

Is privatisation of public services beneficial or detrimental to developing nations

Outline

1. Introduction

Thesis statement: Privatisation is perceived as bane for nation. However, in reality, it is a catalyst for nation as it promises growth, development, and sustainability through fair transition of resources.

2. Privatisation: a bird's eye view

3. How privatisation of public services beneficial to developing nations?

a. Privatisation of education: a step towards sustainability

b. Privatisation of public entities making plausible economic gains

c. Privatisation: an antidote to communal grievances

d. Privatisation promises sustainable growth over short term gains

e. Promotes the model of capitalism through augmented entrepreneurship

4. How privatisation of public services is detrimental to developing nations? (Counter perspective)

a. Soaring socio-economic inequalities: play of privatisation

b. Rampant economic degradation due to privatisation

c. Compromised sovereignty of state by relinquishing public services to private entities

d. Incessant shifts in government makes sustainability a pipe dream

e. Shifts the entire burden of transition to consumers

5. What measures can make privatisation a boon for developing nation?

a. Public education will make populace aware of propagandas

b. Tolerance must be inculcated to make public be benefitted from long term plans

c. Increased insurgency : a major threat than compromised sovereignty.

d. Gradual implementation will materialize the potential

e. Collective efforts makes nation
rise.

6. Conclusion

In a poverty-stricken nation, where wealth is concentrated to some and state policies are flawed, privatisation emerges as a tool of optimism. As it promises educational provision to its fullest potential and sustainable economic gain. From addressing grievances of populace to making capitalistic society, privatisation plays a major role. On the contrary, it is argued to a tool of invoking socio-economic inequalities and bulwark towards economy. Besides that, providing defense mechanism and rights ensuring entities to private individuals is akin to leaving nation to die its own death. The rampant opposition against privatisation of PTCL and Pakistan

International airlines made it clear that what is the take of populace on privatisation. Nevertheless, privatisation is perceived as a bane. However, in reality, it is a catalyst for nation as it promises growth, development, and sustainability through fair transition of resources. In addition to it, public education must be made incumbent to make populace aware of potential of privatisation. With that tolerance must be inculcated to avoid the 'dona' of Plato. Will gradual implementation and collective efforts materialise the potential of privatisation?

The notion of privatisation emerged in the late 18th century. From the pastoralist economy to automation, and industrialisation made a greater change. In essence, privatisation is a phenomena where the state-owned goods and services are conferred to private individuals for its smooth provision. It is often perceived as a dual-edged sword for nations.

In Pakistan, a wave of privatisation emerged in the dictatorship of Ayub Khan. According to some analysts, it marked the emergence of industrialisation in Pakistan. It set the trajectory of Pakistan from shadows to limelight.

To start the discussion, privatisation of education is argued to a catalyst

towards progress and sustainability. Privatisation of educational institutes appeared to be utmost beneficial for Pakistan. It is evident from the academies like noon academy, colleges like lyceum, and universities like Oxford, that privatisation of education has borne fruits in itself. According to annual educational status report, private institutes have shown way more results than private education in Pakistan. In a nutshell, it can be contended that privatisation of education has made nations sustainable.

In addition to it, privatisation of public entities has made economic gains beyond the national exchequer. Privatisation of

industries is perceived to be
grease for nation in the
European world. As it shuns
the concentration of wealth
and revolves the economy
within the nation. For example
the recent debates on privatisation
of Pakistan International Air-
lines is projected to be a
smooth organisation if privatised.
Moreover, the privatisation of
K-electric in Pakistan has
provided very cheap rates to
populace. In short, privatisation
can be utmost beneficial
for the economy of the
nation.

Besides that, privatisation
of state owned entities can
lessen communal grievances of
populace. Communal grievances
are unaddressed concerns of
the populace that may not
align with state policies.
As it was evident in the

Russian revolution in 1917, when Vladimir Lenin introduced communist system but allowed people to have stakes in public properties and entities.

In parallel to it, the era of Ayub Khan emerged as antidote to insurgencies and separatism. In a nutshell, privatisation can have a lasting impact on the populace through addressing their unheeded demands.

Moreover, privatisation seeks sustainable growth over short term gains. As Plato has said that voters cherish candy vendors more than doctors as they seek immediate gratification. Moreover, it is famous proverb that direction is more important than speed, we are so busy looking at our speedometer that we

forget the milestone. In the same manner, economic gains or results are not immediate but it requires ~~immediate~~ consistent efforts and dedication to make most of it. In short, it can be argued that privatisation promises sustainable growth.

Furthermore, privatisation promotes the model of capitalism through entrepreneurship. Capitalism is ideology where state remain mere a regulator and private individuals drive the economy.

It can be witnessed through the timeline of USA that how it emerged as the largest economy of the world. From the American revolution to the present, US privatisation policies has not only promoted entrepreneurship but made industrialisation a real fact. In addition

to it, privatisation shows socialist system that hinders the gain. A privatisation of british airways made very plausible gains. In short, privatisation can be catalyst towards capitalism and entrepreneurship opportunities.

However on the contrary, privatisation has invoked socio-economic inequalities. Socio-economic inequalities is phenomena where the poor becomes poorer and rich becomes richer. According to a educational survey, ample of parents has dropped out their childs due to high fees of private schools. Moreover, the differences of curriculums in private and public institutions making socio-economic inequalities worse. In the same manner,

it is argued that the
greatest issue lies in these
kind of discriminatory policies.
In a nutshell, privatisation
can be an impetus for
worsening socio-economic conditions.

In addition to it,
privatisation has caused rampant
economic degradation. Economic
degradation is a phenomena
where inflation becomes beyond
control and trade deficit
prevails. According to PIDE,
the privatisation of PIA that
is underway is unlikely to
bore fruits. Moreover, as per
some economic analysts,
privatisation can create
monopolistic market hindering
competition and productivity.
Once monopoly makes its
ground, there remain no
arena for smooth corporate
functions. In short, privatisation
has backlashed economy

of the nations

Besides that privatisation makes state sovereignty compromised. The sovereignty of state is the basic element of the foreign policy of the nation. Once it is compromised, the tyranny rules the nation. According to an article of dawn, the populace of Pakistan has protested the privatisation of PIA as it is esteemed institution and its privatisation can cause a major blow to 'nation's' sovereignty. In the same manner, it is argued that privatising the defense-related entities may also weaken the state supremacy as it confer powers to the private individuals that can not be scrutinized by the state frequently.

In short, state sovereignty becomes compromised due to privatisation.

Over and above that, incessant shifts in governments makes sustainability a pipe dream. As Pakistan has witnessed the privatisation of Ayub Khan and after that it was followed by dictatorship of Zia. As per some analyst, the economy of Pakistan skyrocketed during the regime of Ayub despite populace remained unheeded. However, by the advent of Zia and the assassination of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, ample of projects remained underway. As per recent report of ISSI, the mystery of Kalabagh dam is also play of unstable governments in Pakistan. In addition, it

is argued that privatisation sheds the responsibility of state and overburdens the layman and consumers.

According to report of PIDE, privatisation has resulted in soaring inflation and strict bar policies. It is matter of fact when private individuals take the leading seat, the profit maximization remains its first priority.

As it is not the state that must promise a good life to its voters.

Nevertheless, what measures can make privatisation a boon for ~~see~~ nation? First and the foremost is to ensure public education to make people aware of true potential of the idea of privatisation. As according to layman, transitions of state-owned

enterprises to private individuals
is five act of imperialism.
However, its not the fact.
Similarly, In Industrialisation
phase of Europe, the education
provision was made compulsory
as they considered the satisfac-
tion of people a must
thing. In a nutshell, public
education can make privatisa-
on a smooth process.

With that, Tolerance
must be inculcated in
populace to get benefits of
the policies. As discussed
above, education must be
made compulsory that will
produce rational citizens.
once education is promised,
it will lead to broader
understanding of the idea
of privatisation. As per
layman, the growth and
prosperity is attached to
its present. But the

Strategist see the results of decisions made today. Such initiatives will ensure just, balanced and smooth transition.

In addition to it, increased insurgency is major threat than compromised sovereignty. As per some analysts, the motives of insurgents is the concentration of wealth and increased socio-economic inequalities. In the regions like Sindh and Balochistan, there exist a popular opinion that natural resources of the region are being exploited by the state. Moreover, as per some townplanners, it is argued that the communal interests must be considered and gives a fair share in the production of region.

Thus, it will ensure the insurgents a safe abode and following national unity.

Moreover, gradual implementation of the policies will materialise the needs of the time. Gradual implements underscore the phase wise implementation of the carved policies. As it is

the matter of fact that sudden changes alienate the populace and such processes must be followed by prudent and steady measures. (Why Nations Fail)

Moreover, it is beyond doubt once the seed is sown and it is

consistently valued and protected in any times.

Similarly, the measures and policies once enacted must be followed by strict accountability measures.

In addition to it, collective efforts of the nation makes gains. As the matter of fact when a pandemic occurs, the burden is beared by the whole nation. Thus it must be ensured that the public is equally agreed to the state policies.

For such, referendums must be considered to have the say of the people in decision-making. For example the decision of UK withdrawing EU was followed by a referendum.

Therefore, collective efforts of all can promise the nation a smooth transition of state-owned entities to private individuals.

To conclude, the phenomenon of privatisation is perceived to a

boon for nation as it considers the say of people. From promoting capitalistic nation to addressing socio-economic inequalities, privatisation appears to be a real cause. With that, the economic upgradation and shunning communistic ideas is the feature of privatisation. Now the onus lies on the state to literate populace about the potential of privatisation. Only then a fair, just and balanced transition can become the future of the nation.