

Chapter 3

Challenges and Implications During COVID–19 at the Workplace and Future Learning Strategies

Vikas Garg

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1421-5980>

Amity University, Noida, India

Neha Puri

Amity University, Noida, India

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has propelled a tech-savvy route into the education sector. While it is clear that online courses and tests cannot replace traditional teaching techniques, it is not possible to ignore the role of technology and its widespread use in teaching. The study specifically projects the value of technology for academic assistance of online training and evaluation. Moreover, this pandemic has impacted future teaching and learning in many ways. As a result, educators have been facing many challenges during online sessions like no knowledge about online teaching applications. Collaborations between government, technology firms, and higher education institutions in the public, private, and higher education collaboration modes will solve the problem of technological infrastructure.

INTRODUCTION

One of the greatest problems that economies and industries have encountered is COVID-19 pandemic. It would only be possible to resolve this obstacle if we work together to avoid the transmission of this epidemic and provide all home-based telecommunication workers and those returning to their normal workplaces with a secure and stable working atmosphere. A collection of advice articles, awareness-raising content, and more links on the subject are provided in this segment. In workplaces where employees

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-7998-7164-4.ch003

may be exposed to a virus that belongs to the group of biological agents, employers must carry out a risk evaluation in the workplace and take necessary steps. The advice offered on this page is meant to assist employers in these activities. The Biological Agents Directive lays out the basic legal requirements.

Following the 2019 Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-2019) pandemic, a range of steps, including those affecting workplaces, have been placed in motion by most Member States of the European Union (EU) to combat the transmission of the disease. During this crisis, the world of work is seriously affected, so all parts of society, including corporations, employers, and social partners, must play a role in supporting staff, their families, and society at large.

If an adequate reduction in COVID-19 transmission rates has been accomplished through physical distancing steps, national administrations are allowed to gradually resume work activities. This is done step by step, with work that is first deemed necessary for health security and approved by the economy and work that can be done easily when working from home last. However, it is extremely conceivable that certain steps will continue regardless of how and to what degree regular job practices can be resumed.

The COVID-19 crisis is placing pressure on employers and staff, whether they have to introduce new policies and methods in a very short period or to cancel their jobs and business operations. Practical assistance for returning to the workplace is offered by occupational safety and health: adequate prevention strategies can help to achieve a stable and secure return to work following physical distance relaxation measures and can lead to the reduction of COVID-19 transmission.

The detection and evaluation of risks in both physical and psychosocial working settings are as in regular working circumstances, the starting point for the administration of occupational safety and health (OSH) under COVID-19 steps. When there is a transition to the job process, employers are obliged to revise their risk assessment and to consider all risks, including those concerning mental health.

MINIMISING EXPOSURE TO COVID-19 AT WORK

Implementing healthy work practices to reduce occupational sensitivity to COVID-19 involves first evaluating the risks, and then implementing the management hierarchy. This involves placing control mechanisms to eliminate the danger first and mitigate employee awareness if this is not feasible. Start with joint measures first and complement them, if necessary, with individual measures, such as personal protection devices (PPE). Some examples of control measures are given below, but not all of them are not all of them will apply to all workplaces or jobs due to their nature.

- For the time being, only critical work should be carried out other work can be delayed until the risk is smaller. Deliver services remotely (telephone or video) if possible, instead of in person. Ensure that only employees are present at the office who are important to the job and minimize the involvement of third parties.
- Reducing physical interaction between workers, to the extent practicable (e.g. during meetings or breaks). Isolate employees who can comfortably perform their duties individually and who do not need specialized machines or facilities that cannot be transferred. For example, plan for them to work alone in a spare office, staff room, canteen, or conference room, if possible.
- Eliminate physical contact with and between clients, and if not possible, restrict it. For eg, contactless distribution or controlled access (while still preventing crowding outside and physical distancing both inside and outside the premises by online or telephone orders.

15 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:
www.igi-global.com/chapter/challenges-and-implications-during-covid-19-at-the-workplace-and-future-learning-strategies/278924

Related Content

Trust Issues and Solutions in Multimedia Content Distribution

Shiguo Lian (2010). *International Journal of Dependable and Trustworthy Information Systems* (pp. 32-54).
www.irma-international.org/article/trust-issues-solutions-multimedia-content/51601

Trolls, Bots, and Whatnots: Deceptive Content, Deception Detection, and Deception Suppression

Anna Klyueva (2021). *Research Anthology on Fake News, Political Warfare, and Combatting the Spread of Misinformation* (pp. 316-330).
www.irma-international.org/chapter/trolls-bots-and-whatnots/269101

The Role of Trust in Interactive High Tech Work: The Case of Freelance Web-Designers in NYC

Matthias Thiemann (2010). *Trust and Technology in a Ubiquitous Modern Environment: Theoretical and Methodological Perspectives* (pp. 107-122).
www.irma-international.org/chapter/role-trust-interactive-high-tech/42903

Sensationalism vs. Information During COVID-19 in Ecuador: A Framing Theory-Based View

Rebeca Sánchez-Figuera, Fernando Casado Gutiérrez, Arturo Luque González and Jorge García-Guerrero (2021). *Impact of Infodemic on Organizational Performance* (pp. 195-216).
www.irma-international.org/chapter/sensationalism-vs-information-during-covid-19-in-ecuador/278933

Information Literacy and Its Effects on Spotting Misinformation

John Ryan (2022). *Information Manipulation and Its Impact Across All Industries* (pp. 122-138).
www.irma-international.org/chapter/information-literacy-and-its-effects-on-spotting-misinformation/292319