

# Is Pakistan ready for digital revolution?

Outline:

## 01. Introduction

Ensure using all keywords of topic in thesis statement

Thesis Statement: The **government's vision** for a digital Pakistan is substantial. To ensure its success multiple mobile applications have been introduced. **Digitization will no doubt cure the existing ills of Pakistan.** However, challenges threatening its success must be addressed on war footing and reforms in digital literacy, data privacy and consumer protection laws must be brought to ensure the success of digitization of Pakistan.

Mention some as subheading in main point 3

Topic is primarily about readiness of Pakistan for dig Rev not its needs or possible impacts

## 02. What is digital revolution? Historical context.

## 03. Pakistan is **ready** for digital revolution. (Thesis)

Connectivity

(a) CPEC and its digital benefits.

It implies the potential and preparedness for dig rev

(b) E-commerce.

(c) Online education in COVID-19.

(d) Bringing youth into financial fold.

(e) Safe city projects.

04. Pakistan is facing many challenges that can potentially hamper Pakistan's move towards digitalization. (Anti-Thesis)

✓ (a) No national policy on government data. About what? ↓

✓ (b) Access to a secure, faster and reliable communication network is a big challenge. Concise

✓ (c) Failure in safe city projects due to lack of funds.

✓ (d) Unavailability and low quality internet services.

✓ (e) ~~Pakistan don't have~~ a proper legal framework for the promotion of e-commerce. Lack of

05. Although, Pakistan is encountering enormous problems but the desire of Pakistan's youth to swim the tide of digitization. There are numerous benefits of digital revolution. (Synthesis)

(a) Digitization can be a panacea to all ills.

(b) Chinese largest e-commerce market brought Pakistan's daraz.pk.

(c) Promotion of e-commerce can be done through allowing and encouraging new entrants.

Concise  
It in  
form of  
heading

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- (d) The problem of low quality internet can be fixed through broadband access technologies.
- (e) The existing ICT infrastructure is linking remote areas to mainstream.

06. Conclusion.