

PART-1(Summer Training Report)

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON LABORS IN INDIA



Report by: Priya Mathur

Introduction

- ▶ Corona Virus disease (Covid-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. It was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan and has resulted in an ongoing Pandemic. The virus that causes Covid-19 is mainly transmitted through droplets generated when an infected person coughs, sneezes or exhales. Common symptoms include fever, cough, fatigue, shortness of breath and loss of smell and taste. While the majority of cases have mild symptoms, some progress to acute respiratory distress syndrome. The incubation period may range from two to fourteen days. Recommended measures to prevent infection include frequent hand washing, social distancing, quarantine, covering coughs, and keeping unwashed hands away from the face.

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- ▶ India's large working population is the part of the unorganized sector that is over 94 percent. The Indian labour market is divided in two segments that is organized or formal sector and other is unorganized sector which is also known as informal sector. Organized sector in India is that sector which are registered as well as pay tax (income tax, sales tax) or which are licensed organization. All self-employed, unlicensed or unregistered economic activity such as rural traders, handicrafts, farmers and owner manned general stores etc.
 - ▶ Household worker or a domestic worker is a person who works within an employer's household. Household workers maybe paid on hourly, daily, weekly, or per-job basis. Some common examples include : babysitters ,cleaning people, maids, caretakers. It is estimated that there are over Four + Million domestic workers in India. Their wages are, on average, only a third of those in other sectors, they have very limited social protections, and commonly suffer poor working conditions, exploitation, abuse and slavery.

- ▶ Olivier Coibion, Yuriy Gorodnichenko and Micheal Weber these three conducted different surveys to view the labor markets during the Covid-19 crisis. The arrival of Globally pandemic Covid-19 virus have led to unequalled numbers of initial claims for unemployment since early 2020. The conclusion of these surveys are they provide additional evidence on this decline in employment, pointing to a 20 million decline in the number of employed workers. They find a much less than proportional increase in unemployment indicating that most of these newly unemployed workers are not looking for new work.
- ▶ Tomaz Cajner, Leland D. Crane, Ryan A. Decker, Adrian Haminspuertolas and Christopher kurz these people used the previous data and conducted various indexes to track the labor market development during Covid-19 pandemic. The result was in the coming months, labor reports will capture both the depth and breadth of the current employment losses. The responsiveness of policymakers over the past weeks has been given rise by an understanding of how rapidly the Covid-19 has effected the economy. In addition to the monthly and weekly employment indexes, we are currently generating a set of diffusion indexes, measures of entry and exit, size and industry class measures, and an employment index solely comprised of individuals with weekly paychecks.

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- Marek Kapicka and Peter Rupert. They have studied how a Covid-19 like pandemic spreads through the labor market and what it implies for the dynamics of wages and unemployment rates. They also characterized the efficient allocations and optimal policies. The conclusion was for this is that the labor market separates the recovered and susceptible individuals. The epidemic has two opposing effects on wage formation : the reservation wage increases because labor market activities make one more likely to get infected, but the value of the match decreases because job tenure is shorter. The second effect dominates before the pandemic is at peak, while the first one dominates during or after the peak, so the wage first decreases and then increases.



Rationale

To study the effect of Covid-19 pandemic on the Labors.

Research question

What effect does Covid-19 have on the Labors?

Objective

To study the impact of Covid-19 on the labors.

Methodology

Study Design:- Review study of various reports, journals and papers of identified areas.

Sample: Review study, journals, papers.

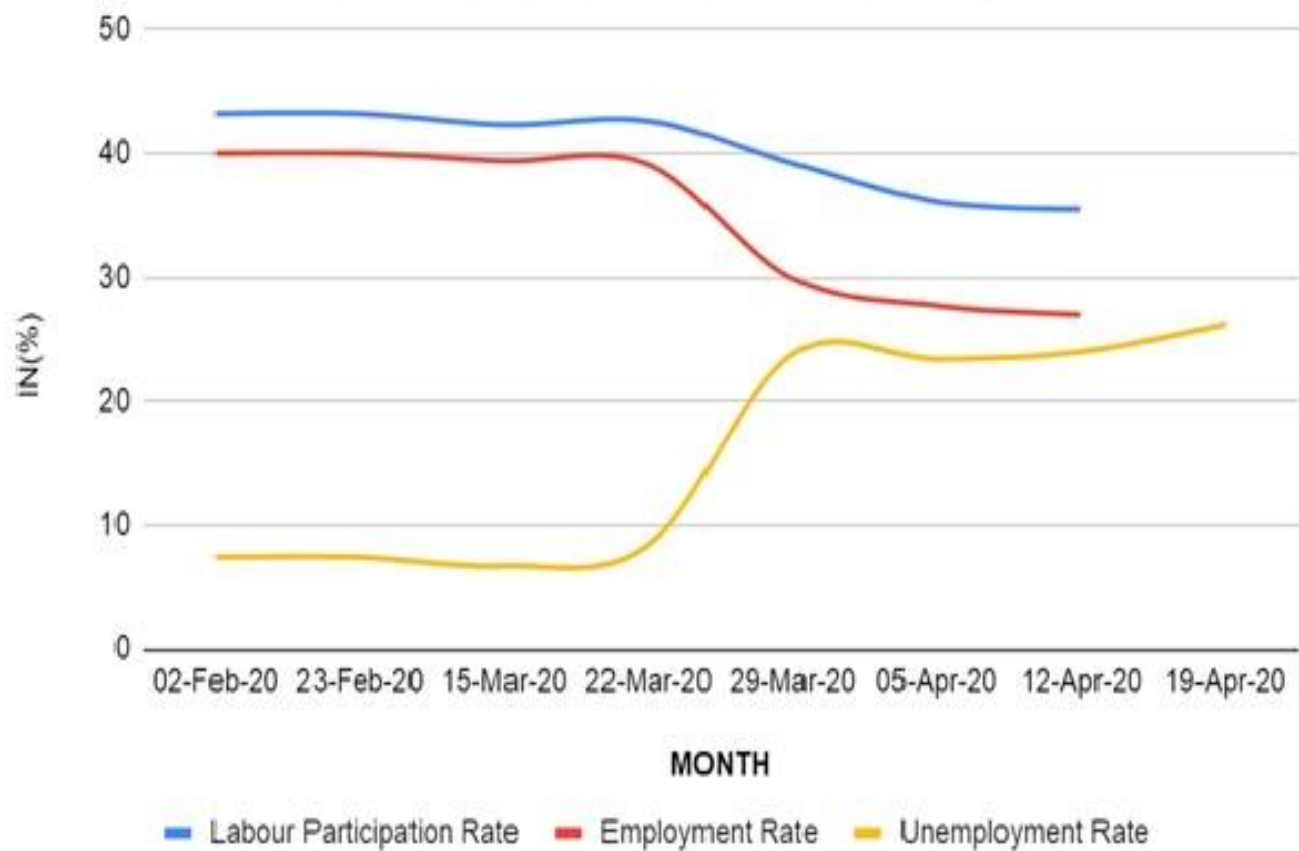
- ▶ Large scale survey of households called Nielsen home scan survey – Potential participants where those in the home scan, which is a panel of 80,000-90,000 households who track their purchases on daily basis. They were asked job related questions.
- ▶ Track the microdata from ADP with weekly payroll employment series. These data are available in real-time and allow us to track both aggregate and industry effects. Used two measures of employment (i) active employment, which corresponds to the number of individuals active in the payroll system regardless either they were paid or not in a given pay period; (ii) paid employment, which corresponds to the number of individuals issued paycheck in a given pay period.

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- ▶ Mortensen- Pissarides, model of a frictional labor market and incorporate aspects of a epidemiological SIR model. A framework to study how labor market responses in terms of wages and unemployment rates. There are two ingredients in the model: (i) In standard SIR models, the probability of getting infected depends on the number of infected people in the economy. (ii) The probability of getting infected is higher if one participates in the labor market.

Results and Discussion

- ▶ It is reasonable to think that this will result in the financial crippling of the labors. The labor may also need a longer time to rebound from the Covid-19. The labor or the domestic worker is going through a lot right now because the only way for them to work is on daily wages since we are going through this pandemic they were also losing their daily wages. We had lockdown in our country, and they had no work to do. They were sitting at home with no work because everyone was so anxious about catching Covid-19. Day by day there is increase in unemployment and According to me Covid-19 have a huge impact on labors. I personally documented several facts : First, Job loss is larger in this year as compared to past few years. Second, many of those who lost their jobs are not given a new job.
- ▶ Covid-19 is far more than a health crisis. The economic crisis in whole wide world and especially for developing countries like India. India's problem of rising job loss and unemployment may accentuate the problem of poverty. Around 400 million workers employed in the unorganised economy are at a risk of falling deeper into poverty during the crisis. The impending recession will lead to job losses, lower incomes, and increased poverty. For instance, job losses affect future earnings due to interruptions. This will lead to earning declines that persisted for several years.

IMPACT ON THE LABOUR MARKET



Conclusion

- ▶ The arrival of the covid-19 virus has a huge effect on our lives since early 2020. Job loss is the most severe impact of covid-19 crisis with lowering the economic growth and rise in inequality. According to the International Labor Organization 400 Million people in India risk falling into poverty.
- ▶ We all are in this together as we all are going through this situation. And we need to help each other in these difficult times. We should work with each other hand in hand in this hard time. Everyone is going through same mental pressure. We should consider labor's condition and help them during this pandemic.



PART-2(Online Report)

E-health More Than Just Electronic Record



Course Description: -

- eHealth is a multidisciplinary in nature. The main objective is to equip the global audience of health clinicians, students, manager, administrators, and researchers to reflect on the overall impact of eHealth on the integration of healthcare system. eHealth is the application of information and communications technologies (ICTs) to health, and a means of improving health services access, efficiency and quality.
- eHealth applications are a key factor of success for national health systems. This course provides an excellent view of eHealth in a wider perspective. eHealth establishes the relation between healthcare providers and healthcare consumers via technology irrespective of place or time.
- eHealth is an emerging field in the intersection of medical informatics, public health and business, referring to health services and information delivered or enhanced through the internet and related technologies.
- eHealth has three domains-
 - (i) Health in the hands of consumers.
 - (ii) The impact of new technologies on how health professionals communicate with patients.
 - (iii) Data records in the quantified self.
- So we've got a whole culture change happening inside health, to allow this eHealth journey to occur. eHealth is a potent catalyst for change in healthcare delivery. We have to be right up there with our education.

Objective:-

- To Promote the adoption of healthy lifestyle and self care.
- To Develop new markets by means of new eHealth applications and medical services, thereby strengthening the health industry.
- To Simplify the medical, administrative and billing processes.
- To Improve institution-spanning transparency of information for the treating health professionals about retrospective history and actual health status of patients.
- To contribute to innovation occurring through the Health Innovation Partnerships

Course Content:-

- ▶ What is eHealth and what does it mean to you.
- ▶ Model of eHealth
- ▶ Challenges of eHealth
- ▶ Future of eHealth
- ▶ Clinical use of personal health data
- ▶ Social Media for health
- ▶ eHealth in Professional Practice
- ▶ Supporting health professionals
- ▶ eHealth advantages and disadvantages
- ▶ Interacting with Health Professionals using New Technologies
- ▶ Anatomy of digital health data
- ▶ Improving the efficiency of healthcare system

Methodology of Course: -

Methods used in these course were pretty effective and useful .

The learning methods were used in this five week course are lectures, notes, graded quizzes and peer-graded assignment after end of the particular week.

This definitely increased my knowledge regarding eHealth.

we can save important notes too while watching the video. many practical exams were shown to us to understand the course in a better way. Cases were also shown to us via videos for understanding the eHealth system.

Key Learnings From Course: -

- It will fundamentally change the way people work, the way they contribute and the way we manage their care.
- It can allow us to teach people remotely.
- The technology allow us for immediate access of information.
- Healthcare professionals can now have the flexibility to work from anywhere and still be able to continue their caseload.
- Develop an insight into the fundamental principles of ehealth.
Interpret the current and future challenges of eHealth for both health consumers and health practitioners.

Advantages of eHealth :

- Helping providers more effectively diagnose patients, reduce medical errors, and provide safer care
- Improving patient and provider interaction and communication, as well as health care convenience
- Enabling safer, more reliable prescribing
- Helping promote legible, complete documentation and accurate, streamlined coding and billing
- Enhancing privacy and security of patient data
- Helping providers improve productivity and work-life balance
- Enabling providers to improve efficiency and meet their business goals
- Reducing costs through decreased paperwork, improved safety, reduced duplication of testing, and improved health. Providing accurate, up-to-date, and complete information about patients at the point of care
- Enabling quick access to patient records for more coordinated, efficient care
- Securely sharing electronic information with patients and other clinicians

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 - Reducing costs through decreased paperwork, improved safety, reduced duplication of testing, and improved health.
 - Time savings. Telehealth can save time. ...
 - Insight into own health. A personal digital healthcare environment gives people more insight into their health. ...
 - Lower administrative burden. Doctors have less paperwork and can share information securely and easily with colleagues.

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- Improving Patient Engagement
 - Eliminates Patient Intake Angst

Disadvantages of eHealth so far:-

- Potential Privacy and Security Issues: As with just about every computer network these days, EHR systems are vulnerable to hacking, which means sensitive patient data could fall into the wrong hands.
- Inaccurate Information: Because of the instantaneous nature of electronic health records, they must be updated immediately after each patient visit — or whenever there is a change to the information. The failure to do so could mean other healthcare providers will rely on inaccurate data when determining appropriate treatment protocols.
- Frightening Patients Needlessly: Because an electronic health record system enables patients to access their medical data, it can create a situation where they misinterpret a file entry.

- **Malpractice Liability Concerns:** There are several potential liability issues associated with EHR implementation. For example, medical data could get lost or destroyed during the transition from a paper-based to a computerized EHR system, which could lead to treatment errors. Since doctors have greater access to medical data via EHR, they can be held responsible if they do not access all the information at their disposal.
- Hackers don't need to access patient files to restrict them.
- Must be updated on a regular basis.
- Electronic health record systems are not cheap.
- Changes communication operations with staff.
- Training of staff is quite time-consuming.
- They require substantial technical knowledge by users.
- Increased Risk of Data Breaches
- Doctor Comments and Medical Jargon
- Computer Luddites
- It costs money
- Staff Needs Training to Switch from Paper to Electronic Health Records

“Thank You”

