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In the realm of public management and governance, a notable trend involves growing collaborations between the public and private sectors. Evaluate the necessity of such collaborations within the context of Pakistan, while also exploring the potential advantages and hurdles associated with these partnerships.

Ans. Introduction:

New Public Management (NPM) form of governance has its roots in the 1980s' era. This type of governance promotes co-operation among the stakeholders to promote economic growth. The Public Private Partnership (PPP) is one of the major patterns of NPM governance and are responsible for the improved economy of developed countries. NPM requires, democratic form of government having right person for right job approach.

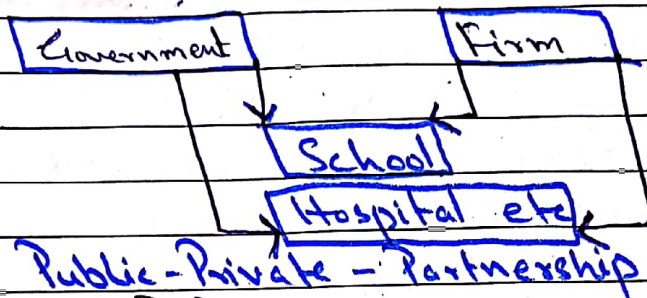
The PPP of NPM and necessity in Pakistan:

Pakistan, being a country of developing class and one of the member of ex-British colony, still governs on the pattern of Colonial British Government's pattern. The rising capitalism and neo-liberalism demands that, there should be limited government involvement in commerce and trade. There should be limited role of government in economy and Public Private Partnership is one step in this direction. In a PPP, a project is

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completed and run as a joint venture. Such as a School or a Hospital.



Necessity of PPP:

The increasing corruption and malpractices in government offices require abrupt governance changes and checks. This is a comprehensive requirement and requires time, but through public private partnership, this lacuna can be minimized. Further it will save the recurring expenditure in shape of pensions, gratification and increasing salaries.

In case of restructuring or right sizing of an institution created under this head would invite less legal complications due to less or apparently no legal commitments with employees.

Furthermore, the local population lacking capacity to handle government institution through vigilance councils, due to illiteracy and social unawareness, requires that there should be public-private-partnership in projects involving human development and social uplifting. It also ensures transparency and audit, as in such projects double auditing agencies are involved. One government Accounts and Audit department, and other firms auditing agency.

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Case studies of successful PPPs:

1. Sindh Education Foundation (SEF)
2. Construction of Motorways on BOT
3. People's Primary Health Initiative (PPHI).

In Pakistan, there are multiple successful as well as some failed projects falling under this category. One among them is Sindh Education Foundation, this initiative fostered the process of education provision and decreased burden from the government. It was one of the smartest move to fulfil the shortage of teachers. Punjab government on this pattern has initiated privatization drive. This could be a game changer for the education of the province. Other than SEF, there are Motorways built on, Build Operate and Transfer model, that will give Pakistan access to more developed and up to the mark assets. PPHI is also a landmark achievement in sector of health. These projects and many other, with their achievement enforce their acceptability and need in Pakistan. There is need of such initiatives in other fields as well.

Advantages for Public Private Partnerships

1. Massive Population:

For the success of any such project it is necessary that there should be a receiving end or recipient of the services you provide. Pakistan with its massive population has the potential to make any project success.

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2. Support of government and foreign influences:

The government of Pakistan and International money lenders, are all in support of PPP. This provide a favourable environment to the people involved in these projects to promote their activity.

Other advantages include, social acceptance, foreign grants and provision of workforce.

Hurdles:

1. Bureaucratic loopholes:

There exist some policy complications and bureaucratic loopholes, that impede the process of transition from traditional governance to NPM and affects PPP.

2. Illiteracy:

Illiteracy is a major problem for growth of NPM in areas where religious dogmas are strong. Further, in feudal areas and rural population people are motivated to oppose such projects.

3. Conclusion:

The public management and Public Private-Partnership are improving the process of project management with increased transparency and efficiency. Further it is socially and globally accepted practice, that makes it a necessity of time. It promotes inclusivity and creates democratic image of government. The ground realities of Pakistan support such projects having equal share of government machinery and private firms.