

Date: _____

↓ ESSAY ↓

* NOA-MOCK-FINAL *

Name: Manzoor Ali Tunio

Batch: 064-CSS25-NOA-ISBI-ONLINE

Date: 19/01/25

Exam: CSS-025

⇒ Is Privatization of Public Services beneficial or detrimental to developing Countries?

Outline :-

I. Introduction

Indeed, privatization of public services is detrimental to developing countries.

II. How Privatization of Public Services is detrimental to developing countries :-

- (1) Increase in lobbying
- (2) Growth in the concentration of wealth
- (3) Rise in the dominance of privileged class
- (4) Surge in unemployment
- (5) Increase in the sufferings of poor class
- (6) Rise in educational inequalities
- (7) Decrease in the affordability of health facilities
- (8) Increase in the exploitation of women
- (9) Surge in societal inequalities

III. How Privatization of Public Services Beneficial to developing Countries in the eyes of Few :-

- (1) Increase in the quality of public services
- (2) Growth in innovations in public services
- (3) Reduction in government spendings on public services

IV. How to Make Privatization of Public services Less Detrimental to Developing Countries :-

- (1) Making regulatory mechanism
- (2) Establishing public-private partnerships in public services
- (3) Increasing job opportunities
- (4) Making public services affordable to the poor class

V. Conclusion

Essay

Date: _____

There is no denying that privatization of public services is detrimental to the developing countries. It is because the developing countries are not in a position to exploit the full potential of privatization. They face bulge of poor class, and greater societal inequalities. The privatization leads towards the suffering of poor class. It rise educational inequalities and unaffordability of healthcare. Besides, it surges unemployment and the exploitain of women. Moreover, it promotes dominance of privileged on health facilities and on other public services. However, privatization is beneficial to developing countries in the eyes of few people. They view it as a source of innovation and quality of public services. Moreover, they view it as a source of alleviating government spendings on public services. However, to make the privatization of public services less detrimental,

Date: _____

there is need of regulatory mechanism, and public-private partnerships in public services to make them affordable to the public. Indeed, privatization of public services to developing countries is detrimental.

To begin with, increase in lobbying among private companies is one of the leading detrimental impact of privatization of public services to developing countries. It leads towards the monopoly of companies in public services. They set their own rates on the public delivery. For example, the treatment of cancer in developing countries is monopolized by the private companies, which is very expensive. It is very difficult for poor people to afford. Hence, this indicates the privatization of public services promotes lobbying.

In addition, privatization of public services promotes educational inequalities in developing countries. It makes education least affordable

URBANE PAPER PRODUCT

to poor class. On the other, privilege people acquire quality education. As a result, it enhances class division and social inequalities. Therefore, it is also one of the detrimental impacts of the privatization of public services.

Furthermore, privatization of public services make health unaffordable to large bulge of people in developing countries. Expansive hospitals and medicines increase the sufferings of low-income people. It become unaffordable to meet their healthcare.

They are only limited to their daily expenditures. For example, the people in South Asian countries are limited to their health facilities due to their low income sources. Therefore, it is one of the leading impact of public-services privatization.

Besides, increase in the concentration of the wealth is also one of the critical impacts of privatization of public services in developing countries.

The privileged class is

Growing its income and wealth. On the other poor class faces more sufferings. As a result, it leads towards class division between the poor and rich. As prominent philosopher Karl Marx said, "mode of production decide the nature of society. It leads towards exploitative (proletariste) and the exploitatore borgeouise." This indicates that mode of production like privatization promotes class division. Hence, privatization is detrimental to developing countries.

Further, privatization of public services enhances the exploitation of women. Already, in the developing, women face greater job specifications and lower healthcare facilities. According to WHO, the ^{developing} countries ~~in~~ have ~~deve~~ higher maternal mortality rate in 2024. This indicates that women in developing countries faces higher challenges. So, it will further worsen the situation and exploitation of women.

Date: _____

After discussing the detrimental impacts of privatization of public services to developing countries, it is now imperative shed some light on counter-view:

First of all, the increase in the quality of public services is one of the pivotal argument in the support of privatization of public services. The people view it as a source of competition in public service deliveries. The different private companies try to deliver better services as compared to others. Resultantly, it enhances the quality of public services. For example, private transport companies give better services as compared to government-based public transport. Ergo, it is source of quality service.

In addition, privatization of public services promotes innovation in public services in developing countries. It brings advancement with modern technologies in all public sectors like health,

URBANE PAPER PRODUCT

Date: _____

education, and transportation, among others. For instance, the use of modern technologies in health sectors in developing countries. Therefore, it is a source of innovation in developing countries.

After discussing countermeasures, it is now important to give remedies to make privatization of public services to developing countries less detrimental.

First and foremost, making of regulatory mechanism is one of the leading remedy to make privatization less detrimental. The regulatory mechanism will keep the check and balance on public private companies. It will help in mitigating the exploitation of people and to counter their lobbying.

As an example, PEMRA in Pakistan as an regulatory authority to monitor the private T.V channels that deliver information to public. Hence, it is of top-notch to make

URBANE PAPER PRODUCT

regulatory mechanism in a avoidance of greater detrimentation.

In addition, public-private partnerships is also one of the important remedies. Through public-private partnership, the government in developing countries will be able to embrace innovation along with affordability of poor people. For instance, the construction of motorways and highways on private-public partnership model keep the governments affordable to all class people. Hence, it is one of the pivotal method to make privatization less detrimental.

In conclusion, the privatization of the public services to developing countries is detrimental. It leads towards many negative socio-economic implications. From lobbying to health and educational inequalities are of top-notch importance. On the other, a small portion of people believe that it is

Date: _____

beneficial to developing countries. They consider it as a tool of quality and innovative public services. Moreover, it reduces government burden on public services. However, it is detrimental that require some practical measures to mitigate its intensity. It encompasses regulatory mechanisms, public-private partnerships and greater job opportunities, among others. In this way, it can be hoped that privatization of public services can be less detrimental to developing countries.

✓