# Introduction

An easy to use platform that targets public with limited digital literacy but still have skills that are employable. This platform will connect an employer and a job seeker. This platform will be enough easy to use that an illiterate person will be able to operate it but at the same time it will be advanced enough that a digitally skilled person can also benefit from it. The main target will be the people that do not have enough literacy to use linkedIn.

# Names

Kaam-Kamal

# Feasability

## Why LinkedIn is not for Everyone

* Reading and Understanding Ability
* Writing Skills
* Digital Literacy
* Job Search Literacy

# Challenges Faced by Pakistani Users with Limited Literacy in Online Job Applications

1. Language Barrier: Many online job platforms may predominantly use English leading to difficulty in understanding job descriptions, application forms, and communication with potential employers.
2. Navigational Challenges: Limited literacy may make it difficult for users to navigate through the online platform, search for relevant job listings, and complete the application process. Complex interfaces and terminology may further exacerbate this issue.
3. Understanding Job Requirements: Limited literacy can hinder the user's ability to comprehend job requirements, such as educational qualifications, skills, and experience, making it challenging to determine if they are eligible for certain positions.
4. Completing Application Forms: Filling out online application forms may be daunting for users with limited literacy, particularly if the forms require detailed information or responses to open-ended questions. This can lead to incomplete applications or errors in providing necessary details.
5. Communication Barriers: Limited literacy may impede effective communication with potential employers, including responding to inquiries, scheduling interviews, or discussing job-related matters via email or messaging platforms.

# Possible Actors

Job Seeker, Employer, Bidder, Contract Poster

# Subsystems

1. job board platform
2. contract bidding platform
3. Social media
4. auth

# USE CASES

## LOGIN

## REGISTER

## SEARCH

## APPLY FOR JOB

## POST A JOB

## REVIEW A PROFILE

## BROWSE THROUGH FEED

## CHAT

## LIKE

## COMMENT

## POST AN UPDATE

## Asset Listing for Bidding

## Submit a Bid

# Dictionary

|  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
|  | Employer | The person who is posting a job and hiring job seekers relevant to the job. |
|  | Job Seeker | The person who is applying for a job. |
|  | Use Case: Scope | Represents the subsystem or module within the larger system to which the use case belongs.   1. Job Board Platform 2. Contract Bidding Platform 3. Social media |
|  | Use Case: Level | Represents the level of abstraction or detail of the use case.   1. **Summary Level:** Provides a high-level overview of the use case without delving into detailed steps or interactions. 2. **User Goal Level:** Describes the primary goal or objective of the use case from the perspective of the user or actor involved. 3. **Subfunction Level**: Breaks down the use case into smaller subfunctions or steps, offering more detail than the summary level but not as detailed as individual steps. 4. **System Level:** Focuses on interactions between the user and the system, detailing the specific actions taken by both parties to accomplish the use case. 5. **Detailed Level:** Provides a comprehensive and step-by-step description of each action and interaction within the use case, including inputs, outputs, and error conditions. |
|  | Frequency of Use | The frequency of use in the context of a system or application refers to how often it is utilized by users within a specific timeframe.  Understanding the frequency of use is essential for various reasons:   1. **User Engagement**: It helps measure the level of user engagement with the system. Higher frequency of use typically indicates that users find the system valuable and are actively using it to accomplish their goals. 2. **Usage Patterns:** Analyzing the frequency of use can reveal patterns in user behavior, such as peak usage times, recurring tasks, or popular features. This information can be valuable for optimizing the system's design, performance, and resource allocation. 3. **Feature Prioritization:** It assists in prioritizing features or functionalities based on their usage frequency. Features that are used frequently by a large number of users may receive more attention in terms of improvements or enhancements. 4. **User Satisfaction:** The frequency of use can serve as an indicator of user satisfaction. If users are using the system regularly, it may suggest that they are satisfied with its performance and find it useful. 5. **ROI Assessment:** For businesses or organizations, understanding the frequency of use can help assess the return on investment (ROI) of the system. Systems that are used frequently and contribute to achieving business goals are likely to have a higher ROI. 6. **Resource Planning:** It aids in resource planning and management, including server capacity, bandwidth, and support resources. Systems with high frequency of use may require additional resources to ensure optimal performance and user experience. |
|  | Feature Listing | A featured listing on a job board platform refers to a job posting that is given special prominence or visibility compared to regular postings. Typically, featured listings are displayed more prominently on the job board's website or search results page. They may appear at the top of search results, highlighted with a different color or design, or accompanied by additional promotional features such as logos or banners.  Employers or recruiters often opt for featured listings to attract more attention to their job openings and increase the likelihood of finding qualified candidates. This enhanced visibility can result in a higher number of views and applications for the featured job posting compared to regular listings. |
|  | Auction Terminalogies | **Bid**: An offer made by a bidder to buy or acquire something, such as an item, service, or contract, at a specified price.  **Bidder**: A person, company, or entity that submits bids or offers in an auction or bidding process.  **Auction**: A public sale in which goods, services, or properties are sold to the highest bidder.  **Auctioneer**: The person or entity conducting the auction, responsible for announcing items for sale, accepting bids, and declaring the winning bidder.  **Starting Bid:** The initial price set by the auctioneer to begin the bidding process for an item.  **Reserve Price:** The minimum price that the seller is willing to accept for an item in an auction. If the bidding does not reach this price, the item may not be sold.  **Minimum Bid Increment:** The minimum amount by which a bid must be raised in order to be considered valid. It ensures that bids increase gradually during the auction.  **Proxy Bid:** A bid submitted by a bidder to automatically increase their bid up to a specified maximum amount if competing bids are received.  **Winning Bid:** The highest bid placed on an item before the auction closes, determining the successful bidder who will acquire the item.  **Bid Closing:** The end of the bidding period, after which no further bids will be accepted, and the winning bidder is determined.  **Bid Increment:** The predetermined amount by which bids must be increased during the bidding process.  **Live Auction:** An auction conducted in real-time, where bidders physically attend the auction event and place bids in person.  **Online Auction:** An auction conducted over the internet, where bidders submit bids electronically through a bidding platform or website.  **Silent Auction:** An auction where bids are submitted privately and anonymously, typically on written forms, often used for fundraising events. |