Human Values in Digital Age and Impact of Covid-19 on Human Values

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Abstract— **Almost every element of human existence has changed and advanced as a result of digitalization, which has been accelerated by the present Coronavirus pandemic. The Coronavirus pandemic has undoubtedly limited schools and education to participate in such a shift. Children who live at home Internet connectivity began telecommuting to class; numerous representatives began telecommuting; and various businesses adopted computerized plans of action to keep up with tasks and save some income sources. In the meantime, mobile apps were developed to help "track and follow" the progression of the epidemic, and experts used artificial intelligence (artificial intelligence) to study the infection and accelerate the search for an antibody. Not long after the incident, web traffic in some countries increased by up to 60%. This paper intends to look into the journey of human digitalisation, investigate the truth of control among innovation and people, give a superior comprehension of the human worth and human weakness in this rapidly changing computerized period, and achieve significant and astute thought on the future course of the human digitalisation venture**

Keywords— **human digitalisation; human value; human vulnerability; technology dependence; artificial intelligence; intelligence augmentation, Covid-19 pandemic.**

IV. INTRODUCTION

When the Coronavirus pandemic broke out recently, a significant portion of the world switched to the internet, hastening a computerized shift that has been in process for quite some time. The ongoing Coronavirus pandemic has accelerated the need for advanced change and compelled organizations to work cautiously and transfer all correspondences to computerized stages as government-mandated lockdowns and sanitation concerns take precedence globally. Indeed, well before to outbreak of the pandemic, numerous businesses (from automobiles to assembly to mold) began their computerized change cycle to use information/data for autonomous guidance, as competition is fierce and digitalization is required for preservation.

This is an important test for countries. It is unlikely that economies and social systems will return to "pre-Coronavirus" designs; the crisis has clearly demonstrated the possibility of advanced developments, and some changes may now be too deep to contemplate turning around. Faced with a future in which occupations, education, wellbeing, taxpayer-supported organizations, and surprisingly friendly associations may be more vulnerable to advanced innovation than at any time in recent memory, failing to guarantee broad and consistent computerized access and successful use risks extending disparities and thwarting nations' efforts to emerge more grounded from the pandemic.

It highlights the growing significance of advanced innovations and communication frameworks in our daily lives, and reveals that state run administrations are increasingly placing computerized processes at the center of their strategy plans. As countries struggle to respond to and recover from the Coronavirus crisis, the time has come to ensure a thorough computerized shift, with coordinated and extensive methods that create strength and scaffold advanced partitions for a post-Coronavirus period.

II. Value of Human in the Digital Age

In the age of digitization, people's value is treated differently. Dependence on smart devices

and inventions for daily tasks substitutes the human mind's efforts on neural circuit advancement and understanding development, gradually decreasing neural ability while encouraging over-reliance[5].

There is no doubt that the age of digitalisation advances extraordinary rational headways in all areas of the economy, from medical care to culture and education, due to the increase in artificial intelligence advances. Savvy invention necessitates little or no human involvement in the loop. Hence, the question of whether this provides us more control over our lives or whether we are actually losing control of our decisions and giving a machine more power over our lives remains.

Concerning moral concerns, Jeff Robbins once stated that "the best burden of reliance on artificial intelligence is reliance on simulated intelligence." The typical goal is to increase dependence on clever devices, inventions, and apps so that anyone who is in the background producing and effectively promoting them for profit. It appears to be ethically problematic, in particular once those innovations may ignore cognizance work, contain cognizant or unaware distortions, could result in inaccurate perception[5].

A. **Widespread connectivity has allowed many businesses to adapt to the crisis …**

A quick and dependable network facilitates contact between people, organizations, and machines, as well as the use of related devices in fundamental contexts such as health, assembly, and transportation. Over the long run, availability has steadily improved; versatile broadband subscriptions in countries increased from 32 memberships for every 100 inhabitants in 2009 to nearly 113 memberships for every 100 occupants in June 2019. Simultaneously, average portable data utilization quadrupled in four years, reaching 4.6 GB in 2018, and prices for high-use portable internet contracts decreased by around 60% from 2013 to 2019. However, at a slower rate, fiber comprised 27% of typically fixed broadband memberships in the OECD by June 2019 (Figure 1), and roughly half in nine OECD countries[3].

Because of this undeniable level of network, numerous organizations and families were able to shift online after state run governments carried out public lockdowns to stop the underlying spread of Coronavirus. In France, for example, it allowed organizations to work partially after a public lockdown request in mid-2020, and enterprises with the highest levels of teleworking had the option to keep up with business action at 70% to 80% of normal levels[3].

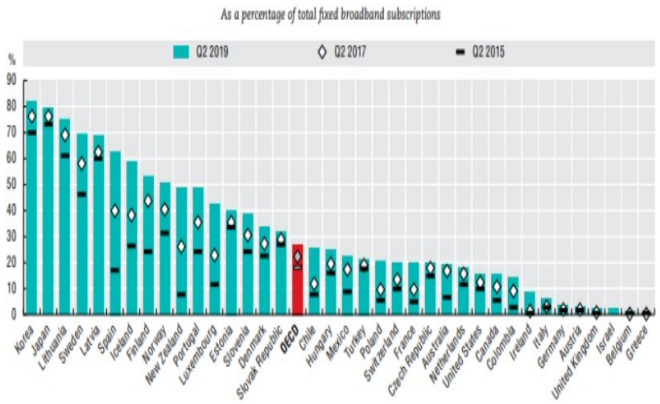

Figure 1. Fiber broadband connections, June 2019[3][1]

In any case, Coronavirus has raised current standards of advanced access, and utilization of computerized advances remains high in areas where the pandemic has acted as a catalyst, for example, telecommuting, online business, e-wellbeing, and e-installations. This maintains the emphasis on ensuring high availability while also enhancing individuals' and organizations' capability to use increasingly advanced computerized arrangements. Web viewers decreased from more than 95% to less than 70% of the adult population in 2019 (Figure 2), and there are substantial group differences in Web use. Despite the fact that 58% of those aged 50-74 used the Internet every day in 2019 - up from 30% in 2010 - this remained significantly lower than the average proportion of day by day Web customers aged 16-24 (the purported "computerized locals"), which was close to 95%. There are additionally identified skill gaps across sector groupings and countries, with individuals of higher expertise or

wage levels utilizing the Web and online activities and being better prepared to get to information, open jobs, and health and education administrations[3].

III. HUMAN VULNERABILITY IN TECHNOLOGY REVOLUTIONS

Because human qualities are regarded as key determinants of success in the digital era, successfully recognizing such human weaknesses may lead to a better understanding of the spaces/subjects where human qualities are not fully appreciated in the current computerized age. We are particularly interested in the computerised shift brought about by the Coronavirus pandemic in terms of children and their basic education. Their education was transformed from a traditional homeroom practise to a distant, digitalized one in an instant. Unexpectedly, a generation of children needed to begin managing and ruling with sophisticated gadgets in order to participate in their important crucial education. This required significant adjustments not only from students and teachers, but also from their families, educational organizations, and society as a whole. Without being fully prepared, instructors and schools needed to start leading the group in this abrupt, surprising advanced shift in children's important training[7].

A. Human Agency vs. Machine Agency

People will frequently have naive religion in preparation. Analysts discovered that individuals with higher levels of machine heuristics will usually trust PCs more than other people, especially when it comes to our own data, most likely due to the perception of machines being legitimate, genuine, and lacking egocentric motivations[6]. Therefore it makes sense that we routinely utilise smart route apps to guide us to a certain location, check product reviews before making a purchase, and visit well-known/recommended cafés based on Google evaluations or other media platforms.

In any event, it cannot be described as tangible to everyone. As an example, your route application may consistently direct you down another path, whereas you may prefer to take a different route based on your current location. Furthermore, you went to a "well-known" bistro/café recommended on the web, but later discovered that even a random food truck on the road offers better cuisine. A highly rated organization ends up providing poor standard service[13]. The renowned and moving items on media stages appear amazing in acceptable photos but are not practical for everyday use. Without fail, you must Google the postcodes of places in some manner (even the ones you visit routinely). It appears to be difficult to contact your closest friends or remember their birthday festivities without your mobile phone, as you do not keep their phone numbers or dates of birth in your own memory. There aren't many models that show how reliant we are on invention. It referred to oddities such as the rise of the machine office, as machines become more agentic and media interactions become increasingly determined by computations. Human organization is also debilitated: more people require information about what underpins calculations, or do not become acquainted with the context in which these work and decisions are made; individuals sacrifice freedom, protection, and control over decisions, and have no command over these cycles[6]. As brilliant developments and man-made intelligence driven phases continue to advance, such negative repercussions and self-caused human weakness will only increase[7].

This described the coming conflict between man and machine, the match between humanity and innovation, and suggested that one should not dismiss innovation entirely, but rather consider it as another option that can be exploited at this time. As a result, it is prudent to include people in the real change, ensuring they grasp the reasons and tool in the backdrop to create a solid working relationship between people and artificial intelligence[13].

B. Digital Media Depression

Online media stages are now deeply embedded in our daily habits through how we communicate and fit into society in the computerized era. These astute phases intend to reenact genuine society/community

and advance beneficial data sharing and communication[8].

In any case, there have been numerous studies on the close connection between media/innovation use and anxiety, sadness, self-hurt, and self-destructive behaviors, especially among young children. Such negative consequences for psychological wellness as a result of expanding innovation use may include: deteriorating face-to-face passionate correspondence and social collaborations; a lack of rest time, changes in dozing examples and quality; on the web/web-based media conditions with hazardous or ill-advised qualities; and social uneasiness as a result of worries about being insufficiently connected. Recently, researchers discovered a link between dormant web-based media use and depression symptoms, as well as a link between depression, anxiety, and mental distress and different areas of web-based media use. (counting time spent, movement, speculation and fixation)[8]. Because of the Coronavirus pandemic, many people have significantly increased their computer open time as well as invention utilization through various advanced phases. Experts have discovered that increased screen exposure and computerised media use are strongly related to confused rest patterns, a lack of a sense of time, arising psychological wellbeing issues, and bodily torment. Our reliance on advanced stages and savvy innovations these days is partly due to the computerization of nearly every aspect of our daily routine, but another significant determinant is that numerous media stages are deliberately designed to help us lead shallow data handling and advance aloof use, which is firmly associated with the innovation reliance.

C. Digital Divide and Exclusion

As per an UN report, close to half of the total populace has no admittance to the web, and a couple of nations are taking advantage of the outskirts edge of innovation progressions. Such an advanced split among created and less created nations/areas, rich and poor, people, more youthful and senior has expanding pessimistic impacts on the decay of the all around existing imbalances as a rule, just as the disturbance of the computerized partition prompting expanded computerized seclusion[10]. Advanced separation is a moderately comprehensive term, it alludes to at least a couple layers: the actual admittance to computerized assets and gadgets, the computerized abilities and use, the results of utilizing or not utilizing advanced media. Notwithstanding the constant endeavors of worldwide associations, state run administrations and neighborhood networks in spanning the computerized partition, particularly in connecting with poor people, older and other carefully hindered gatherings, we actually notice the developing separation in various layers.[9]

As Coronavirus advanced most exercises like training, correspondence, and trivial work (thus enabling remote working), various existing issues relating to the computerized partition (which had existed and amassed for a long time) unexpectedly detonated, necessitating the serious consideration of society on a global scale. It has come to light that there are still many children/families (even in developed countries) who do not have adequate online access or access to cutting-edge devices. Furthermore, a significant number of elderly people struggle with legitimate advanced skills to direct day-to-day duties. It discovered an unmistakable link between poverty and computerized avoidance in the United Kingdom, as well as its catastrophic effect on the deep inequalities[10]. The Coronavirus lockdowns have turned the problem of computerized avoidance into lost teaching and opportunity for the least privileged and usually helpless.

Many people have lost their jobs or had their pay reduced. Across major countries, unemployment rates have risen. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the number of people jobless in the United States reached an annual high of 8.9%, signaling the end of a period of job growth. Millions of workers have also been placed on government-backed work maintenance programmes as sectors of the economy, such as tourism and hospitality, have come to a stop[9]. In many countries, the number of fresh job openings remains exceedingly low. Work openings in Australia have

returned to the same level as in 2019, but they are lagging in France, Spain, the United Kingdom, and a few other countries.

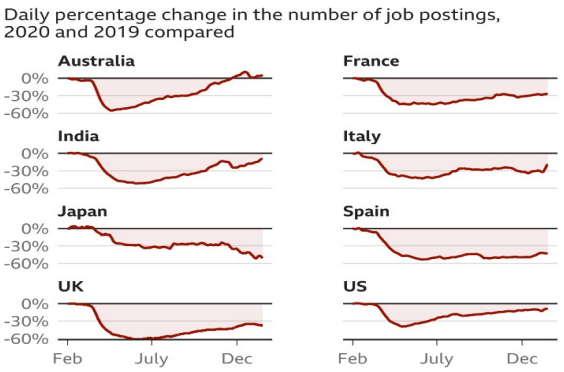

Figure 2. Daily percentage change in the number of job postings, 2020 and 2019 compares[2]

Assuming that the economy is growing, this means that there will be more wealth and more new employment. It's intentional because the rate of change in GDP, or the value of labour and goods provided, is consistently greater than 90 days or a year. According to the IMF, the global economy will shrink by 4.4% in 2020. The organisation portrayed the decline as the most heinous since the Great Depression of the early 1920s[2].

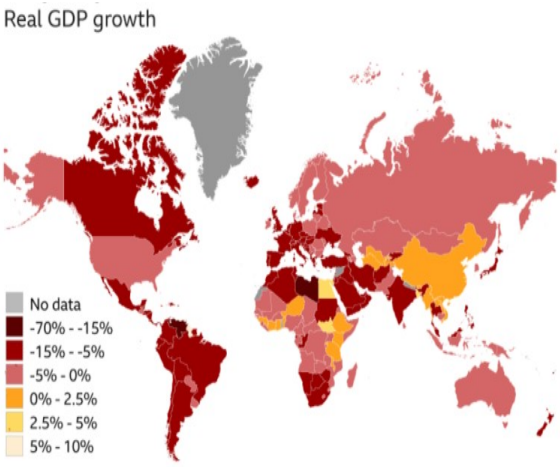

Figure 3. Majority of countries in recession:Real GDP growth[11][12]

China was the most important country to expand in 2020. It recorded a 2.3% increase.

Nonetheless, the IMF forecasts global growth of 5.2% in 2021.This will be pushed primarily by countries such as India and China, which are expected to grow by 8.8% and 8.2%, respectively. Recovery in large, administration-dependent economies struck heavily by the flare-up, such as the UK or Italy, is expected to be sluggish.

IV. *Build an inclusive digital future*

The system unites the approaches that state run administrations should consider to shape a typical computerized future that further develops lives and lifts monetary development and prosperity. It is organized around seven structure blocks - access, use, advancement, trust, occupations, society, and market receptiveness. Because of the Coronavirus emergency, these sections, as well as the markers and strategy direction that support them, have become significantly more important to strategy options[4].

- **Access:** With lockdowns and social separating measures limiting numerous organisations and institutions on the web, the Coronavirus crisis has bolstered the significance of interchanges foundations and administrations, as well as access to and hearty management of data. Tending to country/metropolitan divides in broadband access and underserved financial groups, redesigning organizations to the following development of fixed and remote broadband, and improving access to and sharing of information can all help with prodding monetary and social benefits[4].
- **Use:** As more people and businesses "go computerized" in the aftermath of the Coronavirus outbreak, legislators should work to ensure that all experts have the skills required to succeed in the modern economy, and they should do more to promote use among small and medium-sized businesses. (SMEs). People with a broad variety of skills in education, math, and critical thinking can be expected to use advanced devices more

effectively, perform more complicated online tasks, and adapt better to computerized changes in an innovation-rich environment[4].

● **Innovation:** Computerized development, as a key driver of technological change, leads to new labour and goods, opens opportunities for new plans of action and advertisements, and can drive efficiencies in the public sector and more. Helping businesses, enabling further advanced changes in rational evaluation, and increasing interest in creative work can all contribute to a strong response to and recovery from the emergency[4].

● **Trust:** Given the increased reliance on computerised devices following Coronavirus, more thought is needed for ensuring trust in the advanced environment, particularly in computerised security, but also in protection, information, and purchaser insurance. Covid-related pranks and phishing attempts increased as the pandemic spread, as malicious performers took advantage of the massive shift in online movement. Most OECD countries have implemented whole-of-government computerised security procedures, but these procedures frequently lack an autonomous budget, evaluation tools, and measurements, and are not coordinated with general public advanced plans[4].

● **Jobs:** The advanced shift has successfully begun to alter associations and markets, raising significant concerns about the future of work. The situation has become significantly more uncertain in the midst of the pandemic, which has prompted an increase in teleworking across many companies and raised concerns about the future of certain roles. As policy makers grapple with the economic fallout from the crisis, and as robotization spreads across countries, they should examine labour market structures and guidelines, while trying to ensure that displaced workers are not abandoned[4].

● **Society:** As people spend more time online during the epidemic, whether for job, education, or social interaction, additional thought is anticipated to help their success. States should take advantage of this fortunate window to handle the wide range of societal issues raised by advanced change, including questions about information-driven medical services, disinformation, and screen addiction, among others[4].

● **Market openess:** As people spend more time online during the pandemic, whether for job, education, or social connection, more thought is anticipated to assist their prosperity. States should take advantage of this fortunate respite to handle the wide range of societal issues raised by advanced change, including questions about information-driven medical services, disinformation, and screen addiction, among others[4].

Figure 4. Digital Integrated Policy Framework[4]

Whatever the result of the situation is, there is no doubt that technological advances will continue to change the way we live and work. The advancement of 5G and the Internet of Things will also drive the creation of information, adding urgency to ongoing strategy talks about information management, protection, and security. These issues may become much more intense as firms weigh the costs and benefits of expanding computerization - particularly in assembly offices - to strengthen against future

health crises and, as a result, increase the importance of information flows between firms.

As legislators reconsider current computerized arrangements in light of the Coronavirus crisis, they will face complex, interconnected issues that necessitate deliberate global co-appointment, co-activity, and debate. The OECD Computerized Economy Standpoint 2020, as well as the Going Advanced Toolbox (OECD, 2020i) and other OECD work on advanced change, can help illuminate their options on a broad range of strategy areas. The OECD will continue to effectively work with nations to help their computerized change and assist them in exploring the post-pandemic future through its evidence-based examination, strategy counsel, and advancement of global principles in areas such as simulated intelligence and protection[4].

V. Conclusions

In this article, we examined the computerized shift and its implications for human advanced living and computerized thinking, which we refer to as the human digitalisation expedition. The Coronavirus pandemic triggered a wide-ranging, unanticipated, and sensational computerized shift in the general population. The epidemic compelled us to make a tremendous progress in children's basic education as well[5]. This required significant adjustments not only from children and educators, but also from their families, educational organizations, and society as a whole. Without being fully prepared, instructors and institutions needed to start leading the pack in this abrupt, surprising advanced shift in kids' fundamental training. Individuals concentrate on themselves, and traits associated with happiness and financial stability become more important. As digitalization has permeated all aspects of our lives, if not before the Coronavirus pandemic, we must emphasise the importance of our discipline in promoting and implementing digitalization, particularly from human, authoritative, and commercial perspectives. This is because many people regard the Coronavirus outbreak as a threat. Our analysis emphasises the importance of rational variables in understanding esteem requirements and their potential changes over time.

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