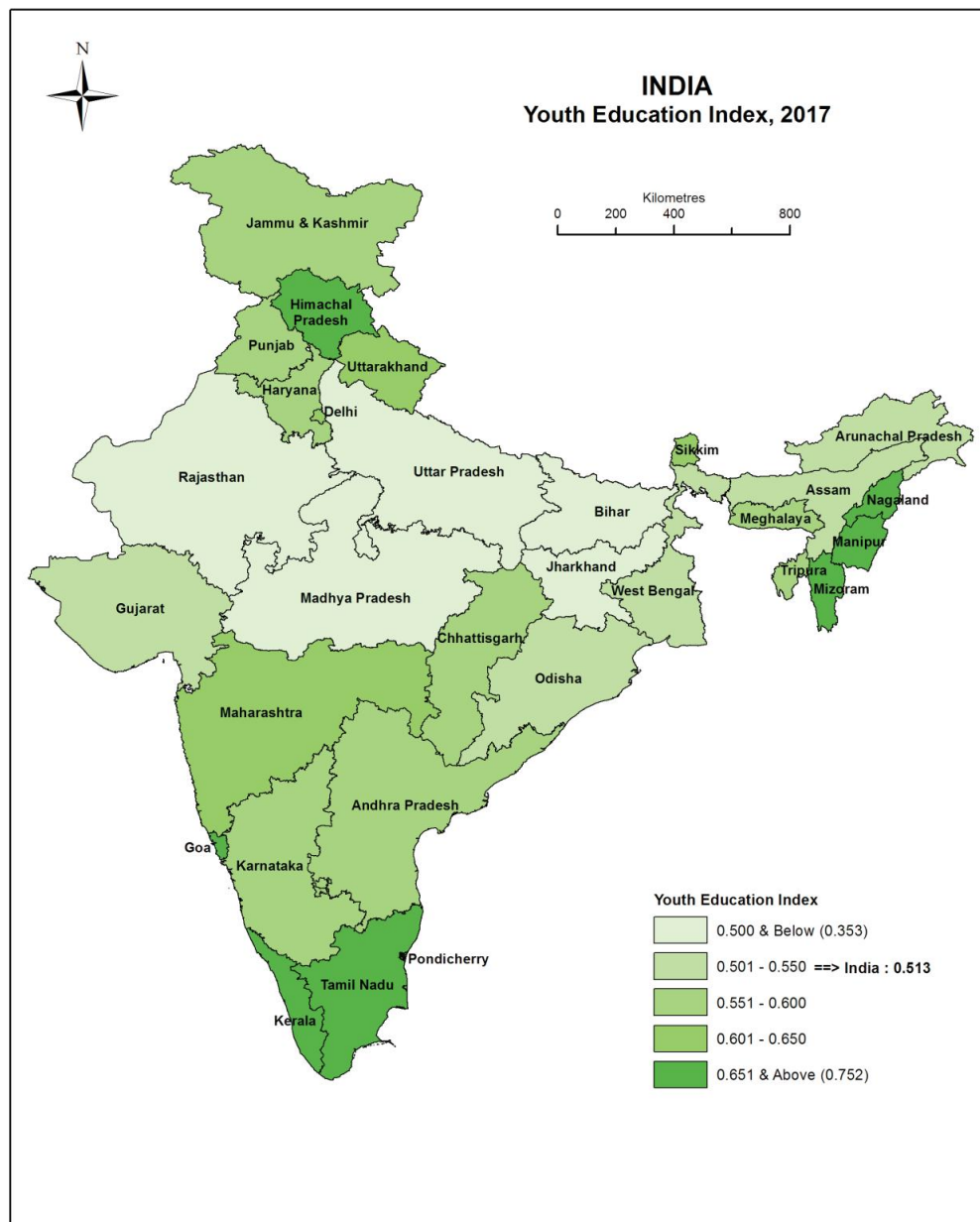


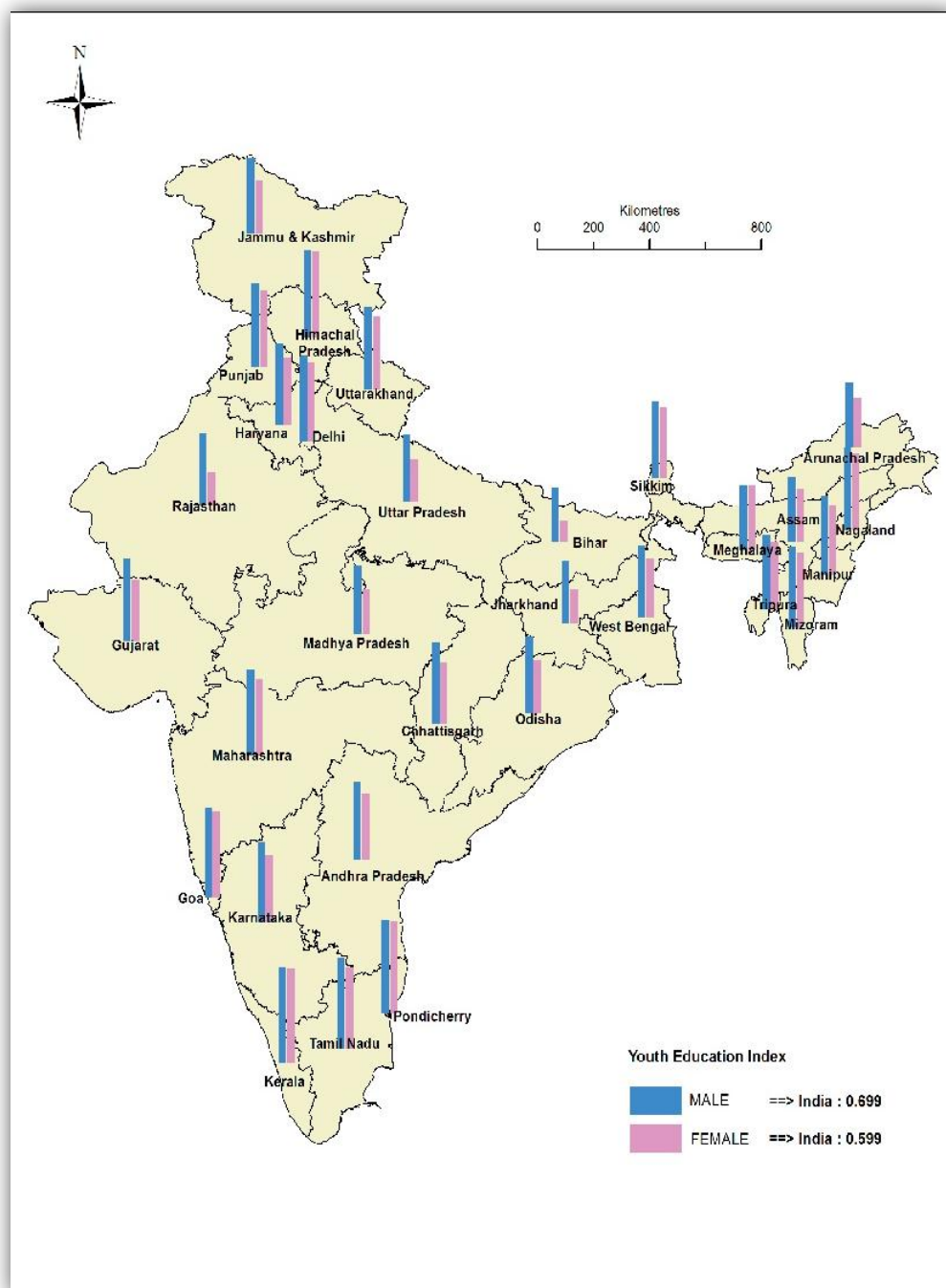
Table 7: Youth Education Gender Development Index - 2017

Major States	FEMALE			MALE			EDUCATION GDI	100*(1-EDU GDI)
	YLIT-RATE	YEDU-LEVEL	EDUCATION INDEX	YLIT-RATE	YEDU-LEVEL	EDU CATION INDEX		
Andhra Pradesh	0.5698	0.4751	0.599	0.7682	0.6290	0.699	0.858	14.20
Assam	0.5473	0.4158	0.482	0.6848	0.4936	0.589	0.817	18.28
Bihar	0.2090	0.1588	0.184	0.5692	0.3837	0.476	0.386	61.41
Chhattisgarh	0.5949	0.5030	0.549	0.8167	0.6472	0.732	0.750	25.00
Gujarat	0.6613	0.4359	0.549	0.8462	0.6273	0.737	0.745	25.54
Haryana	0.6909	0.5107	0.601	0.8455	0.6194	0.732	0.820	17.97
Himachal Pradesh	0.8903	0.6574	0.774	0.9339	0.6357	0.785	0.986	1.39
Jammu & Kashmir	0.4577	0.4946	0.476	0.7693	0.5931	0.681	0.699	30.10
Jharkhand	0.3536	0.2493	0.301	0.7140	0.3970	0.556	0.543	45.74
Karnataka	0.7093	0.4939	0.602	0.8397	0.5919	0.716	0.840	15.95
Kerala	0.9779	0.7186	0.848	0.9788	0.7451	0.862	0.984	1.59
Madhya Pradesh	0.4777	0.3341	0.406	0.7544	0.4779	0.616	0.659	34.12
Maharashtra	0.8147	0.5625	0.689	0.8919	0.6429	0.767	0.897	10.27
Odisha	0.5873	0.3725	0.480	0.8016	0.5736	0.688	0.698	30.21
Punjab	0.7420	0.6292	0.686	0.7964	0.6901	0.743	0.922	7.76
Rajasthan	0.3454	0.2715	0.308	0.7982	0.5142	0.656	0.470	52.99
Tamil Nadu	0.8510	0.6207	0.736	0.9242	0.6981	0.811	0.907	9.28
Uttar Pradesh	0.4335	0.3162	0.375	0.7156	0.4819	0.599	0.626	37.40
Uttarakhand	0.7510	0.5511	0.651	0.8684	0.6087	0.739	0.882	11.84
West Bengal	0.6646	0.3947	0.530	0.7633	0.5254	0.644	0.822	17.80
Minor States								
Arunachal Pradesh	0.4674	0.4171	0.442	0.6804	0.4840	0.582	0.760	24.04
Delhi	0.8053	0.6125	0.709	0.8801	0.6519	0.766	0.925	7.46
Goa	0.8950	0.6508	0.773	0.9272	0.6751	0.801	0.965	3.52
Manipur	0.6876	0.5546	0.621	0.8054	0.6023	0.704	0.882	11.76
Meghalaya	0.6740	0.4808	0.577	0.6651	0.4970	0.581	0.994	0.63
Mizoram	0.8342	0.5039	0.669	0.9030	0.5197	0.711	0.941	5.94

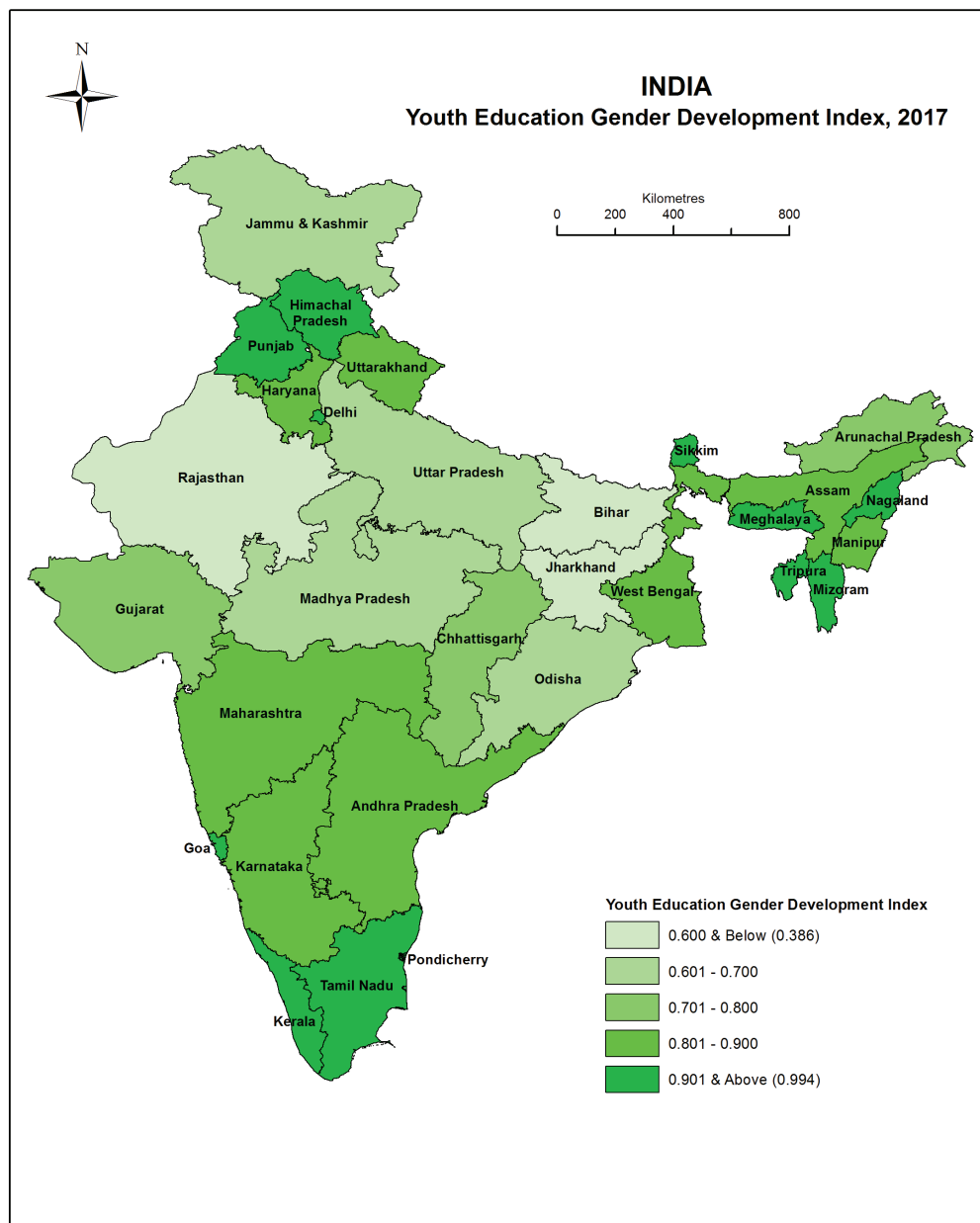
Nagaland	0.7330	0.6319	0.682	0.7855	0.6889	0.737	0.926	7.43
Pondicherry	0.9171	0.7453	0.831	0.9475	0.7325	0.840	0.990	1.04
Sikkim	0.8370	0.4448	0.641	0.8932	0.4857	0.689	0.930	7.05
Tripura	0.8351	0.3683	0.602	0.9166	0.4072	0.662	0.909	9.10
Total	0.5831	0.4212	0.502	0.7833	0.5575	0.670	0.749	25.10



Map 5 : Youth Education Index (Male and Female) across Indian States - 2017



Map 6 : Youth Education Gender Development Index across Indian States - 2017



Gender discrimination has been a significant feature of social structure in India. To highlight this, the YEI Gender Development Index has been constructed to provide a picture about the extent of inequality between sexes. For the construction of Education Gender Development Index, only two indicators are considered i.e., Literacy rate and education level with equal weights, since sex wise education expenditure information is not available. The above table shows that YEI for females stands at 0.502 and 0.670 for males implying gender inequality concerning education. Absolute deviation from gender parity is 25.1 at the National level. Among the Major states, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala had less than 2.5 implying high equality. Among the Minor states, Meghalaya and Pondicherry belong to this category. Overall, only four Major states and eight Minor states have an absolute deviation from gender parity being less than 10 percent. Bihar is the poorest performer with the glaring difference between male and female in YEI followed by Rajasthan and Jharkhand. Among the minor states, Arunachal Pradesh scores the least in education GDI.



YOUTH AND HEALTH

Young population is an asset to the country provided they are healthy. Adequate investment in health and education can only assure the human resources of the country become the human capital for the country by being more productive and contributing to country's progress. National Youth Policy 2014 aims to strengthen the healthcare services in all dimensions, covering important aspects such as preventive diseases, promoting medical pluralism, building a knowledge base for better health, financial protection strategies and regulation etc. However, youth specific issues were not given attention by the policy makers. Nevertheless, National Youth Policy - 2014 stressed that there is a need for the special attention to be given to maternal health issues of young women, to create awareness among the youth about ill-effects of drug/substance abuse and targeting the disease control programmes with respect to HIV/AIDS and TB, where youth are at more risk.

Table 8: Youth Health Index - 2017

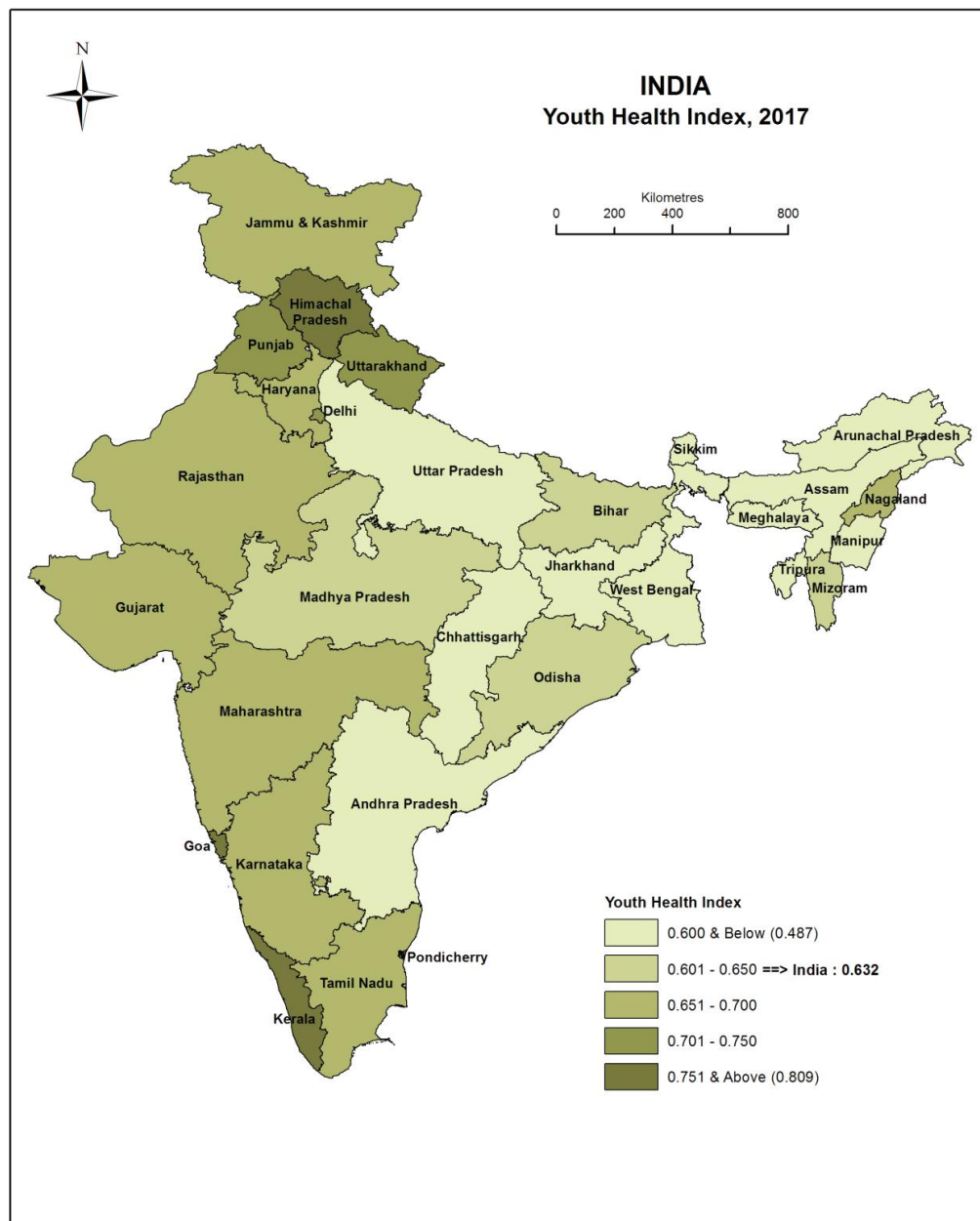
Major States	YAFR	YMR	YTOB	YALC	YBMI	YMOR	Youth Health Index	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.540	0.782	0.821	0.608	0.440	0.744	0.596	16
Assam	0.446	0.638	0.455	0.533	0.609	0.480	0.533	19
Bihar	0.619	0.574	0.758	0.784	0.534	0.548	0.609	14
Chhattisgarh	0.527	0.343	0.565	0.577	0.715	0.584	0.548	18
Gujarat	0.749	0.619	0.799	0.873	0.403	0.747	0.671	8
Haryana	0.836	0.680	0.847	0.764	0.510	0.443	0.655	11
Himachal Pradesh	0.900	0.618	0.858	0.713	0.605	0.980	0.778	1
Jammu & Kashmir	0.991	0.665	0.847	0.764	0.510	0.443	0.683	6
Jharkhand	0.554	0.511	0.747	0.669	0.439	0.766	0.596	17
Karnataka	0.581	0.755	0.779	0.840	0.366	0.866	0.676	7
Kerala	0.793	0.901	0.885	0.727	0.506	0.792	0.759	2
Madhya Pradesh	0.627	0.598	0.708	0.848	0.503	0.685	0.638	12
Maharashtra	0.680	0.675	0.799	0.873	0.403	0.747	0.668	9
Odisha	0.663	0.720	0.596	0.709	0.396	0.661	0.619	13
Punjab	0.926	0.584	0.904	0.595	0.504	0.830	0.719	4
Rajasthan	0.624	0.595	0.859	0.936	0.353	0.867	0.667	10

Tamil Nadu	0.804	0.527	0.899	0.784	0.356	0.958	0.697	5
Uttar Pradesh	0.713	0.499	0.753	0.896	0.364	0.584	0.597	15
Uttarakhand	0.927	0.548	0.913	0.876	0.502	0.806	0.736	3
West Bengal	0.315	0.654	0.613	0.671	0.462	0.443	0.503	20
Minor States								
Arunachal Pradesh	0.614	0.339	0.496	0.000	0.820	0.415	0.487	10
Delhi	0.942	0.590	0.904	0.595	0.504	0.830	0.723	2
Goa	0.980	0.752	0.952	0.806	0.444	0.992	0.809	1
Manipur	0.919	0.732	0.140	0.295	0.795	0.282	0.589	7
Meghalaya	0.520	0.469	0.095	0.526	0.756	0.898	0.591	6
Mizoram	0.808	0.604	0.000	0.324	0.726	0.810	0.622	5
Nagaland	0.949	0.627	0.161	0.165	0.784	0.824	0.669	4
Pondicherry	0.829	0.492	0.939	0.844	0.357	0.932	0.700	3
Sikkim	0.707	0.414	0.629	0.079	0.629	0.749	0.571	9
Tripura	0.534	0.646	0.219	0.547	0.622	0.709	0.579	8
Total	0.651	0.617	0.758	0.778	0.439	0.686	0.632	

Note: YAFR - Youth Adolescent Fertility Rate; YMR - Youth Mortality Rates; YTOB - Youth Index of Tobacco Consumption; YALC - Youth Index of Alcohol consumption; YBMI - Youth index of BMI (i.e., Youth with Normal BMI); YMOR - Youth Index of Morbidity rate.



Map 7: Youth Health Index across Indian States – 2017



Youth Health Index is a composite index of Teenage Pregnancy Rate (with 20 percent weight), Youth Mortality Rate (20 percent weight), Youth Morbidity Rate (20 percent weight), Physical Fitness of Youth (20 percent weight), Alcohol abuse Rate by youth (10 percent weight) and Tobacco Abuse Rate by Youth (10 percent weight). Except for physical fitness of youth, which is measured as a percentage of youth with normal BMI, all other indicators are negative indicators i.e., lower the number better the performance and thus converted into their positive form, thereby leading to a development index. The table above ranks the states on the basis of the current status of youth health through YHI. At the National Level, YHI score is 0.632 with Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Uttarakhand being the top three performers, while West Bengal, Assam and Chhattisgarh occupying the last positions among the major states. Among the Minor states, Goa, Delhi and Pondicherry are in the top position, with Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Tripura in the bottom of the ladder.

Table 9: Youth Health Index for Female - 2017

Major States	YMR-F	YTOB-F	YALC-F	YBMI-F	YMOR-F	Female Youth Health Index
Andhra Pradesh	0.827	0.940	0.935	0.392	0.723	0.741
Assam	0.721	0.658	0.732	0.593	0.419	0.630
Bihar	0.543	0.969	0.980	0.553	0.496	0.622
Chhattisgarh	0.347	0.697	0.820	0.686	0.576	0.543
Gujarat	0.604	0.948	0.986	0.358	0.727	0.652
Haryana	0.611	0.987	0.986	0.453	0.402	0.613
Himachal Pradesh	0.720	0.982	0.965	0.588	0.978	0.796
Jammu & Kashmir	0.677	0.987	0.986	0.453	0.402	0.639
Jharkhand	0.485	0.917	0.856	0.426	0.738	0.604
Karnataka	0.663	0.922	0.981	0.328	0.850	0.691
Kerala	1.000	0.985	0.982	0.488	0.797	0.854
Madhya Pradesh	0.658	0.911	0.968	0.515	0.661	0.686
Maharashtra	0.644	0.948	0.986	0.358	0.727	0.668
Odisha	0.943	0.755	0.900	0.391	0.629	0.747
Punjab	0.698	0.991	0.978	0.457	0.808	0.729
Rajasthan	0.576	0.959	0.988	0.349	0.847	0.664
Tamil Nadu	0.644	0.980	0.987	0.327	0.955	0.711

Uttar Pradesh	0.495	0.946	0.988	0.399	0.532	0.578
Uttarakhand	0.669	0.990	0.988	0.491	0.766	0.717
West Bengal	0.669	0.858	0.940	0.420	0.432	0.618
Minor States						
Arunachal Pradesh	0.584	0.797	0.000	0.812	0.348	0.545
Delhi	0.783	0.991	0.978	0.457	0.808	0.763
Goa	0.861	0.975	0.928	0.409	0.977	0.812
Manipur	0.872	0.349	0.756	0.793	0.224	0.663
Meghalaya	0.590	0.297	0.918	0.717	0.884	0.678
Mizoram	0.814	0.072	0.930	0.701	0.813	0.729
Nagaland	0.695	0.423	0.754	0.777	0.815	0.714
Pondicherry	0.669	0.988	0.986	0.344	0.938	0.721
Sikkim	0.589	0.861	0.407	0.620	0.705	0.627
Tripura	0.681	0.291	0.855	0.583	0.693	0.642
Total	0.640	0.916	0.956	0.424	0.659	0.660

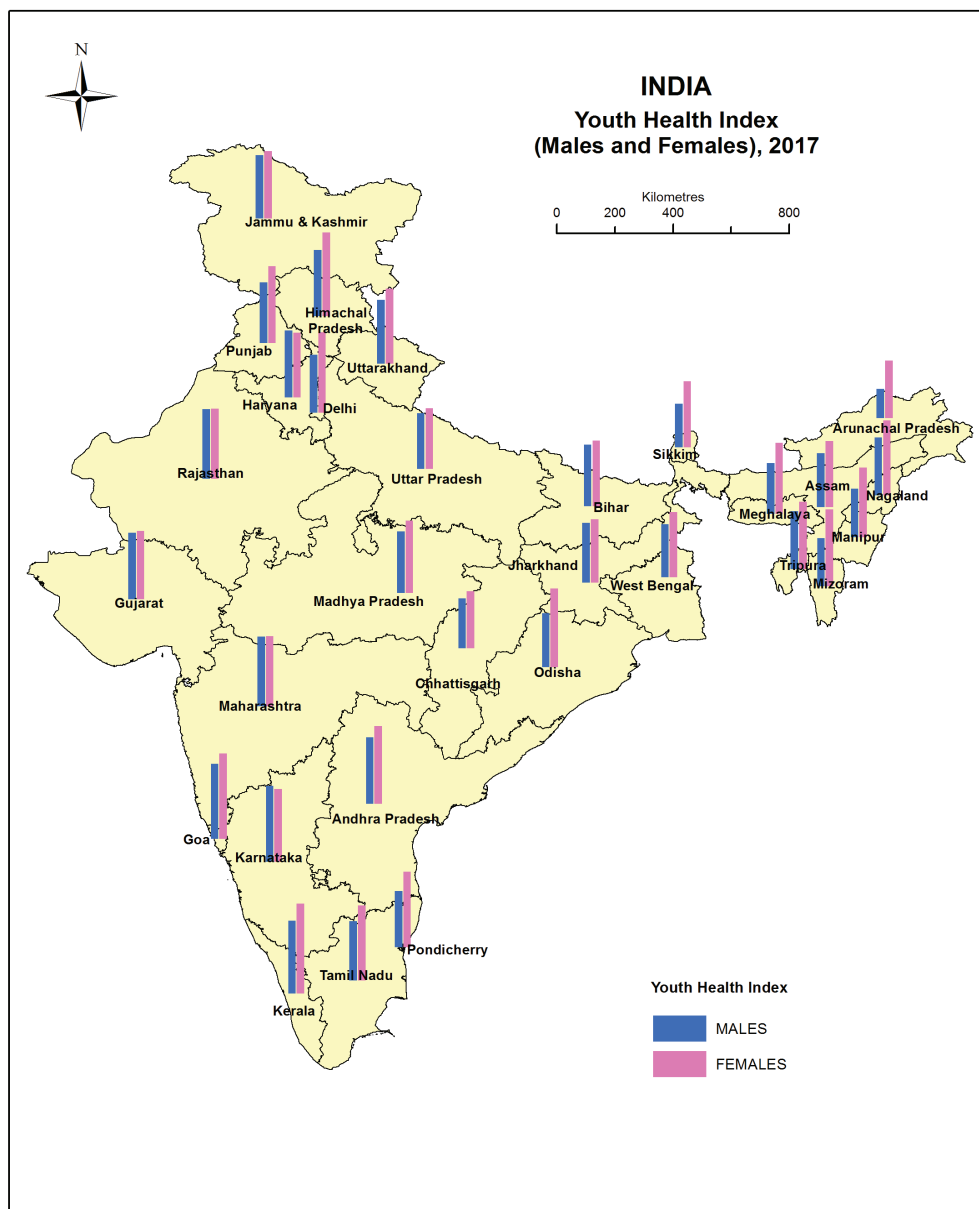
Table 10: Youth Health Index for Male and Health Gender Development Index - 2017

Major States	YMR-M	YTOB-M	YALC-M	YBMI-M	YMOR-M	Male Youth Health Index	Health GDI	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.732	0.677	0.213	0.497	0.766	0.635	1.168	10
Assam	0.551	0.246	0.333	0.627	0.548	0.513	1.228	7
Bihar	0.612	0.548	0.589	0.514	0.601	0.582	1.069	13
Chhattisgarh	0.325	0.438	0.345	0.744	0.597	0.477	1.140	11
Gujarat	0.633	0.618	0.734	0.457	0.766	0.633	1.030	16
Haryana	0.743	0.712	0.548	0.568	0.483	0.633	0.967	19
Himachal Pradesh	0.507	0.683	0.359	0.630	0.982	0.629	1.264	4
Jammu & Kashmir	0.656	0.712	0.548	0.568	0.483	0.599	1.068	14
Jharkhand	0.532	0.586	0.489	0.457	0.790	0.570	1.060	15

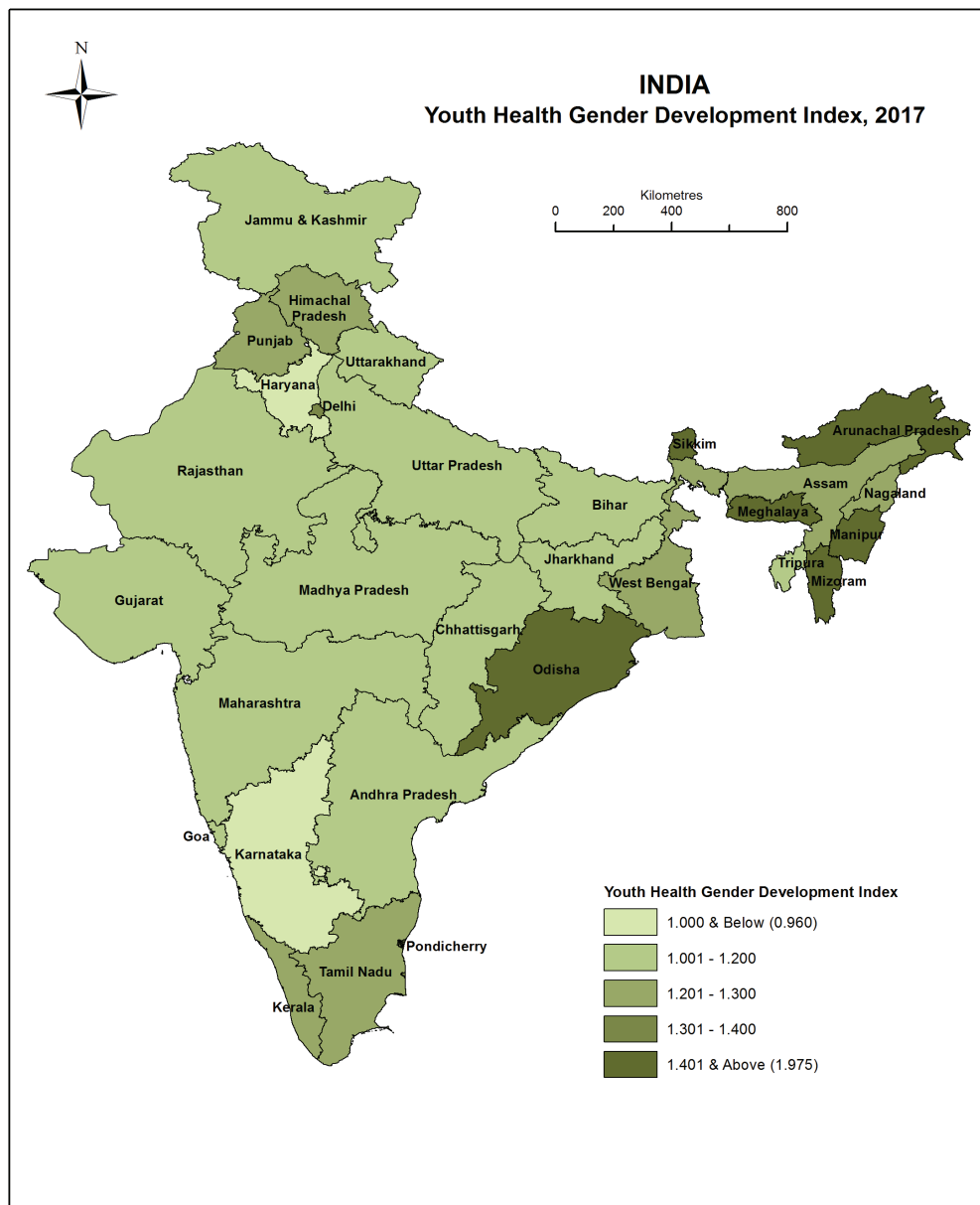
Karnataka	0.842	0.587	0.652	0.415	0.883	0.720	0.960	20
Kerala	0.793	0.742	0.364	0.531	0.787	0.692	1.234	5
Madhya Pradesh	0.541	0.532	0.744	0.492	0.710	0.584	1.175	9
Maharashtra	0.703	0.618	0.734	0.457	0.766	0.661	1.010	17
Odisha	0.496	0.438	0.501	0.404	0.693	0.512	1.458	1
Punjab	0.486	0.812	0.196	0.551	0.850	0.575	1.267	2
Rajasthan	0.623	0.768	0.888	0.356	0.883	0.663	1.002	18
Tamil Nadu	0.398	0.794	0.520	0.391	0.961	0.561	1.267	3
Uttar Pradesh	0.499	0.575	0.812	0.326	0.641	0.532	1.086	12
Uttarakhand	0.442	0.826	0.752	0.516	0.855	0.609	1.178	8
West Bengal	0.642	0.235	0.256	0.524	0.459	0.502	1.229	6
Minor States								
Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.113	0.000	0.831	0.493	0.276	1.975	1
Delhi	0.421	0.812	0.196	0.551	0.850	0.549	1.389	6
Goa	0.641	0.925	0.659	0.484	1.000	0.712	1.141	10
Manipur	0.581	0.000	0.000	0.798	0.347	0.461	1.437	4
Meghalaya	0.343	0.000	0.000	0.814	0.915	0.483	1.404	5
Mizoram	0.358	0.000	0.000	0.752	0.807	0.455	1.601	2
Nagaland	0.561	0.000	0.000	0.791	0.832	0.549	1.300	8
Pondicherry	0.306	0.876	0.664	0.373	0.924	0.536	1.346	7
Sikkim	0.233	0.320	0.000	0.641	0.805	0.415	1.513	3
Tripura	0.607	0.130	0.171	0.666	0.726	0.551	1.165	9
Total	0.595	0.581	0.574	0.458	0.715	0.588	1.122	

Gender wise health youth development index is based on only five indicators viz., Youth Mortality Rate (40 percent weight), Youth Morbidity Rate (20 percent weight), Physical Fitness of Youth (20 percent weight), Alcohol abuse Rate by youth (10 percent weight) and Tobacco Abuse Rate by youth (10 percent weight) . Excepting for Haryana and Karnataka, the performance of all the other states with regard to female health is better than that of male, thereby showing GDI being more than one. The Health GDI highlights an interesting observation with respect to Odisha, though its performance was average with respect to both males and females, it has taken the first position in Health GDI. Punjab and Tamil Nadu, which had better performance also had high Gender Youth Development Index with gender being biased towards females. Females have an advantage over males with respect to the performance of mortality rate, Tobacco abuse and Alcohol abuse. Among the minor states, though the performance of Arunachal Pradesh was least, female health YDI is almost double that of males.

Map 8 : Youth Health Index (Male and Female) across Indian States - 2017



Map 9 : Youth Health Gender Development Index across Indian States – 2017



YOUTH AND WORK

Work is a wider term that means not just job or something that ensures economic security. Work is a social role that acts as an instrument for an individual to be considered as a key agent for development. India's demographic profile, which largely signals at the overwhelming proportion of young people in the total population, has the ability to reach heights in the world economy, if there is an adequate creation of employment opportunities that uses their capabilities in value creation.

Youth Work Index (YWI) is a composite index of Percentage of Youth not in school/work (with 40 percent weight), Share of Youth Unemployment to total unemployment (with 20 percent weight), Labor Force Participation Rate (with 20 percent weight) and Employment level (20 percent weight). YWI tries to reflect upon the quantity and quality of employment among youth. The YWI at the national level stands with the score of 0.572. Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka are the top performers among the major states and Assam, Kerala and Bihar being the poor performers with respect to work among the youth. Kerala's presence among the worst performers is an interesting addition to the debate on Kerala's model of development. Youth Unemployment problem is the major contributor to the lower performance of Kerala. Among the minor states Meghalaya, Pondicherry and Goa perform better, while Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur being the worst performers.

Table 11: Youth Work Index - 2017

Major States	YUR	YUTT	YEL	YLF	Youth Work Index	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.784	0.248	0.498	0.594	0.582	9
Assam	0.423	0.152	0.391	0.470	0.372	20
Bihar	0.629	0.320	0.318	0.392	0.458	18
Chhattisgarh	0.857	0.329	0.376	0.636	0.611	6
Gujarat	0.966	0.174	0.611	0.629	0.669	1
Haryana	0.699	0.139	0.584	0.465	0.517	14
Himachal Pradesh	0.860	0.312	0.462	0.600	0.619	5
Jammu & Kashmir	0.643	0.240	0.464	0.526	0.503	16
Jharkhand	0.715	0.223	0.350	0.500	0.501	17
Karnataka	0.846	0.337	0.574	0.541	0.629	3

Kerala	0.202	0.529	0.583	0.502	0.403	19
Madhya Pradesh	0.918	0.200	0.376	0.554	0.593	8
Maharashtra	0.871	0.247	0.602	0.561	0.630	2
Odisha	0.763	0.372	0.384	0.609	0.578	10
Punjab	0.791	0.243	0.601	0.552	0.595	7
Rajasthan	0.905	0.316	0.419	0.568	0.622	4
Tamil Nadu	0.710	0.234	0.646	0.556	0.571	11
Uttar Pradesh	0.849	0.217	0.391	0.502	0.562	12
Uttarakhand	0.616	0.367	0.504	0.457	0.512	15
West Bengal	0.670	0.312	0.438	0.572	0.532	13
Minor States						
Arunachal Pradesh	0.712	0.183	0.401	0.422	0.486	7
Delhi	0.572	0.076	1.000	0.461	0.536	5
Goa	0.561	0.522	0.976	0.556	0.635	3
Manipur	0.536	0.456	0.370	0.454	0.471	8
Meghalaya	0.991	1.000	0.430	0.514	0.785	1
Mizoram	0.665	0.241	0.386	0.614	0.514	6
Nagaland	0.000	0.156	0.353	0.546	0.211	10
Pondicherry	0.761	1.000	0.862	0.371	0.751	2
Sikkim	0.879	0.103	0.474	0.685	0.604	4
Tripura	0.000	0.339	0.406	0.626	0.274	9
Total	0.777	0.287	0.484	0.537	0.572	

Note: YUR - Percentage of Youth not in school/work; YUTT – Youth Unemployment in total; YEL - Employment Level; YLF - Youth in Labor Force.

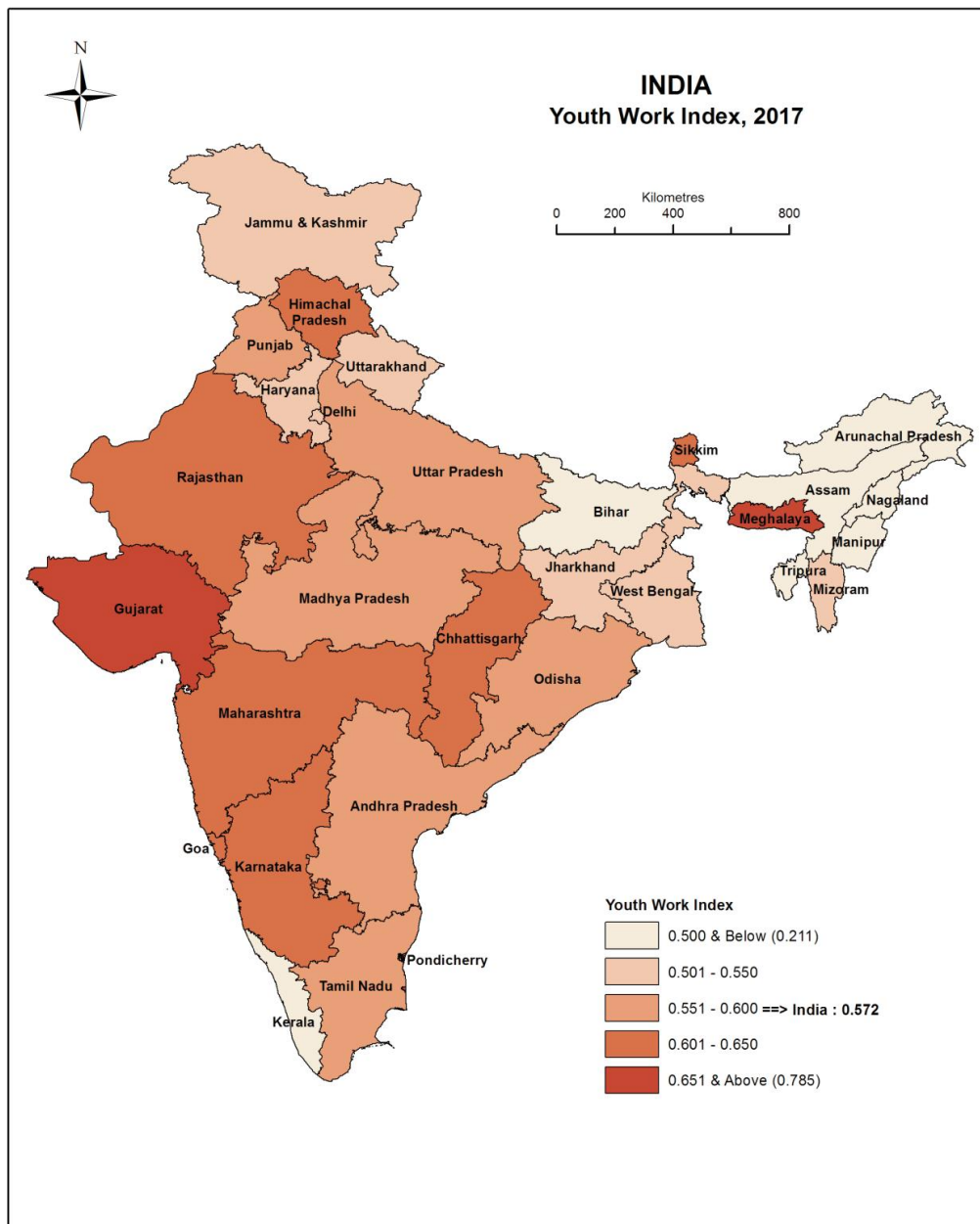
Table 12: Youth Gender Work Index - 2017

Major States	Female					Male					WORK GDI
	YUR- F	YUTT- F	YEL- F	YLF- F	Female Youth Work Index	YUR- M	YUT T-M	YEL- M	YLF- M	Male Youth Work Index	
Andhra Pradesh	0.872	0.335	0.381	0.181	0.528	0.729	0.218	0.574	0.753	0.601	0.879
Assam	0.446	0.312	0.431	0.080	0.343	0.418	0.110	0.382	0.773	0.420	0.817
Bihar	0.000	0.464	0.351	0.509	0.265	0.684	0.273	0.315	0.662	0.524	0.506
Chhattisgarh	0.926	0.484	0.344	0.332	0.603	0.812	0.277	0.397	0.759	0.611	0.985
Gujarat	0.955	0.130	0.444	0.165	0.530	0.970	0.191	0.662	0.869	0.732	0.723
Haryana	0.683	0.000	0.486	0.556	0.481	0.702	0.164	0.603	0.708	0.576	0.836
Himachal Pradesh	0.856	0.328	0.355	0.386	0.556	0.863	0.296	0.559	0.647	0.646	0.861
Jammu & Kashmir	0.536	0.245	0.387	0.221	0.385	0.699	0.236	0.502	0.648	0.557	0.691
Jharkhand	0.576	0.106	0.345	0.292	0.379	0.755	0.274	0.351	0.790	0.585	0.648
Karnataka	0.820	0.090	0.589	0.300	0.524	0.855	0.422	0.569	0.766	0.694	0.755
Kerala	0.000	0.541	0.816	0.304	0.332	0.648	0.500	0.516	0.734	0.609	0.545
Madhya Pradesh	0.968	0.360	0.352	0.347	0.599	0.901	0.173	0.385	0.774	0.627	0.955
Maharashtra	0.865	0.308	0.522	0.341	0.580	0.873	0.220	0.633	0.740	0.668	0.869
Odisha	0.798	0.252	0.328	0.276	0.490	0.748	0.408	0.407	0.898	0.642	0.764
Punjab	0.841	0.389	0.521	0.422	0.603	0.775	0.206	0.627	0.803	0.637	0.946
Rajasthan	0.956	0.402	0.331	0.361	0.601	0.876	0.293	0.468	0.702	0.643	0.935
Tamil Nadu	0.663	0.293	0.631	0.196	0.489	0.735	0.194	0.653	0.769	0.617	0.793
Uttar Pradesh	0.898	0.474	0.342	0.353	0.593	0.838	0.168	0.402	0.787	0.607	0.977
Uttarakhand	0.611	0.545	0.363	0.289	0.484	0.618	0.227	0.592	0.562	0.524	0.924
West Bengal	0.670	0.224	0.411	0.000	0.395	0.670	0.339	0.447	0.859	0.597	0.662
Minor States											
Arunachal	0.751	0.181	0.386	0.185	0.451	0.685	0.185	0.412	0.511	0.495	0.910

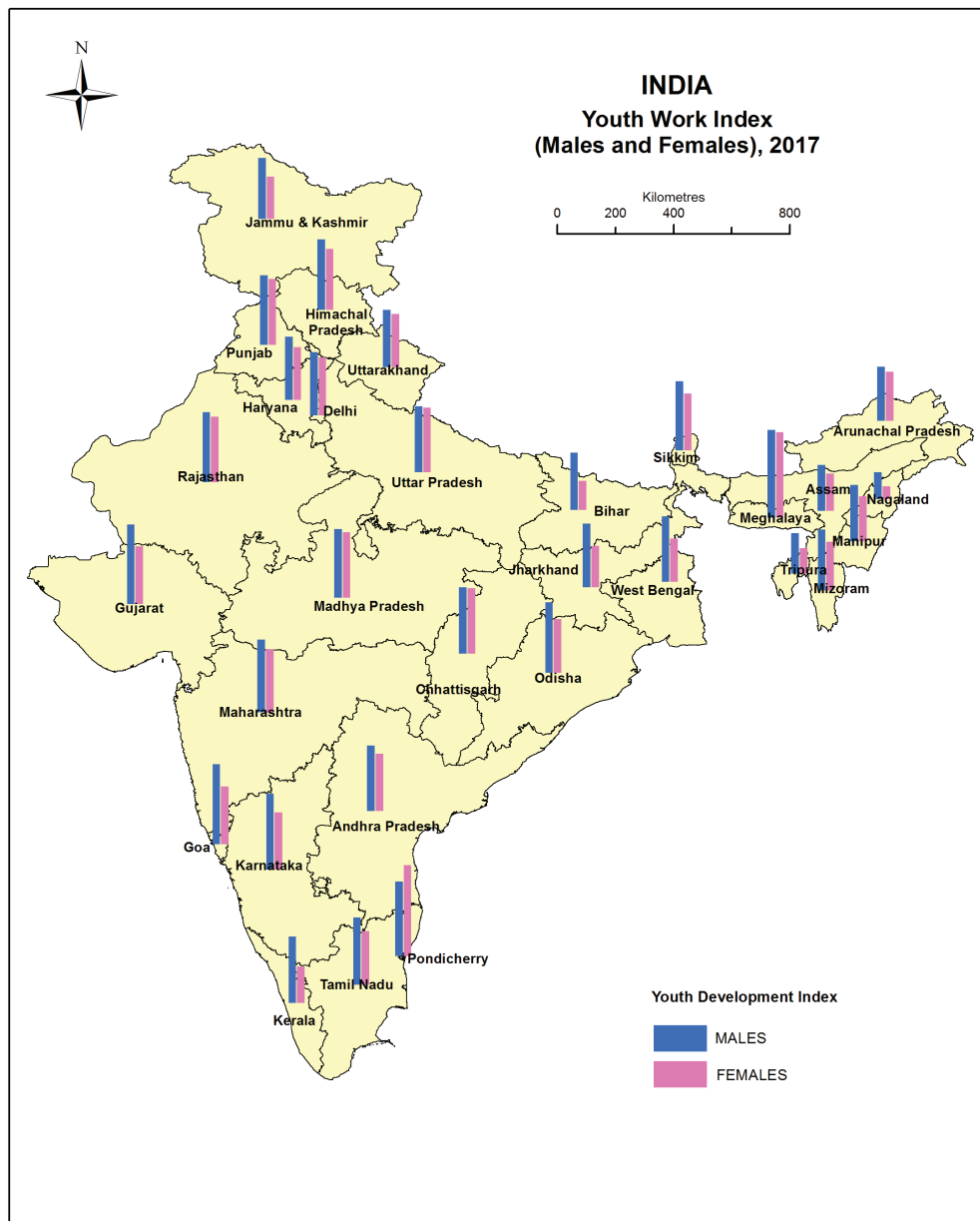
Pradesh											
Delhi	0.622	0.000	1.000	0.420	0.533	0.561	0.090	1.000	0.689	0.580	0.918
Goa	0.593	0.105	1.000	0.358	0.530	0.543	1.000	0.923	0.673	0.736	0.719
Manipur	0.473	0.379	0.340	0.404	0.414	0.575	0.508	0.388	0.541	0.517	0.800
Meghalaya	0.986	1.000	0.451	0.510	0.787	0.994	1.000	0.415	0.635	0.807	0.974
Mizoram	0.595	0.254	0.359	0.439	0.449	0.716	0.228	0.405	0.724	0.558	0.805
Nagaland	0.000	0.105	0.321	0.165	0.118	0.000	0.191	0.375	0.659	0.245	0.483
Pondicherry	0.780	1.000	1.000	0.603	0.833	0.756	0.518	0.802	0.593	0.685	1.216
Sikkim	0.910	0.000	0.391	0.399	0.522	0.857	0.150	0.536	0.761	0.632	0.826
Tripura	0.000	0.437	0.434	0.293	0.233	0.218	0.180	0.399	0.854	0.374	0.623
Total	0.756	0.359	0.437	0.000	0.462	0.784	0.256	0.501	0.765	0.618	0.747



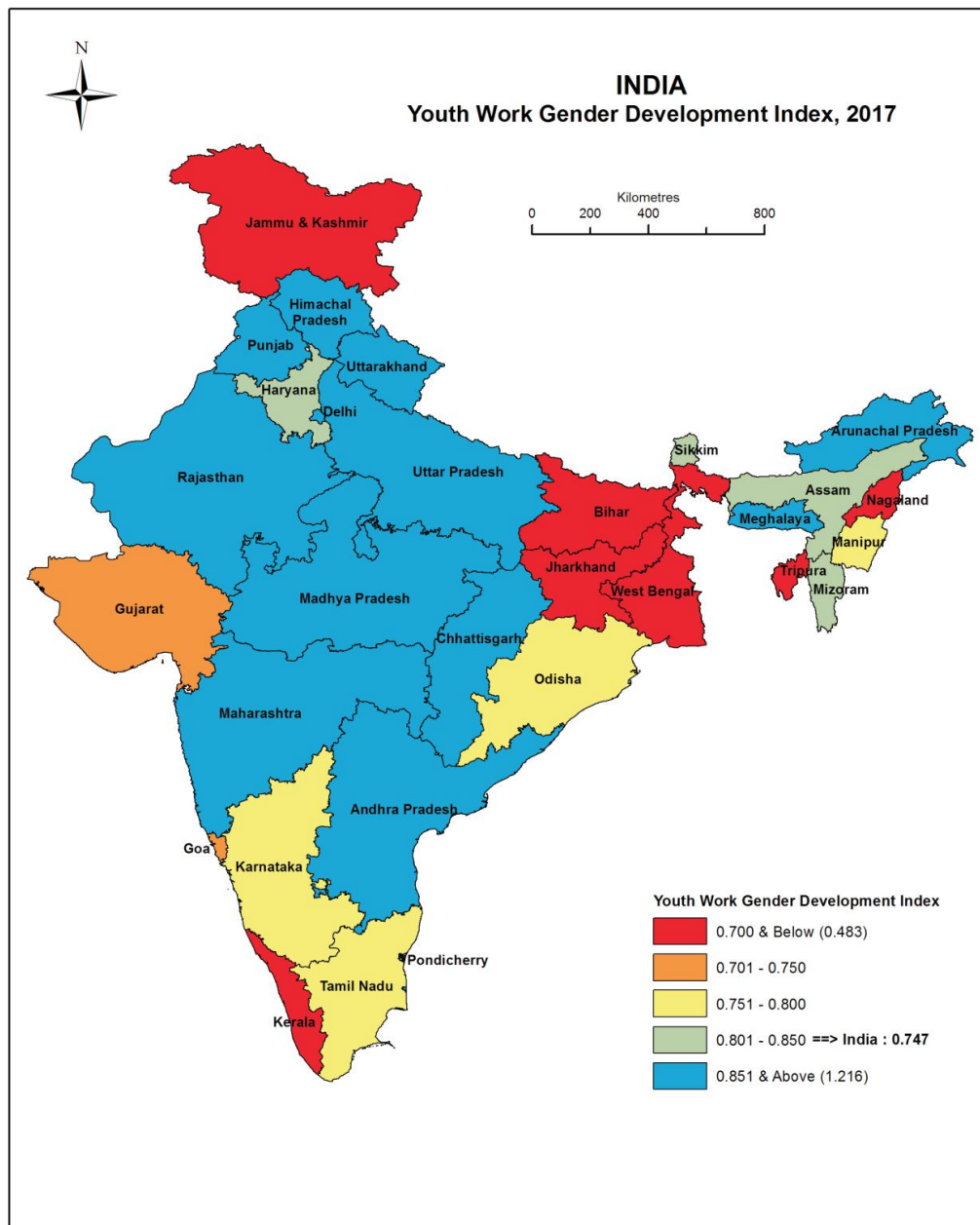
Map 10 : Youth Work Index across Indian States – 2017



Map 11 : Youth Work Index (Male and Female) across Indian States - 2017



Map 12 : Youth Work Gender Development Index across Indian States – 2017



Youth Gender Work Index reflects upon the relative female participation in the labor market. This index is significant in the context of India's booming economic progress. The Youth Gender Work Index at the National level scores 0.747, indicating that there is a scope for improving female participation in the labor market. Among the major States, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab top the list of better performers, while Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal exhibit poor performance. This performance reflects the culturally embedded patriarchal system and gender role ideologies that hinder women's entry to the labor market. Among the minor states, Pondicherry performs way better with female participation than male with its Work GDI being 1.216, followed by Meghalaya and Delhi with an almost similar performance by both male and female. Nagaland, Tripura and Goa perform poorly in Work GDI.



YOUTH AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Political Participation provides a voice to the extent of expressing one's aspirations to lead a better quality of life. The ballot is an important catalyst that provides space to marginalized sections be it caste, class, ethnicity or gender. Youth participation in the political process provides young people a stake in their society and polity to bring overall youth development. Youth Political Participation Index tries to signify this as it is a composite index of Share of Youth Participating in Legislature and Share of Youth Electors with equal weights. Youth Political Participation Index (YPPI) at the national level scores 0.436 implying that there is more scope for the youth to be politically active. Among the major states, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand top the list with Kerala, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh at the bottom of the table. An interesting observation is that among southern states, political participation among youth is relatively lesser. Among the minor states, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi and Meghalaya perform relatively better, while the least performers in YPPI are Goa, Pondicherry and Nagaland. The data throws light on the interesting phenomena, where states like Arunachal Pradesh and Jharkhand perform poorly when all the social indicators have an active presence of political participation of youth, whereas, states like Kerala and Goa have the poor presence of youth in politics, despite performing better in development indicators like Health and Education.

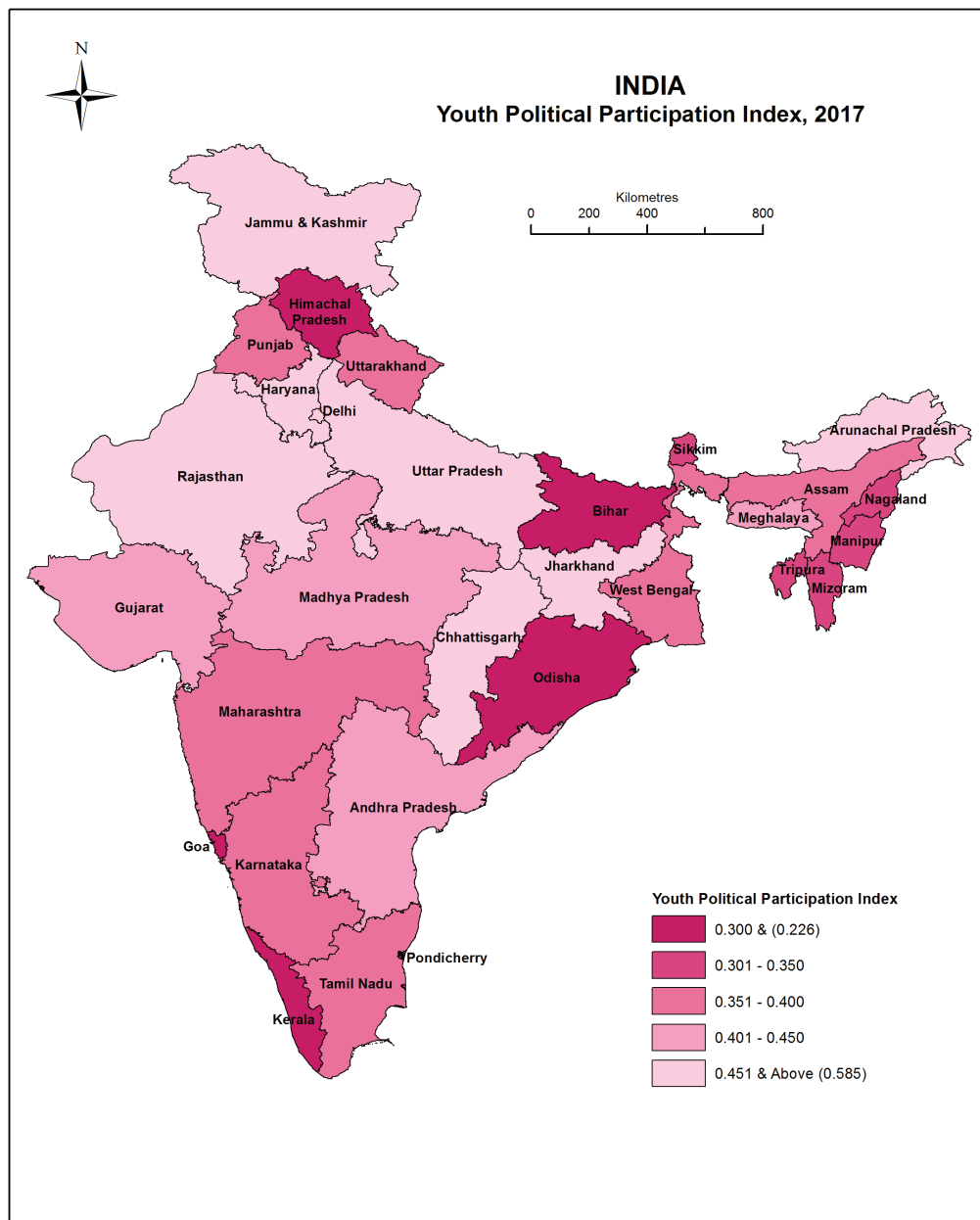
Table 13: Youth Political Participation Index - 2017

Major States	YPL	YELE	Youth Pol Part index	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.504	0.349	0.427	8
Assam	0.188	0.606	0.397	10
Bihar	0.056	0.441	0.249	19
Chhattisgarh	0.705	0.440	0.572	2
Gujarat	0.396	0.466	0.431	7
Haryana	0.451	0.608	0.529	4
Himachal Pradesh	0.166	0.384	0.275	18
Jammu & Kashmir	0.375	0.654	0.515	5
Jharkhand	0.608	0.521	0.565	3
Karnataka	0.333	0.375	0.354	16
Kerala	0.250	0.203	0.226	20
Madhya Pradesh	0.328	0.486	0.407	9

Maharashtra	0.345	0.417	0.381	13
Odisha	0.205	0.394	0.300	17
Punjab	0.272	0.456	0.364	15
Rajasthan	0.589	0.581	0.585	1
Tamil Nadu	0.472	0.266	0.369	14
Uttar Pradesh	0.543	0.459	0.501	6
Uttarakhand	0.316	0.471	0.393	11
West Bengal	0.302	0.461	0.381	12
Minor States				
Arunachal Pradesh	0.465	0.606	0.535	1
Delhi	0.540	0.419	0.480	2
Goa	0.233	0.273	0.253	10
Manipur	0.084	0.606	0.345	4
Meghalaya	0.223	0.606	0.415	3
Mizoram	0.030	0.606	0.318	7
Nagaland	0.000	0.606	0.303	8
Pondicherry	0.278	0.266	0.272	9
Sikkim	0.108	0.551	0.329	6
Tripura	0.132	0.551	0.341	5
Total	0.402	0.471	0.436	

Note: YPL - Youth Participating in Legislature; YELE - Youth Electors.

Map 13 : Youth Political Participation Index across Indian States - 2017



YOUTH AND CIVIC PARTICIPATION

Civic Engagement is complementary to political participation. It is a key marker of human development as it ensures active citizenry and empowerment of communities. Youth Civic Participation Index is a composite index of Share of Youth participating in Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and Share of college students participating in National Service Scheme (NSS) and National Cadet Corps (NCC) with equal weights. The Youth Civic Participation Index (YCPI) score at the national level is 0.191. Among the major states, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Uttarakhand top the list of better performers, while West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar scored poorly. Among the minor states, Pondicherry, Sikkim and Mizoram perform better, while Delhi, Tripura and Meghalaya are the poor performers.

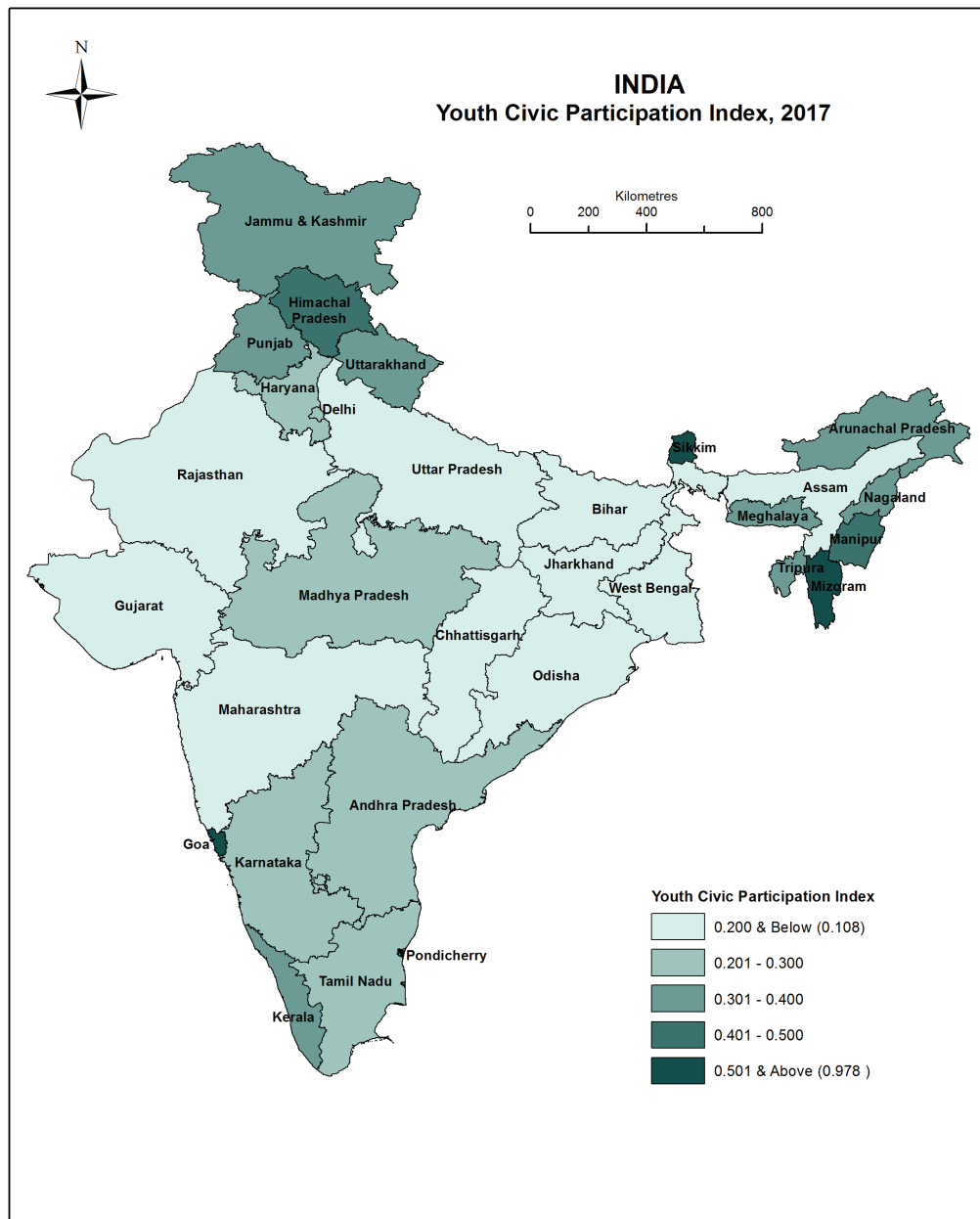
Table 14: Youth Civic Participation Index - 2017

Major States	YNYKS	YNCC&NSS	Youth Civic Part Index	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.1255	0.3120	0.2187	10
Assam	0.1990	0.1659	0.1825	13
Bihar	0.1541	0.0709	0.1125	18
Chhattisgarh	0.1307	0.2490	0.1899	11
Gujarat	0.0752	0.2093	0.1422	17
Haryana	0.2642	0.3279	0.2961	6
Himachal Pradesh	0.4610	0.5283	0.4947	1
Jammu & Kashmir	0.1926	0.4680	0.3303	5
Jharkhand	0.2440	0.1272	0.1856	12
Karnataka	0.1447	0.3107	0.2277	8
Kerala	0.1532	0.5623	0.3578	4
Madhya Pradesh	0.2673	0.1708	0.2191	9
Maharashtra	0.1330	0.2093	0.1711	14
Odisha	0.0825	0.2358	0.1591	15
Punjab	0.4069	0.3806	0.3937	2
Rajasthan	0.1235	0.1904	0.1570	16
Tamil Nadu	0.1753	0.3988	0.2871	7
Uttar Pradesh	0.1155	0.1049	0.1102	19
Uttarakhand	0.2680	0.4675	0.3678	3

West Bengal	0.0968	0.1195	0.1082	20
Minor States				
Arunachal Pradesh	0.4590	0.3302	0.3946	6
Delhi	0.0817	0.3431	0.2124	10
Goa	0.4883	1.0000	0.7442	4
Manipur	0.5484	0.4145	0.4815	5
Meghalaya	0.2238	0.4745	0.3491	8
Mizoram	0.5560	1.0000	0.7780	3
Nagaland	0.4255	0.2840	0.3548	7
Pondicherry	0.9553	1.0000	0.9777	1
Sikkim	0.5898	1.0000	0.7949	2
Tripura	0.1911	0.4819	0.3365	9
Total	0.1575	0.2236	0.1906	



Map 14 : Youth Civic Participation Index across Indian States - 2017



YOUTH AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

The Constitution of India provides an overarching framework to achieve Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. The structural features of Indian society, which puts certain groups of people at a disadvantageous position over others, creates disparity in socio-economic and political outcomes. This inhibits the creation of just society. Youth Social Inclusion Index tries to capture this social inequality across varied social categories among youth and helps to achieve the constitutional promises.

Youth Social Inclusion Index (YSII) is a composite index of Social Inequality index (with 75 percent weight) and Share of youth with Disability (with 25 percent weight). Social Inequality index captures the discrimination between the social group, more specifically between SC/ST and Non SC/ST. Higher the number indicates more equality. The share of youth with disability being a negative indicator is converted to its positive form in the index. YSII at the national level scores is 0.785. This index reflects the extent of social inclusivity of marginalized sections in various social indicators of development. Among the major states, Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala show good performance with respect to social inclusion, while Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha show poor performance. Almost all the minor states show a relatively better performance than almost all the major states. Among the minor states, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh top the list, with Pondicherry, Sikkim and Manipur in the bottom of the ladder concerning social inclusion.

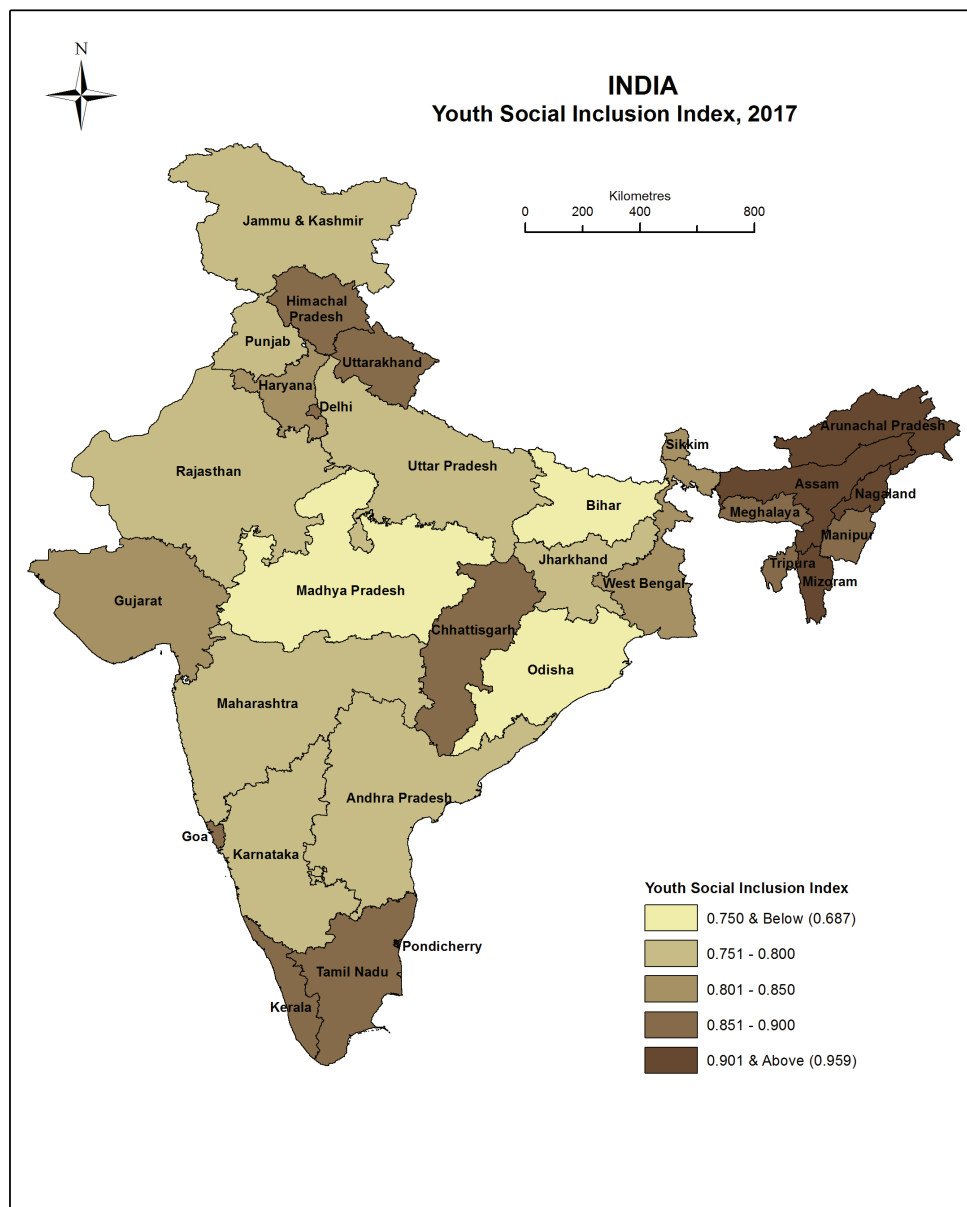


Table 15: Youth Social Inclusion Index -2017

Major States	YSII	YDIS	Youth Social Inclusion Index	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.892	0.317	0.759	16
Assam	0.997	0.741	0.938	1
Bihar	0.792	0.335	0.687	20
Chhattisgarh	0.973	0.443	0.851	6
Gujarat	0.867	0.589	0.803	9
Haryana	0.919	0.515	0.826	7
Himachal Pradesh	0.965	0.600	0.881	2
Jammu & Kashmir	0.946	0.297	0.796	11
Jharkhand	0.900	0.396	0.784	12
Karnataka	0.863	0.398	0.755	17
Kerala	0.963	0.596	0.879	3
Madhya Pradesh	0.797	0.462	0.720	19
Maharashtra	0.906	0.301	0.766	13
Odisha	0.859	0.320	0.734	18
Punjab	0.879	0.359	0.759	15
Rajasthan	0.810	0.605	0.763	14
Tamil Nadu	0.949	0.599	0.868	4
Uttar Pradesh	0.917	0.406	0.799	10
Uttarakhand	0.928	0.599	0.852	5
West Bengal	0.910	0.466	0.807	8
Minor States				
Arunachal Pradesh	1.000	0.593	0.906	3
Delhi	0.943	0.757	0.900	4
Goa	0.974	0.586	0.884	6
Manipur	0.969	0.509	0.863	8
Meghalaya	0.946	0.678	0.884	7
Mizoram	1.000	0.824	0.959	1
Nagaland	1.000	0.794	0.953	2
Pondicherry	0.905	0.475	0.806	10
Sikkim	0.950	0.483	0.842	9
Tripura	0.975	0.649	0.900	5
Total	0.886	0.447	0.785	

Note: YSII - Social Inequality Index; YDIS - Youth Disability.

Map 15 : Youth Social Inclusion Index - 2017



SUMMING UP

It is of paramount importance to consider ‘Youth’ as a distinct social category that requires targeting, especially in the context of India which houses largest proportion of young population in the world. Youth is a critical phase in individual’s life when identities are shaped and destinies are forged. Thus, Youth Development constitutes a matter of global importance and this is reiterated in various international and national policies like Commonwealth Youth Programme and National Youth Policy 2014 of India respectively. The main aim of these policies is to enhance the abilities and contribution of the young population through their engagement and empowerment. Youth Development Index is an initiative of United Nations that defines Youth Development as *“enhancing the status of young people, empowering them to build on their competencies and capabilities for life. It will enable young people to contribute and benefit from the politically stable, economically viable, and legally supportive environment, ensuring their full participation as active citizens in their countries”*. The significance of the construction of YDI helps to identify the drivers of youth development. YDI provides better evidence for better-informed policies that can result in better targeting of resources. In addition, it helps all the stakeholders evaluate and assess the impact of interventions on youth empowerment. This evidence-based research analysis compliments the rights-based approach to youth development. YDI is used across many countries like Brazil, Malaysia, India and Australia for specific targeting of youth. This is not necessary in case of combined edition.

The objective of India YDI - 2017 was *“to construct an index which can be used across the country by the states, academia and other organizations/institutions in civil society, to ascertain the status of youth vis-à-vis the systemic dimensions which influence their growth and empowerment”*. National Youth Policy - 2014 highlights the priority of the Indian government with its policy being ‘youth-centered’. Youth are not only instrumental in enhancing growth but it is their right to lead a dignified life in a democratic society. In this report, YDI for India borrows domains that international agencies have used that influence their growth and empowerment. It also incorporates an additional domain i.e., social inclusion, as it can make the structural character of the Indian society distinct and visible. The methodology adopted in the construction of YDI - 2017 has undergone certain changes and the results are presented for a comprehensive understanding.

India's Global YDI score stands at 0.548 in 2015 which posits India in a medium category. As per YDI - 2017 the overall score stands at 0.569 thus reaching some conformities with the global YDI scores. The performance of various domains has shown that there is a vast scope for improvement in youth development (at national level YEI-0.513, YHI-0.632, YWI-0.572, YPPI-0.436, YCPI-0.1906, and YSII-0.785). The scores also indicate that gender inequality across domains in youth development is still a major challenge and this calls for specific interventions. Also, there persist widening disparities across states resulting in divergence in youth development. This lack of convergence emphasizes the need for structural and institutional changes that ensure the optimal utilization of young population.

Though literacy rates have shown a tremendous improvement, education is not mere literacy. Education is a tool that transforms individuals and society. Education and Health are considered as fundamental rights by UN as its access enables one's ability to grow holistically. India's focus has to be on the provision of quality education that significantly enhances the productivity of youth. There has been government policies like Skill India or National Skill Development Mission that addresses these issues but it requires a further boost to realize the potential of youth as an asset. Technical or Vocational Training should be provided simultaneously to youth as it ensures decent employment. Though India's GDP growth is higher, the nature of growth represents a depressing picture. The organized sector is showing a poor performance concerning employment, highlighting the importance of the quality of employment as it alone can lead to sustainable growth through demand creation. India's out of pocket health expenditure is one of the highest in the world with its Public Health Expenditure as a share of GDP being less than 2 percent of the national output. The young population can become parasites if such investments do not take place, especially in a country with wide income disparities. Further, the holistic development of youth population becomes a reality only when such development process is inclusive in nature. Development deficit can be avoided when certain socially disadvantaged groups like women and SCs/STs become the subject of study and policy intervention. Political participation of youth in India requires a boost, especially in formal politics, as most often youth activism is limited to digital activism that tends to be passive in nature. Therefore, to avoid sluggish youth development, National Youth Surveys can be conducted that involves systematic investigation which monitors outcomes and evaluates the impact successively. The insights thrown up by the YDI – 2017 firmly helps to build the capabilities of young people that are vital for optimal usage of the demographic dividend that the country possesses.

Youth represents a force for peace, democracy, equality and good governance. In order to realize the benefits of country's youth potential the government should strengthen the programs pertaining to quality education, skill development, health care and inclusiveness. This is possible when all the stakeholders work towards increasing youth participation and development so as to avoid the demographic dividend to become an illusion.

This is summarized aptly in the following words:

‘This is the time for bold measures.

This is the country, and you are the generation.’



About RGNIYD

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, is an Institute of National Importance by an Act of Parliament No. 35/2012 under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India. The Institute functions as vital resource centre coordinating training, research, orientation, extension, outreach, documentation and dissemination activities in the field of youth development besides offering Post Graduate Programmes in Youth Work viz., M. Sc. Counselling Psychology, M. A. Development Policy and Practice, M. A. Gender Studies, M. A. Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship, M. A. Local Governance and Development, M. A. Social Work (Youth and Community Development) besides offering B. Voc. in Apparel Manufacturing and Entrepreneurship and B. Voc. Fashion Design and Retail. The institute also offers P. G. Diploma in Youth Development, Diploma in Political Leadership and Doctoral Programmes in Youth Work (inter-disciplinary).

The Institute organizes training programmes for key youth functionaries and provides core training material and expertise in youth development. Training manuals and special modules to impart specific techniques are brought out by the Institute. As a think tank of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, the Institute undertakes action research and evaluation studies which help in formulating National Youth Policies, Youth Development Index and Programmes to cater to the current needs and aspirations of the youth.

RGNIYD endeavours to sensitize youth to the concept, power, functions, role and responsibilities of PRIs. The Institute inculcates time-honoured social values through a series of measures including cultural exchange programmes, youth meets and volunteer squads. RGNIYD serves as a national level documentation and information dissemination centre on youth development. As a part of information dissemination, RGNIYD brings out a Journal Endeavour, a Newsletter, Research Reports and Occasional Papers.

The consultancy services of the Institute are available to national and international organisations viz., UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, SAARC, Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP) and others besides various Ministries/Departments of the Central and State Governments, Universities, Research and Training Organizations, SHGs, NGOs and CBOs concerned with youth development.

With the vision statement of 'Moulding Young Facilitators of Change', each curriculum is designed with a focus in interdisciplinary training, development, documentation and research. RGNIYD, one of pivotal Institutes, moulds its graduates into future Professionals with sustainable careers. Their tenure at RGNIYD ensures that they evolve as conscientious professionals who also contribute to the development of the people and of their Institutions that they choose for this mandate.

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development