Project Report

ES1101: COMPUTATIONAL AND DATA ANALYSIS

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Objectives and Problem Statements –

Objectives-

1.To analyse and study IT field expertise in Machine learning and Data science.

2. To analyse and study, the status of the jobs in the IT field.

3. To investigate every one of the ventures and compensations in the tech field and look at all things.

4. To explore how various people across the world utilize the internet and mobile phone.

Problems Statements-

- To analyse and study Information technology field expertise in Machine learning and Data science.

1.1 To breakdown the normal enrolment with the tech field.

1.2 To analyse the knowledge base of people in the tech field and differentiate with genders.

1.3To investigate lady strengthening as per nations and predict its future

- **To analyse and study, the status of the jobs in the IT field.**

2.1 To examine the gender differences in technical employment throughout the world.

2.2 On the basis of our data, assess and forecast the future of India's job statuses.

2.3 To analyse and look at the representative's age in the Tech Industry with male and female.

- **To investigate every one of the ventures and compensations in the tech field and look at all things.**

3.1 To concentrate on the compensations given by organizations and see the inclinations done by organizations.

3.2 To determine the number of individuals in the tech area is investing and perceive how much lady is putting resources into it.

3.3 To check the speculation done by individuals, let us see what sort of administrations females are utilizing.

- **To explore how various people across the world utilize the internet and mobile phones**

4.1 To relate the Proportion of female and male population using the Internet around the world. And to check the claim "female users use less internet or mobile phone than boys"

4.2 To compare Percentage of female and male population using the Internet in India.

4.3 To predict the internet's future throughout the world based on gender.

<u>Literature Review</u>

There is a worrying and ongoing lack of women employed in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and data science fields. According to the World Economic Forum, women make up only 26% of the workforce in data and AI roles worldwide. In 2012, the OECD surveyed 15-year-old UK students found that 41% of girls agreed with the 'I'm not good at math' statement, while only 24% of boys agreed. In 2015, the OECD surveyed 15-year-olds and found that 4.6% of boys were expected to work as IT specialists by age 30, while only 0.5% of girls expected the same from them. Women in data and AI are less in the industry traditionally includes additional technical skills for example, the Technology / IT sector as well as holds fewer technical skills (e.g., DevOps). In addition, there are fewer women than men in C-suite positions in

most areas industries, and this is even more marked by data and AI activities in the technology sector.

The gender wage gap refers to the difference in earnings between women and men. Experts have calculated this gap in multiple ways, but the varying calculations point to a consensus: Women consistently earn less than men, and the gap is wider for most women of colour.

As indicated by the most recent World Economic Forum's (WEF) Global Gender Gap Report 2018, India positioned 108th out of 149 nations on the orientation hole file. The worldwide rundown was topped by Iceland for the tenth continuous year, having shut over 85.8% of its general orientation hole. It is also in the gender wage gap we are going to see how much difference in salaries and look up to in India also. We all have to see when this discrimination is going to and I'll share the data of the survey of Kaggle where we can see this and verify our objective and problem statement.

Women make up around 250 million fewer online users than men, and the disparity is widening (from 11 percent in 2013 to 12 percent in 2016). In the current period, access is concentrated; globally, 53% of the population (3.9 billion people) remains disconnected, and just one in every ten people in several of Africa's poorer and also most unstable countries has Internet connection.

Increased access to online resources for women and girls is crucial to ensuring that they do not fall behind in an increasingly digital world, and it may, in certain cases, boost women's interest in the possibilities offered by technology and ICTs.

Women's access to mobile internet continues to increase across low- and middle-income countries with 112 million additional female users getting online in 2020. Despite this, the gender gap remains substantial. Women are 7% less likely than men to own a mobile phone and 15% less likely to use mobile internet. There are still 234

million fewer women than men accessing mobile internet. With the COVID-19 pandemic evolving across the world, there has never been a more urgent time to address this issue. The Mobile Gender Gap Report 2021 highlights how the mobile gender gap continues to improve in South Asia, but less so in other regions. It explores the key barriers preventing women's equal access to mobile internet as well as the rise of women's smartphone ownership, notably in India.