

# Online Education: A Boon or Bane for Pakistan.

## Outline

### 1 Introduction.

A Evolution of online education after Covid-19.

B ~~Core~~ Rapid transition to online education.

C Thesis Statement

### 2 How is Online Education a Bane?

i) Digital divide: A new inequality

ii) Insufficient digital infrastructure

iii) Online Education: A new phenomenon for both students and teachers.

iv) Online Examination: An unreliable thing

v) Costly digital devices and internet packages.

vi) Lack of e-learning environment at homes.

vii) Rapid transition to digital education: a difficult task.

viii) Remote Learning: Unproductive for



Science Students.

### 3 How online Education is a Boon?

- i Expanding scope of education
- ii Expanding digital infrastructure
- iii Widening use of IT.

### 4 Conclusion.

## Essay

"There are decades when nothing happens and there are weeks where decades happen". Says Vladimir Lenin.

In 2019, when the epidemic of Covid erupted, it effected every sector of life across the globe. In the same way it effected Pakistan as well in each aspect but above all, the education sector was effected. Repeated lockdowns and social distancing led to the closure of educational institutes across



the country. It was the time when the country switched to online education. Even after that, there occurred some more such events that led to the suspension of educational activities. For instance ~~the~~ the ongoing smog in various parts of country and tribal clashes in some provinces of Pakistan. But the online education has so far proved to be a boon for Pakistan for myriads of reasons. First of all, digital education is not helpful due to digital divide, among the ~~the~~ rural and urban areas. Secondly the lack of inadequate digital infrastructure and novelty of students and teachers is another factor. Moreover costly digital gadgets and expensive



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internet packages making it a  
bane for Pakistan. Lastly, the  
lack of e-learning environment  
and practical work at home  
is also another factor.

Nevertheless, some people consider  
it a boon for Pakistan.

They are of ~~the~~ the view

that online education is

expanding the scope of

education and the use

of digital infrastructure is

also increasing which is a

good sign for Pakistan.

Furthermore, the widening use of

IT is also a factor making

online education a boon for

Pakistan. But contrary to these

arguments, the ground realities

appear to be different.

In summation, the online

education is a bane for

Pakistan ~~but~~ due to some

ramifications but some folks



Consider it to be the boon for Pakistan. ~~The~~ The first factor that is responsible for making education a base is the digital gap. Digital divide is the difference of presence of digital facilities among the people. Many people do not have access to the internet. According to UNIP, 86% of global population does not have access to reliable internet. Even in Pakistan a whopping gap exists between the urban and rural areas in terms of internet availability. Only 35% of the population has internet access. Moreover this digital gap is also present among the different gender. The girls, especially in the rural areas



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do not have digital devices so online education is not a boon for the rural areas and for the girls of rural areas inadequate digital infrastructure is another obstacle standing in the way of online education becoming a boon. Due to some reasons, the country is devoid of some digital skills and infrastructure that are sine quo none for the efficient digital education. Pakistan has been grappling with some economic challenges, due to which, a very little part of the budget is devoted for education. According to economic survey of Pakistan



2023-2024 the allocated budget for education is 2.5% of GDP, while the UN requirement is 4%. So under these circumstances, the country is not able to invest much in digital infrastructure and it has been the major reason behind online education being a bane for Pakistan.

Moreover, the digital education is an uncommon phenomenon for both the students and teachers. Both are used to with the traditional education system. Neither students, nor teachers are capable to make a good use of online school. For instance, amidst the corona pandemic when universities were



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closed, the universities conducted online classes. The teachers failed to get the complete attention of the students. Teachers were not able to make the lectures interesting for the students. So, a rapid transition towards the online education was not a good option for a country like Pakistan.

In addition to all these factors, the online examinations are also a hurdle in the way of online education becoming a boon. Online examinations are not reliable. During corona pandemic there were many instances when the students used some unfair tactics during the exam. Even there were many whatsapp



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groups in which the paper question paper was being shared before the start of every paper. Also many students attempted the paper by sitting in a group. Apart from cheating, the online evaluation of the papers is also not helpful, as it does not help the students. So, online examination is also another factor in this regard.

Besides, the digital gadgets are costly and not everyone can afford them. The cost of these gadgets is so high and the unnecessary taxes on these items add fuel to the fire. Moreover, the expensive internet packages are also a factors. So the costly digital tools and



the internet packages are out of reach for some poor students. The underprivileged families cannot bear the cost of ~~some~~ these tools. As a result the digital education is a bane for the students belonging to poor families, instead of a boon.

Additionally, the environment at home does not support e-learning. ~~at~~ The students cannot pay their full attention towards the lecture. There are many factors in household that ~~can~~ distract the students. In the times of Corona, there were some instances when the students were repeatedly interrupted during online classes and this makes a clear difference between the performance



of the students as the student living in ~~this~~ such environment cannot keep pace with the rest of the class. Eventually for such students, the online education is a bene, not a boon.

Rapid and sudden transition to the online education is an arduous task for the country like Pakistan. As the country does not have enough resources for digital education.

Although things have been changed a little bit since Corona pandemic. As the government of Pakistan has build up some data centres in different areas of Pakistan. These centres not only help the students to get online education but also they



help the students to learn some digital skills. But the country confronts many economic challenges, so it does not have much to invest in educational sector. So it would be difficult to change the mode of education. Also we do not have enough know-how about the digital education which is required. So the country is not ready yet for such a rapid transition. Lastly, for science students the online education is unproductive. The science students have to perform the practical work. Practical and laboratory work is sine qua non for the science students. In Pakistan there are many such institutions which do not have practical laboratories.



So <sup>how</sup> it's possible to for household to have such laboratories so the science students do not ~~get~~ any benefits from the online classes. So it's obvious that the science students consider online education a bene for them.

Above mentioned arguments support the stance that online education is a bene for Pakistan. But the proponents of online education consider this a boon and they have their own reasons.

The first argument that the proponents of digital education presents is that, the scope of education is expanding through online educational. They are of the view that there are many platforms for the



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Students, from where they get quality study material. It enhances their knowledge. But this can be refuted as many people in Pakistan do not have access to such platform. According to Mobile Gender Gap report 2022, 81% of Pakistani males use the internet, while the female ratio is even worse, which is ~~19%~~<sup>50%</sup>. Likewise, 37% of Pakistani males use the internet and the ratio of females is **lower** than boys which is only 19%. So <sup>online</sup> education does not cater to many students who cannot access the content. Definitely the online education is a bane for those.

Secondly, they argue



that the digital education is helping the country to expand the digital infrastructure. **For instance,** many educational institutes and even the government is taking some initiatives to help the country to adopt to the online education. But the country needs enough resources to perform this task and it does not have another option that the country has, is foreign investment. But the circumstances, through which country is passing, there is very little possibility to get foreign investment in this sector. To put it briefly, the country is not in a position to expand the digital infrastructure that



is required to improve the online education system. lastly, they have another reason to call the online education a boon. They consider it a boon because according to them it makes the student to learn the use of IT and can help them to enhance their use of IT tools. But there are such instances that prove their stance a false. Such as many such cases were reported where the students harassed the female teachers or female class fellows during online lectures. ~~many~~ student don't even take the ~~online~~ ~~classes~~. So, instead of using IT tools for positive outcomes, the negative outcomes are prevailing among the students.



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In a nutshell, the online education has so far proved to be a boon for Pakistan for multiple reasons but at the same time, there are some proponents of online education who call it a boon for Pakistan. The proponents of online education are of the view that it help the people of the country to expand the digital infrastructure and to enhance the use of information technology. But the ground realities presents a different picture altogether. The country has been failed so far to make online education a boon. First of all the digital divide between the rural and urban areas, and the lack of digital infrastructure are



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the hurdles that are not allowing this educational method to become a boon. Moreover the people of the country are not well aware of the use of digital education. The online examinations are also making the situation even more worse. The digital education is an unknown phenomenon for both the teachers and students. Furthermore, the most effected are the science students. As they are not able to perform any practical work and have to rely only on the lectures. So, all these factors collectively contribute in making online education a bane for Pakistan. But as the quote says; If you want to get



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rid of mosquitoes, drain the swamp that breeds them; we need to exterminate the ~~causes~~ factors that are making the online education a bane. The country should remove these hurdles step by step. More importantly, the country should increase the education budget. It should enhance the foreign investment in this sector. The government should also work to expand the internet channels for the people.