

- (4.3) ~~lack of internet and electricity facility in rural area.~~
- (4.4) ~~Shortage of digital knowledge to trainees.~~
- (4.5) ~~Decreases practical and laboratory experiments.~~
- (4.6) ~~Lack of affordability of laptop and mobile phones.~~
- (5) **Unfiring efforts are essential to harness its potential effectively:**
- (5.1) ~~Organizing digital skill programs for teachers.~~
- (5.2) ~~Ensuring electricity feasibility in rural areas.~~
- (5.3) ~~Providing free laptops and computers to poor students.~~
- (5.4) ~~Monitoring online learning and teaching activities.~~
- (5.5) ~~Decreasing price of internet packages for learners.~~
- (5.6) ~~Organizing online competition and debates among students across the globe.~~
- (6) **Conclusion**

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BY SYED TAIMOOR BUKHARI

Date:/...../20.....
M T W T F S S

The future of remote learning has made progressive leaps, that revolutionizing the traditional methods of learning and teaching through digitalization. It transforms traditional education system through digital tools of learning and teaching. It enhances the feasibility and accessibility for students of rural areas to get an education. It promotes skill development and online vocational training programs such as freelancing, digital marketing and trading. Furthermore, Remote learning encourages girl education and women empowerment to learn from their home. It decreases expensive of physical infrastructure transportation that save money and time of learners. It revolutionizes traditional methods into digital activities. However, it also has severe deleterious hurdle which incapacitated the potential of remote learning. lack of competition and debate among students is the major hurdle for remote learning. Moreover, it reduces the physical appearance and mental intelligence of learners. lack of internet facility and electricity outreach in rural areas creates hurdle for students to get class and lectures. It decreases practical and laboratory experiments that leading to learning ability of students. The lack of affordability of laptops and computers are accelerating pernicious hurdle for learners to get education. Hence; unfiring efforts are necessary to harness its full potential effectively through

it is better to reflect the crux of the matter rather than just writing the outline in detail and in the exact manner.

digital computing knowledge, electricity and internet accessibility, providing laptop schemes for poor students, online competition and debates across regions and monitoring online learning and teaching platforms.

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(6) Conclusion:

To conclude, there are numerous progressive hopes of future of the remote learning which have enhanced learning and teaching activities, includes, increases feasibility and accessibility, online skill development and vocational training courses, encourages women education, decreases expense of physical infrastructure and transportations, transforms traditional learning system, and enhances availability of data and content for long time period. In addition, it also has never pernicious hurdles such as, lack of internet and electricity facilities, dearth of computing knowledge, decreases practical and laboratory experiments, lack of affordability of laptops and computers, and decreases competition and debate among students. Hence, relentless strides are necessary to harness its potential effectively through computing knowledge, internet and electricity facilities and provision of laptops and computers for poor students.

Digital transformation in Pakistan: potential hopes and formidable challenges.

Outline

1 Introduction:

Thesis statement:

There are numerous progressive indicators expressed that digital transformation has created several hopes for Pakistan, which have formidable challenges. However, relentless measures are required to address its formidable challenges.

2 Significance of digital transformation in contemporary world.

(1) Productive hopes of digitalization in Pakistan:

(3.1) Transforms education, teaching and learning methods.

Case studies, virtual classroom, zoom app, google classroom.

(3.2) Revolutionizes banking system and e-currency.

Case studies, bank application, easy paisa, daz cash.

(3.3) Promotes small startups and e-commerce.

Case studies online trading, fiverr, digital marketing.

(3.4) Encourages online earning, sale and purchasing

Case studies, Merkaaz app, freelancing, Alibaba, Amazon.

(3.5) Transforms medical and healthcare sector

Case studies, online doctor consultation, smart health watches, Dawaa app.

(3.6) Prevents gender based violence and harassment cases.

Case studies, humdam, digital fis, cyber security.

(3.7) Strengthens e-taxation and revenue records.

Case studies, e-challan, digital revenue records.

6/9

(4) Severe formidable challenges which incapacitated the potential digital transformation in Pakistan:

(4.1) Lack of policy and regulation regarding digitalization.

(4.2) Insufficient computing knowledge and awareness.

(4.3) Risk of data theft and privacy threats.

(4.4) Dearth of electricity accessibility in rural areas.

(4.5) Slowdown of internet speed in remote areas.

(4.6) Lack of affordability of computer and mobile phones.

(4) Severe formidable challenges which incapacitated the potential digital transformation in Pakistan:

(4.1) Lack of policy and regulation regarding digitalization.

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(4.4) Dearth of electricity amenability in rural areas.

(4.5) Slowdown of internet speed in remote areas.

(4.6) Lack of affordability of computer and mobile phones.

(5) Pertinent initiatives are necessary to address formidable challenges of digital transformation in Pakistan:

(5.1) Promoting awareness among people regarding digitalization.

(5.2) Strengthening strong firewall and cybersecurity system.

(5.3) Organizing skill development and vocational training courses.

(5.4) Redressing electricity and internet slowdown issues.

(5.5) Encouraging small and medium entities and public-private partnerships.

(5.6) Formulating legislation and policies regarding digitalization.

(6) Conclusion



Digital transformation has revolutionized the Pakistan in several productive economic, legal, health and governance aspects. It transforms education teaching and learning processes through virtual class room and zoom app. It revolutionizes e-currency and digital banking system to ensure money transaction and maintain accountability. In addition, digital transformation promotes small startups and e-commerce through digital marketing and media promotion. It encourages online earning, selling and purchasing to enhance the trade and business through Alibaba, Amazon, and digital Markaz application. Furthermore, digital transformation revolutionizes the medical and healthcare sector to diagnosis of patient diseases with smart health watches, laser and radiations. It prevents gender based violence and harassment to ensure justice and counter cybercrime. Digital transformation fosters accountability and transparency in taxation and maintain revenue records to overcome corruption manipulation of revenue records and tax evasion. However, it also has severe formidable challenges which have incapacitated the progress and potential of digital transformation in Pakistan. Lack of policies and regulation regarding digitalization and insufficient computing knowledge are the major pernicious challenges for digitalization in Pakistan. Moreover, risk of data thefts, privacy threats and shortage of electricity exacerbates perilous hurdles for digital transformation. The internet slowdown and lack of affordability of computers and

cell phones escalates perilous challenges and 8/9 is the potential hopes of digital transformation in Pakistan. Hence, relentless efforts and policies are necessary to harness its full potential effectively through, promoting digital knowledge, policies formation, strong fire wall, cyber security, computing education, and redressing electricity slowdown and internet slowdown issues.