

Impact of Unemployment Between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

Student¹, Rohith kouthanapalle¹,

Student², Manideep Bendala²,

Abstract:

Young people are the most significant demographic since they are creative and dynamic. Young people are the most valuable human resources for integrating the political, cultural, and economic growth of a country because they exhibit enthusiasm, drive, and willpower. The size of a nation's youth determines its capacity and potential for growth. For a nation or state to advance quickly, its population needs to be appropriately managed, inspired, and trained. According to data from recent years, the population of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, between the ages of 15 and 29 is growing at a negative pace. The age distribution of Indian states has historically varied greatly, both in terms of the working age ratio's level and growth rate and the close correlation between the demographic trends of the states and their economic performance.

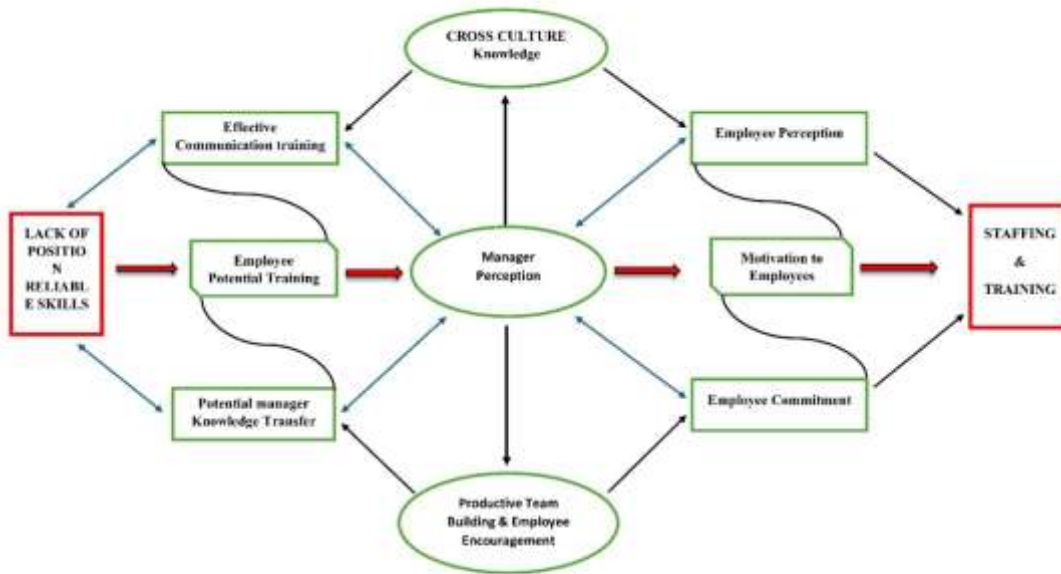
For many organisations' human resources departments, the word "recruitment" is a logistical nightmare. It was created for usage in a world that is changing quickly and has many sources. recruitment channels, including social media platforms like Facebook, LinkedIn, and others, as well as the trends around efficient hiring sources and their effects on top international corporations. Finding the source of labour to meet staffing schedule requirements and implementing efficient strategies to draw in people are the goals of the recruitment process. The human resources management strategy of TCS, one of the top organisations in the industry for talent and retention, is highlighted in this study.

Keywords: Hiring, employee creation, recruitment, organisation selection, working age ratio, and human resources.

1.Introduction:

Training the appropriate people is the best asset for any business, and one of HR's key responsibilities is to ensure that employees with the correct capabilities remain with the firm for a sufficient amount of time. Human resources management has grown to be one of the most significant corporate functions. The problem with the different companies is that they work very hard to get people to work for them, but they don't invest much time in nurturing talented human resources. As a result, the organisation is immediately impacted by the growth in IT industry income. one significant problem that still affects India's economy is unemployment. Being a multicultural country with a populous labour force, changes in the unemployment rate have a significant impact on the growth and development of the nation. Lack is present.

1.1 LOOP OF MANAGERS PERCEPTION:



2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

- The talent management of entry for this paper software corporation, TCS, took place in Bangalore. Leading IT services, business solutions, and outsourcing company TCS declared in **September 2010** that it had secured a contract to build and run the state data centre SDC Karnataka. For five years, TCS has been working with the Centre for E-governance to manage the whole Karnataka government and set up a new secretariat LAN.
- This demographic dividend only occurs once in a country's lifetime. The UN classifies a society as ageing when the proportion of people over 60 exceeds 10% of the total population.
- The significant theoretical and practical challenges in hiring and selecting employees for top Indian IT companies, such as TCS, are covered in this study.
- One significant problem that still affects India's economy is unemployment. as one of the workforce's most varied countries. Variations in the unemployment rate have significant effects on the growth and development of the nation.
- Bengaluru There is a need for TCS to revamp India's initial e-governance initiatives. Nearly 5 million people submitted their taxes online on August 31, 2024, which is a record for a single day. TCS had to continue working around the clock the week before the filing deadline in order to manage this system, which is still on-premise.
- Two types of demands are being observed:
 - Conversion of the first generation to e-governance services through the use of more recent technology like analytics and cloud
 - According to Economic Times, there are always three or four proposals pending for newer projects ranging from healthcare to smart cities.
 Following its split into the commercial and public sectors, TCS underwent changes.
- Among other e-governance initiatives, TCS oversees the nation's passport project, India Post, which focusses on digital financial inclusion.
- Although TCS does not provide a breakdown of income from the public and private sectors, India contributed roughly 1.2 billion dollars to the company's revenue in the 2019 fiscal year.

- The **Public Affairs Forum of India** (PAFI) states that **Tanmoy Chakrabarty**, Vice President, PAFI, Group of Government Affairs, Officer TATA Sons Private Limited, began this task on April 1, 2018, with the goal of developing a "ONE TATA" approach to the government sector and implementing Tata Group's efforts to the government. TCS was founded with the intention of providing government with IT services.
- **Tanmoy Chakrabarty** has been named by Tata Sons as the group government affairs officer, with a New Delhi base.
- According to the company release, **Mr. Chakrabarty** will collaborate closely with **TATA Sons** and government relations firms to support enterprises, spot opportunities, and reach out to government stakeholders.
- Data centres for many state governments and other central government organisations have been implemented using TCS's technique. TCS will help the Karnataka government set up a dependable and effective **State Data Centre** (SDC).

The new **State Data Centre** will reduce the overall cost of data administration while improving operations and management control. "Tanmoy Chakrabarty," the head and vice president of government TCS, stated that among other expenses, IT resource management and deployment Autonomous society under the [\[Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology\]](#)

STPI **Software Technology Parks of India** Encouraging Innovations, **Research & Development** and startups.

Single window services provider for software exporters. It also offers a 100% exports of computer Software's creation in the field of emerging technologies. A fact is that **STPI** provider services Software all over India

Andhra Pradesh rounds out the top 10 with an unemployment rate of **17.5%**, featuring a female unemployment rate of **19.7%** and a male unemployment rate of **16.4%**. While the gap between genders is narrower here, the overall high rate of youth unemployment suggests a skills mismatch in the state's labour market, said Times of India

Unemployment:

There seems to be a connection between the lack of productive inputs, such as machinery, equipment, and other essential conditions, and unemployment brought on by a severe lack of labour. As a result, domestic production is unable to meet the necessary outputs. The macroeconomic issues facing India remain unchanged, with significant unemployment and no signs of economic progress. India's employment growth slowed between 2012 and 2016, with both employment and unemployment rising.

Negative activities, the replacement of capital by labour, and an increase in the workforce supply are the main causes of unemployment in India. The Indian government's efforts to address the issue of growing unemployment have not kept pace, which has resulted in increased joblessness.

There are 2540 Andhra Pradesh firms by January 9, 2024. In Andhra Pradesh, the sector is currently doing well. Agriculture and allied industries employ almost 60% of the state's workforce. allowing Andhra Pradesh to function as a downstream processing industry.

3.Objective of the study:

The IT sector between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh is the study's primary emphasis.

1. To determine the primary causes of the decline in the unemployment rate.
2. To evaluate and draw attention to the state of modern education in terms of skill development.
3. To offer some recommendations based on the study's observations and analysis

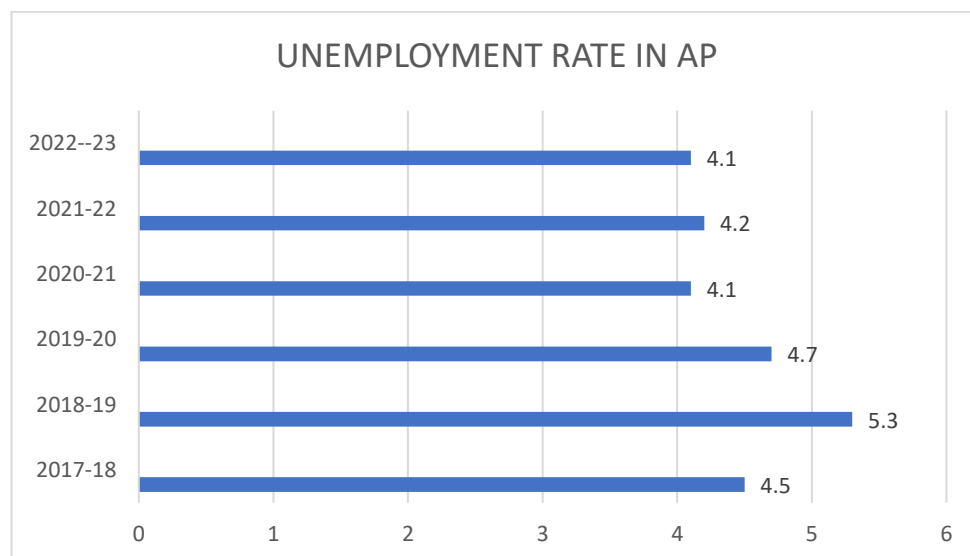
4.Methodology:

No primary data was collected for the study. Therefore, no sampling was done instead secondary data from books, articles, internet, other relevant sources were collected and used to understand the research objective. The study uses a method of gathering and analysing non-numerical data to understand people's beliefs, attitudes, experiences, and motivations to gather in-depth insights into the problem of rising unemployment rate. This descriptive research method

used to investigate the reason behind the patterns of unemployment. Under descriptive design observations method is used to analyse difference of unemployment rate. Secondary method was used to collect data from secondary sources including research papers, websites, journals, articles and newspapers etc., looking into requirements of the objective of the study research design descriptive is used.

4.1 Year wise unemployment Rate in Andhra Pradesh:

YEAR	PERCENTAGE
2017-18	4.5%
2018-19	5.3%
2019-20	4.7%
2020-21	4.1%
2021-22	4.2%
2022-23	4.1%



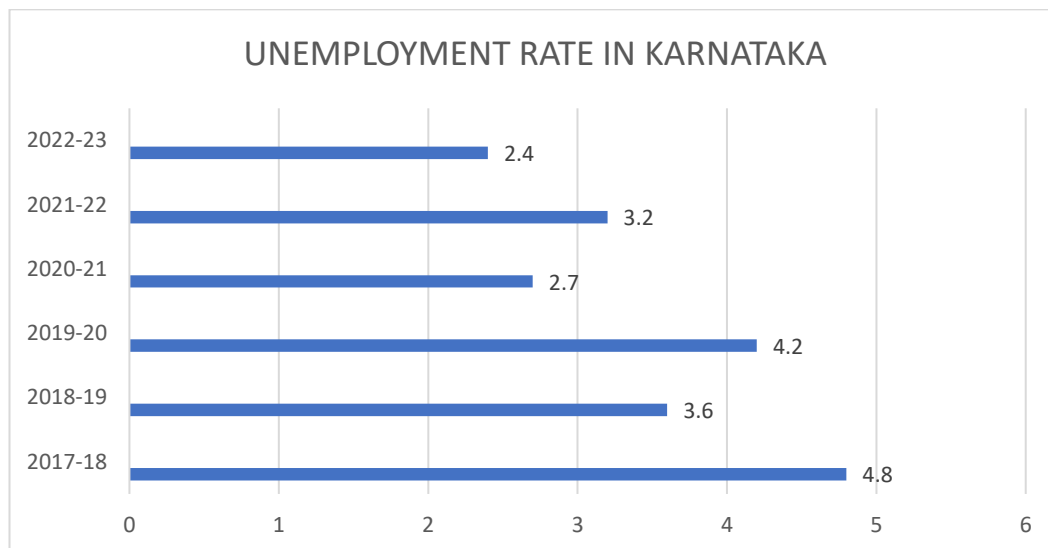
4.2 INTERPRETATION:

With the demand for employment for both the country the latest surprising employment from Andhra Pradesh experienced a peak in unemployment in 2018-19 (5.3%) but has shown a gradual decline since then, stabilizing around 4.1% in the last two years. In spite of the difficulties in the other industries, the data technology and medical sectors shown resiliency and expansion, generating more job possibilities. At first, the hospitality and tourist industry were one of the most impacted, but it started to rebound. It still behind other industries, such as IT and healthcare, however. As a result, Andhra Pradesh struggled with greater unemployment rates in 2023, highlighting the differences in economic success between the two states, while Karnataka saw an overall more favorable employment scenario. The several routes show how crucial it is to implement focused policy changes to solve local issues, make infrastructural investments, and create a business-friendly atmosphere.

Local unemployment may worsen if skilled workers migrate to other states or nations in search of better possibilities. Policies and Political Stability Economic stability and employment development may be impacted by frequent changes in governmental regulations.

4.3 Year wise unemployment Rate in Karnataka:

YEAR	PERCENTAGE
2017-18	4.8%
2018-19	3.6%
2019-20	4.2%
2020-21	2.7%
2021-22	3.2%
2022-23	2.4%



4.4. INTERPRETATION:

However, the lowest rate in between states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh Karnataka had a higher unemployment rate in 2017-18 4.8% but saw a significant drop to 2.4% by 2022-23, indicating a positive trend in employment. Because of the continued need for medical services and the emphasis on health infrastructure, the healthcare industry grew and created more job possibilities. The information technology sector contributed positively to employment numbers and demonstrated the fastest growth rate in terms of job creation. The education sector adjusted to the trend towards online education and digital learning platforms, creating new job possibilities mostly in teaching and tech support positions. As it faced difficulties including shortages of labour and erratic weather, agriculture continued to be a major employer, affecting seasonal employment.

ANDHRA PRADESH GDP CONTRIBUTIONS:

Fiscal Year	Andhra Pradesh's Share in India's Nominal GDP (approx.)	Interpretation
2019-20	4.70%	Andhra Pradesh maintained a significant contribution to the national economy before the pandemic, consistently ranking among the top 10 state economies. The growth rate at current prices was around 5.97%.
2020-21	4.7% - 4.8%	Despite the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, Andhra Pradesh showed relative resilience. While the national economy faced a slowdown, AP's GSDP growth rate at current prices was around 5.7%, indicating that its economic activities were not as severely impacted as some other states, possibly due to the strong base of its agriculture sector. The share in India's nominal GDP slightly increased to 4.8% by 2021-22 (as per NITI Aayog).
2021-22	4.80%	This year marked a strong recovery post-pandemic. Andhra Pradesh recorded a high GSDP growth rate at constant prices of 11.43%, which was the highest in the country. This robust performance enabled it to maintain or slightly increase its share in India's GDP, demonstrating a significant rebound and healthy economic activity.
2022-23	4.8% - 4.9%	Andhra Pradesh continued its growth trajectory. The GSDP at current prices was estimated at ₹13,17,728 crore, growing by 15.71% at current prices. Its GSDP at constant prices grew at 7.0%, matching the national growth. This period saw AP solidifying its position as a major economic contributor.
2023-24 (Estimated)	4.8% - 4.9%	Based on available estimates, Andhra Pradesh's GSDP at current prices was ₹14,39,700 crore with a growth of 10.44%. The state's consistent growth signifies its ongoing importance to the national economy, maintaining its position among the top 10 contributors.

AGRICULTURE:

Andhra Pradesh's economy has always been firmly based on agriculture, especially during the epidemic years. Agriculture remained robust and even increased its contribution of the state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) during the major slowdowns in the industrial and service sectors brought on by COVID-19 disruptions. Numerous rural employment programs and government measures, including minimum support prices, subsidies, and state-level welfare programs like YSR Rythu Bharosa, helped to sustain this expansion. Higher agricultural output was also a result of good monsoon conditions and improvements in irrigation infrastructure. Since a sizable section of the rural people relied on the industry for job and economic security, its significance was further enhanced during difficult times. But the contribution of agriculture also revealed a structural imbalance; its growing proportion was more likely the result of other sectors' relative stagnation or contraction during times of crisis than it was of agriculture's explosive expansion. Agriculture is still very reliant on seasonal rainfall, which makes it susceptible to climate change despite its advantages. Its GSDP share changes also highlight the necessity of modernizing and diversifying farming methods. Its continued economic contribution to the state will depend on sustainable agricultural development, improved water management, and the use of new technologies.

INDUSTRY:

The industrial sector in Andhra Pradesh is in a transitional stage while it is exhibiting potential, it will require patience and smart execution to provide noticeable, long-lasting effects on economic development. Andhra Pradesh's industrial sector has been struggling since 2019 and has performed comparatively poorly when compared to the state's agricultural and service sectors. Both internal structural problems and external shocks, especially the COVID-19 pandemic, caused industry to struggle in the early post-2019 era. Two of the industries with the highest employment rates, manufacturing and construction, were particularly heavily impacted. Recovery efforts in these regions were delayed down by lockdowns, supply chain interruptions, and decreased investment activity. During this time, there was some industrial expansion, but it was mostly driven by subsectors including mining, gas, power, and water supply. Despite producing comparatively fewer employment and without the wide-ranging economic multiplier effects linked to high-value manufacturing, these capital-intensive businesses nonetheless contribute to the gross national product. Through the creation of industrial infrastructure and structural changes, the state administration has attempted to rekindle industrial impetus. The goal of initiatives like the YSR Industrial Parks and the ease-of-doing-business reforms is to draw in investments, encourage entrepreneurship, and create clusters that are particular to a certain industry. Nevertheless, these changes are still in their infancy and have not yet yielded significant tangible outcomes. Furthermore, problems including delayed land acquisition, uneven policy implementation, and restricted access to trained labor in rural areas prevent the industrial sector from reaching its full potential. Andhra Pradesh's coastline and ports provide a significant logistical advantage, but converting this into long-term industrial growth calls for stable policies, human capital investments, and improved coordination between public and private sector efforts.

SERVICES:

Andhra Pradesh's services sector has become the most vibrant area of the state's economy, especially in the years after the epidemic. The industry saw a robust rebound beginning in 2021 after a brief recession during the COVID-19 years, with notable momentum in 2022–2023. The reopening of important industries including retail, healthcare, education, transportation, and information technology was the main driver of this recovery. Increased consumer spending and the return to regular company operations were key factors in improving the performance of the service sector. Even with this expansion, Andhra Pradesh's services sector still makes up a smaller portion of the state's GDP than the national average. Although services make about 40–43% of the state's gross state product, the national average is between 50 and 55%. This disparity suggests significant space for growth, particularly in high-value industries like tourism, financial services, and IT. The state's services sector has a great chance to propel future economic growth with the right kind of governmental support, digital infrastructure investment, and skill development.

KARNATAKA GDP CONTRIBUTIONS:

Fiscal Year (FY)	Karnataka's Share in India's GDP (at Current Prices)	Interpretation
2019-20	7.9% - 8.1%	Karnataka maintained a strong position as one of the top economic contributors, indicating a robust economy pre-pandemic.
2020-21	8.20%	Despite the severe economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, Karnataka's share either slightly increased or remained relatively stable, suggesting some resilience in its economic structure, particularly the services sector, which was less impacted than other sectors in some states.
2021-22	8.1% (or slightly higher due to recovery)	This year saw a significant rebound in economic activity post-pandemic. Karnataka's strong growth contributed to maintaining its substantial share in the national GDP, indicating a healthy recovery.

2022-23	8.3% - 8.4%	Karnataka continued its upward trajectory, increasing its share in the national GDP. This reflects sustained economic growth and its position as a major economic powerhouse in India. It was the 4th largest state economy in India.
2023-24	8.4% - 8.6% (projected from various sources)	Projections for this year indicate a continued increase in Karnataka's contribution, highlighting its consistent outperformance of the national average GDP growth rate and strengthening its position as a key economic driver for India.

AGRICULTURE:

Even though its proportion of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is decreasing, Karnataka's agriculture industry is nevertheless essential to rural life. Its proportion is expected to drop to 11.7% by 2024–2025 from around 15% in 2021–2022 and an anticipated 16% in 2022–2023 years. Due mostly to the extreme drought, there was a notable contraction in 2023–2024, with negative growth of -1.8% at constant prices. As a result, its share of the GSDP dropped to 13.04%. The sector's inherent hazards are highlighted by its susceptibility to climate conditions such as insufficient rainfall. In rural Karnataka, agriculture is essential for both employment and food security, despite its declining proportion. Positive prospects are provided by the estimated 4% growth comeback in 2024–2025, which is driven by a stronger monsoon. However, the recurring impact of drought highlights the urgent need for long-term strategies. These include promoting resilient agricultural practices, enhancing irrigation infrastructure, and diversifying rural livelihoods to lessen reliance on rain-fed farming, ultimately aiming for sustainable and climate-proof agricultural development.

INDUSTRY:

Karnataka's industrial sector regularly contributes around one-fifth of the state's gross state product (GSDP), which is a substantial but minor role in comparison to the state's dominating services sector.

- In 2021–2022, its proportion was almost 19%
- In 2022–2023, it increased to an anticipated 20%
- In 2024–2025, it is expected to stay at about 20.2%.

The industry has shown a robust rebound and promising development trajectory since the epidemic. It is predicted to have seen a strong 7.5% increase in 2023–24, following a 3.8% growth at constant prices in 2022–2023; this represents a strong recovery from earlier COVID-19-related disruptions. With manufacturing, a crucial component, predicted to rise by 6.4% in 2024–2025, the growth is anticipated to continue at 5.8%. The industrial sector is essential for promoting economic diversification and generating jobs outside of the services sector, as seen by this prolonged recovery and expansion. Even if the upward trend is promising, Karnataka must continue to concentrate on luring more industrial investment. By promoting more equitable economic growth among its different areas, this policy seeks to lessen the state's excessive reliance on services.

SERVICES:

The unquestionable engine of Karnataka's economy, the services sector continuously accounts for the most portion of the state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). With a share that was already significant at 65–66% in 2019–20, increased to almost 66% in 2021–22, and remained high at 64–65% in 2022–23, its dominance is evident.

According to projections, the industry will contribute 66.72% of the GSDP in 2023–2024 and will grow even further to 68.1% by 2024–2025. In addition to its significant market share, the services sector—which has continuously strong growth rates—is the main engine of Karnataka's economy. At constant prices, it grew by 10% in 2021–2022 and then by a robust 9.9% in 2022–2023. Key sub-sectors are primarily responsible for the sector's remarkable development. Leading the way are IT and computer-related services, with Bengaluru solidly establishing itself as India's "Silicon Valley." An example of this subsector's ongoing impressive growth is the 12.6% rise in IT-related services in 2023–

2024. This market is essential for drawing in foreign investment as well as adding value. Real estate, professional services, and home ownership are also important contributors, making up a sizeable 38.32% of the services industry in 2023–2024. Hotels and restaurants, public administration, and trade and repair services also make major contributions to the sector's overall strength. In summary, Karnataka's service sector—particularly its high-value IT and professional services—is intricately linked to the state's economic might. This specialization has contributed to significant regional inequities even while it has increased the state's per capita GDP and demonstrated its worldwide competitiveness. The advantages of this concentrated growth are mostly seen in cities like Bengaluru, which makes it difficult to achieve inclusive development throughout the state. The services sector's continuous strong growth attests to its pivotal position in Karnataka's present and future economic development.

CAUSES THAT EFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT DURING PANDAMIC:

During the year of 2019-20 both states have reached relatively similar rate of unemployment rate, Karnataka's rate of unemployment was 4.2%, whereas the Andhra Pradesh rate of unemployment was 4.7%.

In Andhra Pradesh, agriculture is still a crucial industry, although it has suffered difficulties because of the pandemic's after effects, labour shortages, and weather variations. Rural livelihoods were impacted by changes in seasonal work.

labour shortages, and supply chain interruptions caused the construction industry to slow down. Migrant workers and local labourers lost their jobs as a result of numerous building projects being postponed or reduced in scope.

limitations caused a decline in foot traffic for small enterprises and traditional shops. Layoffs resulted from the closure of numerous stores and marketplaces.

Since the state has a lot of tourist attractions, travel bans and health safety issues have a big effect on the hospitality industry. Significant unemployment resulted from a decline in demand for lodging, dining, and travel companies.

Higher unemployment rates might result from a mismatch between job applicants abilities and available positions, particularly for fresh graduates.

Measures taken by Andhra Pradesh to create employment:

Foxconn (Sri City Plant):

Foxconn, a Taiwan-based electronics manufacturer, has a large plant in Sri City. This plant employs approximately 35,000-40,000 employees, making it one of the largest employers in the region.

Employment profiles range from production line workers to administrative and support staff.

PEL [Pavan & Ravi Electronics Ltd.]:

PEL, a well-known provider of electronics manufacturing services (EMS), has between 8,000 and 10,000 workers at its Sri City location. Jobs are found in the administrative, engineering, and production domains.

Blue Star [Sri City Plant]:

Leading commercial refrigeration and air conditioning company Blue Star has a manufacturing plant in Sri City with between 4,000 and 5,000 workers. Production line workers, engineers, quality control specialists, and administrative personnel are among the jobs that are available.

Isuzu Motors India [Sri City Plant]:

The car manufacturer Isuzu Motors India has a production plant in Sri City that employs between 2,000 and 3,000 people. Production line workers, engineers, and administrative positions are among the open positions.

The goal of the **Management & Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills Council (MEPSC)** is to promote entrepreneurship and employability across a range of industries. Through training efforts, skill development programs, and collaborations with regional industry, MEPSC may offer job prospects in Andhra Pradesh.

By encouraging skill development, providing training programs, and fostering industrial partnerships to improve employability in the area, **NASSCOM** plays a vital role in the expansion of the IT and ITeS sector in India, especially in Andhra Pradesh.

Enhancing the workforce's abilities in the textile industry, which is a crucial sector in India, particularly Andhra Pradesh, is the main goal of the **Textile Sector Skill Council (TSC)**. This sector of the economy includes spinning, weaving, dying, and clothing production.

TSC offers training programs that increase people's employability by giving them the skills they need for a variety of jobs in the textile industry.

Employment Creation As the textile industry expands, many job possibilities, ranging from manufacturing to managerial positions, are created.

TSC helps local industry access a qualified workforce, increasing productivity and growth, by fostering collaborations between textile companies and educational institutions.

The textile sector frequently employs a sizable number of women, giving them access to financial possibilities and advancing gender equality.

By improving livelihoods and community welfare, the textile industry's growth supports Andhra Pradesh's overall economic development.

All things considered, the TSC is essential to developing a trained workforce, which supports

These businesses have significantly increased employment in Sri City and, consequently, throughout the state of Andhra Pradesh. The actual employment numbers, however, may vary over time and depending on a number of economic factors.

Measures taken by Karnataka after pandemic:

The Karnataka government took a number of important steps to boost the labour market and assist individuals impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic's increased unemployment. The following are a few noteworthy initiatives

Karnataka Skill Development Corporation (KSDC) Initiatives:

Initiatives of the Karnataka Skill Development Corporation (KSDC): Programs for improved skill development and vocational training were introduced to help people retrain and become more employable in a labour market that is changing quickly. This included industry relationships and online training.

Financial Support for Start-ups:

The Karnataka Start-up Policy was strengthened by the government, which provided infrastructure support, financial aid, and mentorship to encourage innovation and entrepreneurship—two factors that are essential for creating jobs.

Revival of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs):

government launched a number of financial assistance initiatives, like as interest subsidies, loans without collateral, and grants to assist companies in recovering from pandemic losses, in order to boost SMEs, which are essential for the creation of jobs.

Public Works and Infrastructure Projects:

Increased investments in public infrastructure and development projects were undertaken to create immediate jobs in construction and connected regions, helping to stimulate the local economy.

Job Fairs and Employment Exchanges:

government arranged both online and offline job fairs to link employers and job seekers, allowing for direct hiring and offering a venue for advertising open positions.

Incentives for Key Industries:

In order to increase investment and job creation, incentives were targeted at specific areas, especially those impacted by the epidemic, such as manufacturing, IT, construction, and healthcare.

Promotion of Agriculture and Rural Employment:

Measures were implemented to increase agricultural productivity, support agro-based enterprises, and encourage rural entrepreneurship in order to combat rural unemployment and create jobs in rural areas.

Healthcare Sector Expansion

The emphasis on bolstering the healthcare system after the crisis led to a rise in the number of healthcare experts and support personnel hired by different facilities.

Digital Literacy and Job Opportunities:

Programs to improve digital literacy were prioritised, allowing people to take advantage of remote work and online employment opportunities that became more popular after the pandemic.

Collaboration with Educational Institutions:

In order to guarantee that graduates have the necessary skills, collaborations between businesses and educational institutions were formed in an attempt to match vocational training with industry demands.

These actions demonstrate the Karnataka government's all-encompassing strategy for combating unemployment, which emphasises both short-term fixes and long-term fixes to build a robust labour market in the wake of the pandemic.

MAIN CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA:

- Caste devices are common in India. In a number of locations, the endeavour is forbidden for specific castes. There are several examples where the effort is given to a member of a particular society rather than to worthy candidates. Consequently, unemployment will result from this.
- In reality, the Indian economy is underdeveloped, and economic growth is extremely sluggish. The expanding population is not provided with sufficient unemployment opportunities by this specific gradual growth.
- Continuing population growth is still a major problem. It is one of the main causes of unemployment. According to the 10th Plan, the unemployment rate is actually 11.1%.
- In actuality, India's agriculture is not very advanced. Seasonal employment is provided. A sizable portion of the populace is employed in agriculture. However, for a number of months, agriculture is a seasonal industry. Consequently, unemployment will result from this.
- Manufacturing is progressing slowly. Even if industrialisation is emphasised, there are still very few job opportunities brought forth by this process.

5.SUGGESTIONS:

Government of Andhra Pradesh have spent around many funds to control this unemployment for the development of youth and skill development of youth in Andhra Pradesh is always concern of the government with the support of government and non- government institutions. There may be opportunities to reduce unemployment for the majority of MNCs if the IT business TCS steps into Andhra Pradesh.Youth barriers in labour market:

To implement a policy to promote better market outcomes for youth it is necessary to understand the specific problems faced by young people in Andhra Pradesh

- Skill mismatches
- Job search problems
- Barriers to create young entrepreneurs

6.CONCLUSION:

Andhra Pradesh's problem might be resolved by the IT sector. In recent years, IT sectors have altered the picture of unemployment in many countries to reduce youth unemployment in India. Various initiatives have been started, and it is necessary to understand the nature of unemployment by learning from others' experiences with their employment programs. Since the aforementioned analysis indicates that regional disparities in the southern states must be addressed in order for young people to find work in the regions themselves, TCS has proposed a potential solution to end unemployment that might significantly reduce the rate and create jobs. The demographic dividend should be realised by the nation above everything else. The demographic dividend will occur if it is unable to comprehend the issues facing young people, especially those related to unemployment. Political unpredictability, slow economic reforms, and a strong reliance on agriculture which was challenged by problems including unpredictable weather patterns and low productivity were some of the causes of Andhra Pradesh's ongoing unemployment problems. Even if the state has made progress in luring investments and enhancing infrastructure, the benefits have not yet resulted in a notable increase in employment across a range of industries. Although the government is taking steps to encourage entrepreneurship and strengthen skill development, the effects on employment levels are still being felt gradually. On the other hand, Karnataka, especially through Bengaluru, its city, continued to be distinguished by strong growth in the technology and IT sectors, which were still important sources of employment. Investments in manufacturing, biotechnology, and technology have been growing throughout the state, creating new job opportunities. Karnataka's varied economy shown endurance and adaptability in the face of difficulties like supply chain problems in manufacturing and layoffs in several IT sector segments. Employment numbers were also significantly impacted by industries with development potential, such as e-commerce and healthcare. Employment rates are greatly influenced by the interaction of economic structure, governmental policies, skill development, and outside factors, even if each state faces different chances and challenges with regard to unemployment. Comprehending these elements is essential to developing successful plans to increase employment and lower unemployment.

REFERENCE:

- (2018) The impact of unemployment rates, labour force, capital, inflation rates, and government expenditure on economic growth
- Airway, Indira and Sunny Jose (2019): "Understanding Women's Work Using Time Use Statistics: The Case of India", Feminist Economics
- Central Statistics Office Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Youth in India (2017)
- Chakravorthy Bhaskar & Arjuna S Bedi (2019); Skill Training and Employment Outcomes in Rural Bihar, Indian Journal of Labour Economics,
- Economic Impact of Unemployment and Inflation on Output Growth in Bihar during (2022)
- Estimation of Workforce Using Time Use Statistics" in Proceedings of the Seminar on Applications of Time Use Statistics, Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India and UNIFEM, New Delhi. (2019)
- Feng, G.Y.V & Nga, J.L.H. An Investigation into Economic Growth, Youth Unemployment, and Inflation in ASEAN Countries. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Science (2022)
- GOI, (2016) Ministry of Youth Affairs, National Youth Policy
- how unemployment affects specific demographics, including youth unemployment, women, and marginalized communities, published by various universities and institutions in 2022-2023.
- Industrial Relations Research Association (IRRA): Articles and research papers focusing on the impact of unemployment on workers and communities (2022)
- International Labour Organization (2020), COVID-19 and the World of Work, Second Edition, Updated estimates and analysis

- Kluve, J., Puerto, S., Robalino, D., Romero, J.M., Rother, F. Stoteraux, J. Weidenkaff, F. & Witte, M. (2017). Interventions to Improve Labour Market Outcomes of Youth: A Systematic Review, Campbell Collaboration. International Development Coordinating Group.
- Lalitha V (2019), Skill Training for Rural Youth under DDUGKY: A Case Study of NAC in Telangana, International Journal of Advanced Research in Commerce, Management & Social Science, 2 (2), pp.155-160
- Latest Employment Trends from the NSSO”, Business Life, 12 July Chandrasekhar, C P and J Ghosh (2020)
- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, GOI, Annual Report, 2017
- National Skill Development Corporation (2020), Impact Evaluation of PMKVY 2.0, New Delhi, February 2020
- Singh, Rubee. (2018). The Cause of Unemployment in Current Market Scenario
- The World Bank (2015), Labor Market Impacts and Effectiveness of Skills Development Programs in India. The World Bank Education Global Practice, April 2015
- World Bank: Annual reports or specific studies on labor markets, particularly those addressing changes in unemployment rates due to the post-COVID-19 recovery (2021)
- WWW.TCSNEWS.CO (2019)