

# — ( Essay ) —

## Pros And Cons of Remote Work In the Digital Age

I- Introduction:

II- Benefits of remote work in the digital age:

- a- Access to education increases in remote areas of underdeveloped countries
- b- Cost of Infrastructure reduces as people work from home
- c- Local and foreign industry collaboration will be facilitated
- d- Environmental impacts will reduce as less people use automobiles
- e- More opportunities for women to work from home
- f- Another age of technological revolution is possible like Artificial Intelligence

III- Cons of remote work in the digital age:

- a- Increase in informal economy (Entrepreneurship is not under tax net in Pakistan)
- b- Growth of Formal Institutions will be hampered
- c- Increase in cyber-crime and bullying will occur
- d- Social annihilation due to less exposure of different cultures
- e- over use of technology makes people sluggish with less self-growth

#### IV Solutions to the problems of digital age:

- a- Increasing the access to internet in remote areas of Pakistan
- b- Formalising the informal economy of enter-preneurial institutions
- c- Cyber crime will be prevented through media regulation
- d- Local and foreign industry collaboration in vocational training and formal education

#### V Conclusion

Digital age is an age of revolution from old working facilities of pre-industrial era to new remote working system. As far as proses of digital age is concerned, a wider connection during pandemic was made possible by it. As a greater source of technological shift like Artificial Intelligence, it facilitated growth in various sectors all across the world. Education is provided by it in remote areas of Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan of Pakistan. It has increased the working opportunities for women. On a broader level, there will be the chances of reduction in green house gases as less people use automobiles. The cost of infrastructure will also reduce. Thus, digital age has enormous proses for developed and under-developed countries, on one side. While, it also poses certain harms to state and society locally and internationally. There will be the growth of informal institutions due to which chances

of having informal economy will increase. For Instance, in Pakistan, the earning through information technology is not brought in tax net. There will be social seclusion as less exposure to formal institutions lead to less cultural integration. Meanwhile, there will be less chances of personal growth as over use of technology leads to sluggishness among masses. Thus, there must be a viable solution to overcome these problems in order to extract the maximum dividends of information technology era. The following paragraphs will highlight the possible pros, cons and solutions to the digital era.

The first and foremost benefit of digital era is the increase in access of education in remote areas of under-developed countries like Pakistan. For Instance, during pandemic all institutions were shut-down by state to prevent the spread of virus

from person to person. Under such circumstances, the education for students from lower to higher classes were totally hampered. To overcome this, first time in the history of Pakistan, there were massive level of internet usage all across Pakistan. In this way, through remote working the halted education system was re-started. Working from home has uncountable consequences on socio-economic sector as well.

There is huge investment on infrastructure of formal institutions. When socio-economic sectors are informalised, the cost on infrastructure will automatically reduce. Moreover, there will be chances of spending on other much needed sectors: industries, homes for those not having it and development of vocational training centers. In that case, digital era connects people through technology at distance virtually.

Another major development in the digital age is the collaboration of local and foreign industry. It is much needed to do it, as it brings technological revolution and broader ones horizons. It facilitates to learn newest techniques, from developed countries and incorporate it at local level. In this way digital age facilitates the broader level connectivity.

The more the use of automobiles, the more the environmental impacts are. Green house gases are contributed majorly from industries and automobiles. Working from home, will reduce driving cost and use of appliances. For Instance, more than 50% GHGs are contributed through heavy duty vehicles on-road and off-road. The remote work will reduce travelling which in turn reduces transportation cost.

with the digital revolution, the opportunities for women to work from home will increase. Women in home making duties often cannot get out of home for working. Their education will also be supported. There will also be an economic shift and poverty reduction on broader level.

By facilitating the women to become working hand for men, poverty and many other socio-economic problems will be overcome.

Information technology era has various socio-economic and political consequences. It is making great stride in all the sectors, if it continues, there will be chances of another technological era. For instance, Artificial Intelligence has great contributions in making human like Artificial men, that work in the same way as human does. There are newest education methods and

latest; advanced technological appliances. Under such circumstances, there are enormous benefits of remote work in the digital age. As everything has two sides of the same story; there is another aspect of digital era; that is its cons.

The first and foremost harm of digital era is generation of informal economy. The entrepreneurship sector of Pakistan is not brought to tax net in Pakistan. The informal economy is collected out of it. As the informal economy is collected, the overall economic collection of Pakistan is not up to the mark. As a result, the economic depreciation occurs. The loss in economy hampers the growth of all other sectors that may be socio-political and economic. There is a dire need of formalising the informal economy of Pakistan.