Sub committee report of the Digitalization and Social Assistance

Moderator – Dr.GVD.Tilakasiri

Speaker – Mr. Wilfred Silva

Sub committee participants– Risky, Sanju,Tilak, (Cambodia leader,women leader selected to the SE committee – I couldn't recognize the names)

Mr Wilfred prepared "the Digitalization and Social Assistance" concept paper. Digitalization introduced it, meaning all the standard work and data converted currently. All things will be facilitated for social development quickly, systematically, and transparently.

This can help build economic, financial, public administration, education, health, social protection, and solidarity.

The problems that have arisen here are the change and versions of modern equipment, access to advanced technology facilities, privacy protection, government and financial system security and the need to provide facilities for all.

These changes affect the role of traditional labor and old ways of employment are lost. The use of artificial intelligence and robotics is revolutionizing manufacturing. Therefore, new training and new jobs can be seen. It takes time for the old generation to get used to the new system and they have to leave old jobs. As the new generation adapts to digitalization technology the old generation falls behind. It has shown the differentiation of society.

Especially as modern society is getting used to digitization, the majority of society has the opportunity to do all the work independently and quickly. Also, a new discussion is emerging about the employee rights of the group of people who are working in the job market that provides services without an employer, which is expanding rapidly and new laws have to be implemented to protect these workers' rights.

Digitization is very important in the process of social protection, and this establishes a wide scope for providing social facilities UN term of "without leaving anyone behind". Therefore, by solving the shortcomings and problems, getting used to digitization will revolutionize the manufacturing economy. Using the benefits of the production has to improve social protection.

Mr Wilfred joined the meeting from France via Zoom technology. Several technical problems arose while establishing the connection. Also, many participants were aware of the problematic situation in the technical framework of digitalization. The new generation was interested in digitization. The sub-committee discussion was fruitful and proposed to continue on this subject in further discussions also.

Conclusions –

Negative effects

- Internet services and gadgets are expensive and not affordable to all in developing countries. So it can exclude certain people.
- It cannot be utilised by illiterate people whereas the majority of older people are basic utility programs also difficult in developing countries.
- Doubt in data protection and it violates human rights.
- No mechanism of monitoring and evaluation so there is a monopoly is maintained by the private companies
- Digitalisation voluntarily exploits users through the different apps and online programme

Positive effects

- Useful to provide the fastest service delivery in remote areas
- Corruption can be traced by the accountability and transparency rules.
- Digitalisation can initiate standard processes which can be also replicable in different countries
- It helps to provide medical assistance for the betterment of public health
- Digitalisation can promote social inclusiveness and take many advantages without any discrimination.
- Improvement of low-cost production and supply chain benefits can be mobilised for social protection.
- It could promote personalised skills which help to improve the quality and effectiveness of intervention.

The sub-committee report was prepared and delivered to the meeting by Ms.Sanju.