

Declining Productivity and Rising Unemployment Rates in Bangladesh

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Scholar name

Example 2

Scholar's affiliation

Youth Research Journal

Mentor's name

Md. Sanaul Haque Shanto

Date of Submission

22/03/2024

Research Question drafts (~10-20 words)

Introduction:

After COVID, Bangladesh's productivity went down by 20%, and unemployment in Bangladesh also went up to 35%. In this study, we will talk about how, in 2 years, Bangladesh's unemployment went up and productivity rate went down significantly, and also how it will become a challenge for Bangladesh in the future. By examining the charts of HSC and SSC results during COVID, we can see how time went by during COVID for both students and office workers, what happened to them after COVID ended, and also how it affected the education rate and productivity rate by a lot. This

research will provide valuable insights on the long-term effects of COVID on education and productivity.

Try to expand your intro to at least twice its words count now (150~250 words) and include in-text citations.

Literature Review:

Even before COVID, Bangladesh was already suffering from a lack of productivity among youth and unemployment, and the numbers increased a lot during and after COVID lockdowns [1]. The long-term effects of COVID on education and productivity in Bangladesh are expected to be significant [2]. It has harmed Bangladesh so badly that in 2-3 years it will be difficult to fully recover from the economic and social impacts [3].

During COVID, students mostly spend their time on social media platforms. Even if they were attending online classes, they weren't taking these classes seriously, which later on harmed exam results and overall academic performance after lockdowns [4]. HSC and SSC results after lockdowns were significantly lower than in previous years [5].

After COVID-19 lockdowns, many students struggled to catch up on missed lessons and assignments [6]. After a year of COVID, a new curriculum came, which made students more likely to not study [7].

Regarding the red mark, period used at the end of citation.

Research Methodologies:

This study employs a quantitative-methods approach.

Quantitative Phase:

An online survey will be conducted with a random sample of students from various grade levels. Participants will be requested to answer a few questions about how much time they spend on social media and how much time they spend on studying. In this study, we can also find out how many students actually studied during COVID. Participants will be asked for their results before and after COVID to actually understand what happened. We will also do a survey to determine which position they are in right

now in this new curriculum. With this study, we will be able to identify where Bangladeshi students went wrong and what kind of harm awaits them in the future.

Data Analysis:

Quantitative data will be used to determine how much harm was done to students education during COVID and the jump students took. Was it good, or was it worse? This data will also be used to identify the reason why people are not getting employed as much as they used to before COVID. What was the turning point during COVID, and when was it? How was it? It is important to analyze these questions in order to understand the impact of COVID on employment.

Project Practicalities :

Data will be collected within 1-2 weeks, max. This study will strictly respect any participant's privacy during data analysis.

Roadblocks and Potential Limitations:

Challenges may include achieving a representative sample, such as false answers, and so much more. A lot of students might not want to do the survey due to their results or fear of judgment. There might be a lot of false information during the survey, but this paper will include the numbers that are greater while also analyzing the participant's background to determine any wrong information in the survey.

Please try to tell DETAILS. Be honest with yourselves and me with all roadblocks, potential Limitations, and any concerns you're thinking of in terms of your project/ review article. Remember, this section is your safe place to share this info, so be clear as much as you can.

Post-Program Plan:

Upon conclusion, research findings will be disseminated through academic publications, conferences, and newspapers. Providing students and the country itself with information they need to be aware of will save their country from being run by uneducated people and, potentially, an economic downfall and ensure a brighter future for all.

Your Post-Program Plan is supposed to be around 150 words. You can give examples on the academic publications, conferences, and industry presentations

you're planning to participate in. You should mention Youth Research Journal for sure □. In addition to any other competition/ institution you wish to partake in. Basically, you can elaborate on your plan to transform a psychology research into an applicable population.

References:

[1] Chowdhury, Mohammad, and Hossain, Md. Tanjil, Determinants of Unemployment in Bangladesh: A Case Study (February 28, 2023). Developing Country Studies, Vol. 4, No. 3, 2023.

[2] : Rashid MH and Islam MA. (2020). Impacts of unemployment on graduates in Bangladesh: a case study, Br. J. Arts Humanit., 2(5), 87–94.

[3] Akter, S., 2020, September. COVID-19 and Bangladesh: The Threat of Unemployment in the Economy 5. International EMI Entrepreneurship and Social Sciences Congress Proceedings E-Book (p. 280).

[4] Alam, Janifar, and Nur Alam, Quazi, and Hoque, Md. Tanvirul, Impact of GDP, Inflation, Population Growth, and FDI on Unemployment: A Study on Bangladesh Economy (October 6, 2020). African Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development, Volume 3, Issue 3, 2020 (pp. 67–79)

[5] Rafi MA, Mamun MA, Hsan K, Hossain M, and Gozal D (2022) Psychological Implications of Unemployment Among Bangladesh Civil Service Job Seekers: A Pilot Study.

[6] Ahamed, F., 2021. Macroeconomic Impact of COVID-19: A Case Study on Bangladesh. IOSR Journal of Economics and Finance (IOSR-JEF), 12(1), p. 2021.

[7] Akter, N. (2018). The Unemployment Problem in Bangladesh and Its Impact on Economic Growth.

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