

D-Tres[®]

Cholecalciferol

• Respected Sir, this is my first assignment of this subject ~~as well~~ as please evaluate it and tell me the changes to make. (improvements)

• Moreover, this question took me an hour to write.

please tell how can I write 6-7 pages within 35 mins. There must be some trick. Because these much pages are very lengthy to write.

2019:

Q no: 02:

In many areas, governments increasingly have been moving towards partnership across public and private sector. What are the main governance implications of this trend for the delivery of public services?

A.

Introduction:

In modern times, public-private partnerships have increased across many sectors. Public-private partnership combines the traits of both public control and private innovation leading to efficient public service delivery. The governments across the globe are leveraging this partnership because of improved service delivery with less burden on government budgets. However, vigilance should be kept for elitism, inequality in access, and obscure bidding of these projects.

B.

What is public-private partnership:

Public-private partnership is a paradigm of modern governance where traits of both public entities and private entities are used for efficient service delivery. Public-private contracts are long term, risk and reward sharing contracts between governments and private entities for public service delivery. These contracts leverages the

characteristics of both units. Governments often provide land and regulatory oversight while private elements build, operate, and finance projects of public need.

C. Governance implications of PPP for public service delivery:

The implications of public-private partnership are both bright and bleak, depending upon the government's negotiations powers and involvement in these projects.

1) Positive implications on governance of public private partnerships:

The positive implications of public-private partnerships are immense in public service delivery because of its innovative potential and risk sharing characteristics:

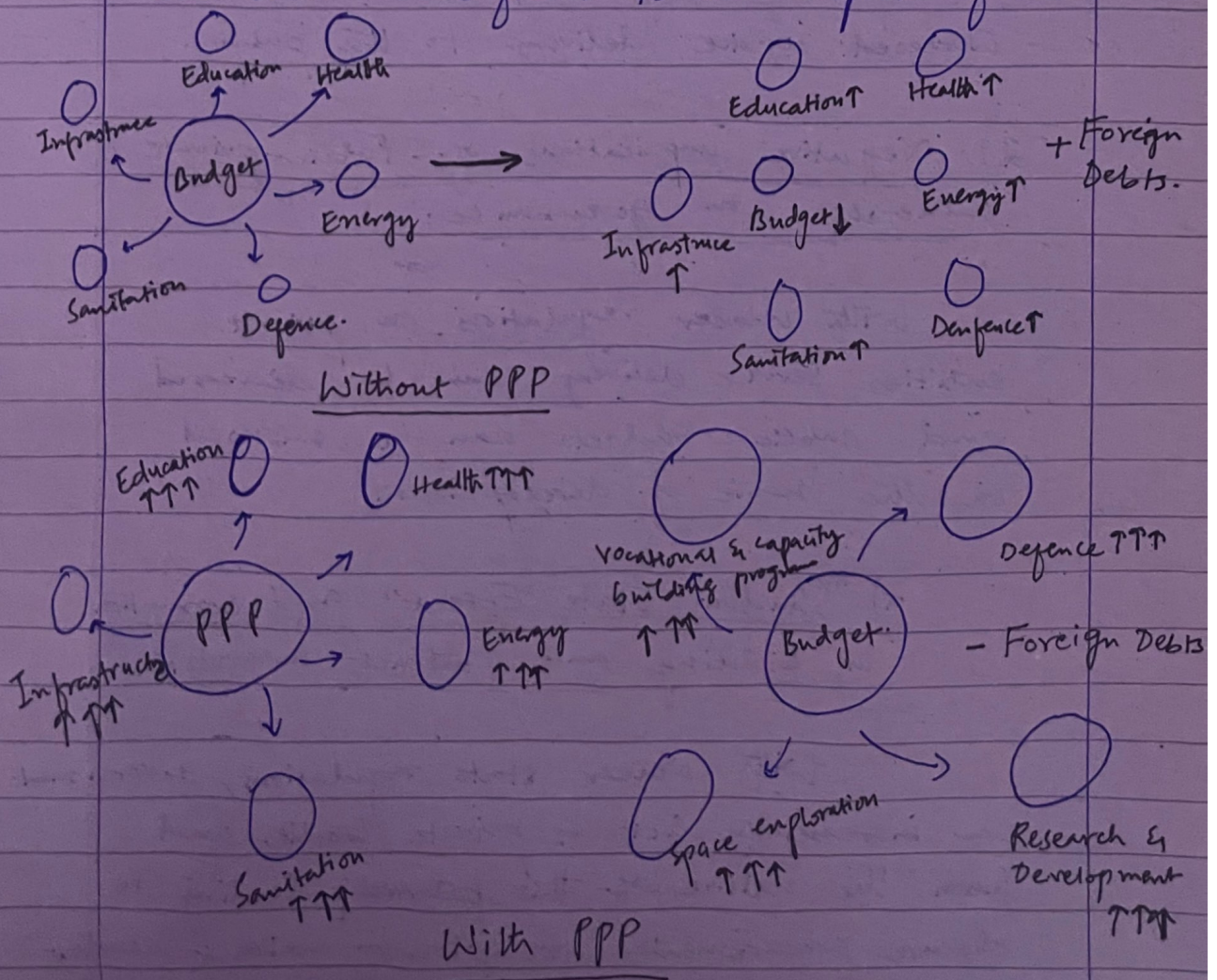
a) Public-private partnerships gap infrastructure deficits:

There is a huge infrastructure deficit across the globe because of budgetary constraints, defence spending, and

low taxation of governments. This deficit can be filled leveraging public-private partnerships. According to "Asian Development Bank's report on Infrastructure and development in Asia, there is a 259 billion dollar deficit per year in Asia only on infrastructure development.

b) Decreases constraints on government's budget and debt taking:

leveraging public-private partnership can decrease government spending and debt taking. This also directs funds to more important fields.



c) Improved service delivery and private innovation:

Service delivery significantly increases because of private efficiency and innovation, increasing human development index of countries.

Example: Islamabad-Lahore Motorway, Malir expressway, Lahore Metro bus, and Quaid-e-Azam Solar plant are some examples of PPP which have significantly increased service delivery to the public.

2) Negative implications of Public-private partnership on governance:

With weaker regulations on private entities, service delivery can be decreased and public budgets can be misused on the name of development.

a) "Shadow State Effect" and corruption in bidding and contract awards:

With weaker state regulations, government can increasingly act as private bodies and harm the nature of this partnership leading to obscure procurements, corruption in contract awards, and underdeveloped public-private partnership projects.

Example: IPP contract awards and bidding in Pakistan are frequently alleged of obscurment and corruption.

b) With decreased government's negotiation powers, PPP's can undermine government oversight:

Due to weaker ~~negotiations~~ ^{negotiation} powers of government owing to their political and economic conditions, public-private partnership projects can undermine government oversight mechanism through private leaning frameworks.

Example: Many projects of CPEC do not have government's of Pakistan's oversight.

c) PPP can cause inequity in services access and ~~is~~ is urban area oriented because of profit motives:

Because of high funding and profit motives, the services provided by PPP projects ~~can be~~ are inequitable with more focus on urban areas and mostly rich oriented. The poor and rural areas are mostly exempted from PPP projects due to less profit margins.

Example: The rich has ~~access~~ access to 24 hours electricity supply through K-electric, a PPP project. While the poor can not afford its expensive electricity in Karachi, and the rural areas do not have such projects.

D. Conclusion:

Public-private partnership projects are efficient in service delivery and are innovative. With correct agreements, modern governments can leverage them for better public service delivery reducing the load on governments.