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↓ ESSAY ↓

* NOA-MOCK-FINAL *

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Batch: 064-CSS25-NOA-ISBI-ONLINE

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Exam: CSS-025

General guideline.

Maintain the tone of the topic

Answer the asked part

Pay attention to the tense of the topic and the given keywords

Follow the outline exactly as it is

Provide substantial research-backed evidence.

Use formal language always

No use of 1st and 2nd person pronouns.

Maintain unity of idea in a single paragraph.

⇒ 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 :-

Write rebuttal not suggestions

- (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

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Attention grabber??

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 a surge of poor class, and greater societal inequalities. The privatization leads towards the suffering of poor class. It rises educational inequalities and unaffordability of healthcare. Besides, it surges unemployment and the exploitation 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 a 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,

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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 of 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.

Elaborate. How does that relate to lobbying

Not an example. Example should be a well known incident or fact. In the first 3-4 paragraph it must be referenced.

That's not your second point.

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

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Your essay is incoherent. The outline must be followed as it is written

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.

Short. Body paragraphs should be 120-150 words.

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.

How does that relate to privatisation?

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

Abrupt change in tense. Not suitable to the tone of essay

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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 (proletariate) and the exploitatore borgeoise). This indicates that mode of production like privatization promotes class division. Hence, privatization is detrimental to developing countries.

How does that link to privatisation of public services??
No analysis.

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.

No link to the privatisation of public services.
No argumentation.

After discussing the detrimental impacts of privatization of public services to developing countries, it is now imperative that 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 compared to government-based public transport. Ergo, it is source of quality service.

Not an example

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,

No argumentation
No analysis.

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.

This is not an example

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 is an regulatory
authority to monitor the
private TV channels that deliver
information to public. Hence, it
is of top-notch to make

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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 public-private 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

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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.

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