

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.

The topic is
neither related to
privatisation nor
with nations. The
topic is specific to
privatisation of
public services
with respect to
developing states

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 gain

vague

c. Privatisation is an antidote to communal grievances

d. Privatisation promises sustainable growth over short term gains

e. Promotes the model of capitalism through augmented entrepreneurship

None of the points clearly outline a benefit to developing nations due to privatisation of public services.

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

These points do not match the thesis points.

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 is a major threat than compromised sovereignty.

d. Gradual implementation will materialize the potential

No suggestions in an argumentative essay. Write synthesis.

e. ~~Collective efforts makes nation rise.~~

This is a completely incoherent outline. The examiner is not going to read your essay beyond this point. Basic grammar and structure are being evaluated.

6. Conclusion

Topic breakdown

Pick a stance. Don't agree with both sides or pick a middle ground. Discuss how or why of whether privatisation 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.

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 gains,

From addressing grievances of populace to making capitalistic society, privatisation plays a major role. On the contrary, it is argued to be a tool of invoking socio-economic inequalities and butwark 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

No cohesion between points, immature language and no coherence

No examples in introduction

International airlines made it clear that what is taken 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 in consonance to make populace aware of potential of privatisation. With that tolerance must be cultivated to avoid the domain 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 phenomenon 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 non academy, colleges like lycium, and universities like Oxford, that privatisation of education has borne fruits it 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

Sentence structure

Don't list names of various educational institutions. That's not argumentation

How does that relate to sustainability?? No coherent thought in the paragraph. No argumentation.

industries is perceived to be grease for nation in the European world. As it shows the concentration of wealth and revolves the economy within the nation. For example the recent debates on privatisation of Pakistan International Airlines 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.

How does privatisation of public services lead to this.

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.

No argumentation
No analysis. No structure to the paragraph.
Incoherent and irrelevant.

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

Not specific to privatisation of public services

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.

No transition to counter argument

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.~~

No argumentation
No analysis.

~~According to PIDE,
the privatisation of PIA that
is underway is unlikely to
bear fruits. Moreover, as per
some economic analysts~~

~~privatisation can create
monopolistic market hindering
competition and productivity.~~

No
argumentation
No analysis. No
structure
to the
paragraph.
Incoherent and
irrelevant.

~~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

confers powers to the private individuals that can not be scrutinized by the state frequently.

No argumentation
No analysis.

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 1981, the mystery of Katabagh dam is also play of unstable governments in Pakistan. In addition, it

No argumentation
No analysis. No structure to the paragraph. Incoherent and irrelevant.

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 lead-
ership, 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 nation? First
and the foremost is to
ensure public education to
make people aware of
the potential of the
idea of privatisation. As
according to layman,
transitions of state-owned

No argumentation
No analysis. No
structure
to the paragraph.
Incoherent and
irrelevant.

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 fostering 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 educate populace about the potential of privatisation. Only then a fair, just and balanced transition can become the future of the nation.