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| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25  26  27  28  29  30  31  32  33  34  35  36  37  38  39  40  41  42  43  44  45  46  47  48  49  50  51  52 | Inter-connectivity between Unemployment and the Internet: A quantitative method to mitigate the wastage of talent  SHARNA, TANZINA AZMARIN, C, 5, CSE, tanzinazmarint@gmail.com  Generalizing a large data set of unprivileged skilled people due to provide a better service of a nation making the best use of technology might be the new possible way of economic development of our country. Our research aims to reduce unemployment and wastage of talent making a correlation between the internet and unemployment. Breaking the chronological chain of dependability and coming out of neglecting skills to enhance the glory of development should be a new normal. To meet the goal we will go through a quantitative research analysis. Working over the area can bring an actively productive population who will be able to grab their own privilege with the skill they are passionate about working on.  Additional Key Words and Phrases: datasets, neural networks, gaze detection, text tagging  ACM Reference Format:  SHARNA, TANZINA AZMARIN. 2018. Inter-connectivity between Unemployment and the Internet: A quantitative method to mitigate the wastage of talent . In *Woodstock ’18: ACM Symposium on Neural Gaze Detection, June 03–05, 2018, Woodstock, NY.* ACM, New York, NY, USA, 6 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1122445.1122456>  1 INTRODUCTION  Unemployment is one of Bangladesh’s most serious national issues. In terms of statistics, the sum is enormous. Bangladesh’s unemployment rate was 4.19 percent in 2019 according to Ministry of Labor and Employment data from 2019 [1] As per the 2017 Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) labor force survey, parts of the country had 1.82 million unemployed people, more than double the 0.77 million in urban areas. [2] If people have skills but are still unemployed, it is a terrible tragedy. Because skilled workers are important to the employment market. They are the foundation of the company’s success. Digital technology is recognized as a key factor in the shifting job scenario. Moreover, the usage of digital technology has fundamentally changed the processes of connecting with the labor market in order to find work. The application of technology in rural areas may be the answer to this nation’s problems. Still, internet access remains a problem in rural regions. In terms of 4G internet, they still utilize 2G or maximum 3G. The appropriate use of the internet may assist skilled and qualified people in finding work. Because a large number of companies now advertise their vacancies on the internet, jobless people in remote regions can find a solution to their joblessness by searching for vacancies on the internet  Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for components of this work owned by others than ACM must be honored. Abstracting with credit is permitted. To copy otherwise, or republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee. Request permissions from permissions@acm.org.  © 2018 Association for Computing Machinery.  Manuscript submitted to ACM | 53  54  55  56  57  58  59  60  61  62  63  64  65  66  67  68  69  70  71  72  73  74  75  76  77  78  79  80  81  82  83  84  85  86  87  88  89  90  91  92  93  94  95  96  97  98  99  100  101  102  103  104 |

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| 105  106  107  108  109  110  111  112  113  114  115  116  117  118  119  120  121  122  123  124  125  126  127  128  129  130  131  132  133  134  135  136  137  138  139  140  141  142  143  144  145  146  147  148  149  150  151  152  153  154  155  156 | 1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY   Survey method is used for this research. In this section, an explanation of the reason and logical basis for selecting survey methodology and the design process is provided. A "survey" is a systematic way of obtaining information from a sample of entities in order to build a quantitative frame of the qualities of a larger denizen of which the entities are a part. Because it separates surveys from other methods of obtaining information, the use of the term, ‘systematic’ is precise and intentional. As described in [2], the survey research approach has both advantages and disadvantages. When it comes to obtaining information from a certain demography of a community, surveys are quite beneficial. They’re great for generalizing and eliciting information about characteristics that are difficult. On the other hand, surveys are highly dependent on participants. Sometimes a respondent may not recall a phenomena accurately and sometimes they may intentionally provide misleading answers which might lead t o errors in the research. Even if all the data is correct, survey research provides an estimate rather than exact measurements.   * 1. Research Objective   The primary objective of this research is to exhibit inter-connectivity (relation) between unemployment and the internet and to design a method for mitigating unemployment issues in Bangladesh. Eradication of poor financial status for underprivileged talent by utilizing the internet as a medium for finding skill-specific work is the achievement that is hoped for with this research. The core idea of this research can be stated as, “The utilization of the internet for the skilled youth and matured alike is critical for significant reduction in wastage of talent.   * 1. Research Questions   Under the hat of this quantitative research study resides the following set of questions   * + - * Why are we targeting the skilled but underprivileged individuals?       * How are we planning to reach the target demographic?       * How to analyze the inter-connectivity between unemployment and the internet?   1. Article Selection      1. *Keywords and Search String.* unemployment, internet, mitigate Unemployment, quantitative Method, talent management, survey, unprivileged talent in Bangladesh, statistics of unemployment in Bangladesh, relation between internet and unemployment, quantitative research design, survey design,      2. *Digital Libraries to Search.*         + Link.springer.com         + mdpi.com         + Journals.co.za         + jstor.org         + tandfonline.com         + qualitysafety.bmj.com         + onlinelibrary.wiley.com         + sciencedirect.com      3. *keyword search and Manual Selection.* | 157  158  159  160  161  162  163  164  165  166  167  168  169  170  171  172  173  174  175  176  177  178  179  180  181  182  183  184  185  186  187  188  189  190  191  192  193  194  195  196  197  198  199 200  201  202  203  204  205  206  207  208 |

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| 313  314  315  316  317  318  319  320  321  322  323  324  325  326  327  328  329  330  331  332  333  334  335  336  337  338  339  340  341  342  343  344  345  346  347  348  349  350  351  352  353  354  355  356  357  358  359  360  361  362  363  364 | early stage and to be independent if their talent is paid proper attention to. On the other hand if we look up to our creative field, it always pictures one frustrating image since it is never valued enough. One good amount of students now work on outsourcing. But it also need knowledge that might not match with someone’s specific talent they hold.   1. FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS    1. Development in rural economic campaigns   This research establishes the connection between unemployment and the internet. the inter-connectivity allows to expose the pathways to distributed intelligence. NGOs can apply the research to design champagnes and distribute proper knowledge among the underprivileged people.   * 1. Aggregate additional research methods   The research shows the design method and implementation of survey in the context of mitigating talent wastage in Bangladesh. This research focuses on a single method to quantify the outcomes of the research in the context of talented individuals. in future other researchers can implement different methods to utilize the provided research in any context. The survey design process and the research subjects can differ from the original subject matter but the core research would be same as the given research.   * 1. International Implementation   This research is prepared and implemented in the context of Bangladesh only. researchers will be able to take advantage of the research to apply their own methods to concur research in their preferred Geo Location.   1. VALIDITY THREAT   The disadvantage is that customizing options are limited. Because you prefer to obtain what you want, like with any outsourced work, internet usage is less expensive due to economic aspects. This is not the ultimate solution to the unemployment problem because if any job seeker gives wrong information or inappropriate information the result will be not good. Usage of the internet is not the same in every rural and other area. Also, the availability of the internet is also not the same. Considering all these aspects things are a little bit tough .On the other side since not all online recruiting firms provide an in-depth analysis of research   1. CONCLUSION   Even though the use of the internet for altering one’s financial status is mainstream now, there are a large number of talented individuals who are wasting away because of lack of proper knowledge of the concept and exposure to the industry. Industries are in need of talented people even though there are un-utilized talented individuals all over the country. they remain undiscovered and Through this research we argue that utilizing the use of internet the talented but underprivileged individuals can be brought to exposure so that they can make use of their talent and potential and | | 365  366  367  368  369  370  371  372  373  374  375  376  377  378  379  380  381  382  383  384  385  386  387  388  389  390  391  392  393  394  395  396  397  398  399  400  401  402  403  404  405  406  407  408  409  410  411  412  413  414  415  416 |

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