

Topic breakdown

Sana Nasim

Batch # 371

Essay: Is Privatization of Public Services beneficial or detrimental to developing countries?

Outline:

Introduction

Privatization of Public Services is beneficial for developing countries as it can lead to better service delivery, improved efficiency, increased investment and enhance overall economic growth, despite potential challenges.

No challenges, discuss counter narrative

2. Privatization of Public Services is beneficial for developing countries (Thesis)

2.1. Better Service Delivery

Case Study: Privatization of Telecom New Zealand (1980s)

2.2. Improved Efficiency

Case Study: Privatization of Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL), 2001.

2.3. Increased Investment

Case Study: Chile's Pension System privatization

2.4. Economic Growth

Pick a stance. Don't agree with both sides or pick a middle ground. Discuss how or why of whether privatization of public services is beneficial for developing countries or not. No solutions are required in an argumentative essay.

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.

Write these as self-explanatory phrases

- a. Improving Infrastructure
- b. Reducing Burden on Government
- c. Attracting foreign investment
- d. Creating a competitive business environment

Each subheading should have a uniform number of tertiary headings

Case study: Hungary's Privatization efforts in 1990s.

### 3. Privatization is Detrimental for developing countries (Anti-thesis)

#### 3.1 Social Inequality

Case study: Privatization of water and electricity services in Brazil (1990s)

#### 3.2 Loss of Public Accountability and Transparency

#### 3.3 Job Losses causing economic Instability

#### 3.4 Risk of Market Failure and Monopoly

Case study: Privatization of Railways in U.K. (1990s)

Not specific to privatisation of public services

### 4. Balancing Pros and Cons of Privatization (Synthesis)

3.1 Social inequality and accountability and transparency can be managed by through regulation and oversight by government

Case Study: Privatization of water services in Chile (1980s)

3.2 By gradual and slow (step by step) privatization, job loss and sudden economic crises can be managed

3.3 Increased competition and investors involvement can reduce risks of market failure and monopolistic trends

These are suggestions not syntheses

Conclusion:

Privatization, transfer of ownership, management, or control of government-owned enterprises or services to private individuals or entities, is often regarded as an important policy in the economic development of developing countries. Privatization has been a significant trend in many countries since the late 20th century and reflects a broader shift towards market-oriented reforms and implemented in various sectors including transportation, telecommunication and education. Critics argue that privatization can lead to negative outcomes, such as social inequality, lack of public accountability and transparency and potential risks of market failure and monopoly. It can create unemployment and job losses during its transition. However, despite all these potential drawbacks, its importance and benefits cannot be negated. Privatization of Public Services is beneficial for developing countries as it can lead to better service delivery, improved efficiency, increased investment,

Don't start the introduction with a definition.

You say that critics are wrong. You don't admit that critics stance is valid.

Short and improperly structured  
No overview of essay no proper attention grabber.

and enhance overall economic growth, despite potential challenges.

Privatization of Public Services ensures better service delivery as private entities have to compete and attract consumers by providing better options. So,

it can improve quality of service delivery.

For instance, in 1980s, government of New Zealand started privatizing Telecom New Zealand and sold 100% of it in 1990s. Following privatization, customers satisfaction enhanced due to enhanced service delivery. The competitive pressure in the market compelled Telecom to prioritize its customers needs and innovate its offerings.

Moreover, privatization improves efficiency of public services, as a result of improved service delivery and customer satisfaction. Improved efficiency contributes to be prioritized by the public and attracts more customers, ensuring market growth and success. For example, privatization of Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL) in 2005, though faced challenges, provided improved efficiency

to be prioritized by the public and attracts more customers, ensuring market growth and success.

For example, privatization of Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL) in 2005, though faced challenges, provided improved efficiency

to be prioritized by the public and attracts more customers, ensuring market growth and success.

For example, privatization of Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL) in 2005, though faced challenges, provided improved efficiency

to be prioritized by the public and attracts more customers, ensuring market growth and success.

For example, privatization of Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL) in 2005, though faced challenges, provided improved efficiency

to be prioritized by the public and attracts more customers, ensuring market growth and success.

For example, privatization of Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL) in 2005, though faced challenges, provided improved efficiency

to be prioritized by the public and attracts more customers, ensuring market growth and success.

For example, privatization of Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL) in 2005, though faced challenges, provided improved efficiency

to be prioritized by the public and attracts more customers, ensuring market growth and success.

For example, privatization of Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL) in 2005, though faced challenges, provided improved efficiency

to be prioritized by the public and attracts more customers, ensuring market growth and success.

For example, privatization of Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL) in 2005, though faced challenges, provided improved efficiency

to be prioritized by the public and attracts more customers, ensuring market growth and success.

For example, privatization of Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL) in 2005, though faced challenges, provided improved efficiency

to be prioritized by the public and attracts more customers, ensuring market growth and success.

Don't provide unnecessary detail in the topic sentence. Only mention the argument and link it to the topic.

delete

That's not an example of public services.

Why is enhancement of customer satisfaction beneficial to developing countries?? No explanation.

Repetitive

and service quality, and proved to be a significant success.

Furthermore, improved efficiency and services quality in return, attract investments and enhance economic growth. For example, in 1980s Chile privatized its pension

system by introducing AFPs (private fund administrators), who managed the retirement savings of workers. Government

also established a regulator authority.

Argue before evidence.

No argumentation  
No analysis.

This privatization led to significant accumulation of capital and attracted domestic and foreign investments, marking it as a success.

Consequently, improved quality of services, improved efficiency and increased investments lead to economic growth.

*[Handwritten signature]*