

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.

Is Privatization of Public services beneficial for developing countries or detrimental for to developing countries?

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 a word definition in a single paragraph.

Outline

1. Introduction

a) Definition

b) General Statement

Elaborate what you are going to write

c) Thesis Statement

Statement

In argumentative essays, the thesis and the thesis statement are different.

2. Advantages of Privatization in developing countries

Write a topic specific heading that wonders

The tone and demand of the topic.

The topic is not the benefits of privatisation.

The topic is specific to privatisation of public services. It completely changes the narrative

A. Improved Quality of Service

Case study of Banking service in Pakistan

Pakistan

Not a public service

Public services include things like healthcare, education, emergency services, welfare and disability services and social services or other sort. Not companies and industries.

B. Expanded Outreach

Write these as self-explanatory phrases

C. Economic Growth

d. Employment opportunities

e. State owned entities are ^{Financial} burden

on Government

Either write equal number of tertiary points under all subheadings, or under none of them.

• Case study of PIA

• Case study of NHA

These two are not public services.

3. Disadvantages of Privatization

Privatisation of Public services is detrimental to developing countries.

Not asked. You are to give a counter-opinion.

Unclear stance as there isn't much difference in weight distribution among the two opinions. No structure to the outline

a) National and Strategic Interest

b) Consumer Protection
 How is that bad? Also unclear argument

c) Unemployment
 No one worded headings in the outline

d) Sharp decline in Investment Activity

The investment increases with privatisation

e) Private enterprise can lead to

monopolistic environment
 Not a word

f) Private setup is not too much capable in developing countries
 What is a detrimental impact??

g) Government can easily be pressurized by private owners to get concessions

Conclusion

When a government-owned business, operation, or property become
 Incomplete sentence

owned by a private, non-government party. These are the services usually
 No noun used for any service before this

delivered by govt. department but are sold to private sector for

This is not an introduction.

better performance. It is done in various ways: all or some of the

assets of the public enterprise are sold, or leasing of such assets is
 Sentence structure

done, or government remains the owner, but enterprise is run by

private sector.

The privatization of banks in Pakistan in early 1990s is good example for privatization in other sectors. By 2004, more than 77% of Pakistan's bank were owned by private companies. Before that go government owned these bank and their performance was not very well. But, under private ownership; banks excel to their full potential. Take MCB as an example. MCB was paying \$ below 1 billion pkr in 90s but after privatization, it is paying more than 30 billion pkr and the number of employees has not even reduced. Many countries earn through privatization and their privatized institutions are doing very well. For example, by 1987, Uk raised 21 billion dollars through privatization.

Privatization should be done for improved quality of service, expanded outreach, economic growth, employment opportunities.

No such paragraph in the outline

to reduce burden on governments

To start with ~~private~~ The first half of this essay demonstrates the advantages of privatization while other half focuses on the disadvantages of privatization.

This is not how you write transition paragraphs

To begin with the advantages, privatization ~~leads to~~ beneficial to developing countries

Make an argument in the given context. You are not to simply write the advantages of privatisation. You are to state an opinion, that privatisation of public services is beneficial to developing countries

quality of service. Private entities can often deliver services more efficiently and with a focus on consumer satisfaction. One such example is privatization of banking services in Pakistan. After privatization, banking sector showed very positive progress. They started offering ~~man~~ working better, providing better services, loan payment.

How is that beneficial to developing countries? No argumentation and analysis regarding that.

Banking sector is not a public service

Then comes the expanded outreach. When ~~the any~~ state owned entity is privatized, it shows expanded outreach. It shows full potential and ~~start~~ to diversify its services. For ~~example,~~

How? No argumentation no analysis.

A body paragraph should be between 120-150 words.

banks in Pakistan after privatization started offering services like investment banking, commercial banking and loans for regular people. When these entities are privatized, they show full potential.

Not an example

Privatization helps in economic growth. Government sells its entity on specific terms and keeps getting profit. Privatization of banks contributed to the expansion of the GDP, generating higher tax revenues and overall public welfare.

Not a proper paragraph

Privatization is necessary because state own entities are financial burden on the government. Right now, 100+ state own entities should be privatized. PIA faces loss of more than 400 billion pks. NHA is facing loss of 600 billion pkr. The job of government is not to run the business but to regulate it. Every year, the government of Pakistan has to pay

minimum 400 billion pks to these enterprise as bail out packages. Moreover, government has to pay salaries of the employees of these enterprises. If these entities are privatized, Pakistan's financial sector would be able to save at least 1 trillion USD of saving.

Th. According to some critics privatization is not advantageous as it seem. The arguments given as disadvantages are as follow.

To begin with, the argument is that national and strategic interest can be threatened. Some sectors such as energy & transportation are considered of national and strategic importance. Critic argue that privatizing these entities could jeopardize national security and sovereignty. Private companies may prioritize profit over national interest, potentially compromising critical infrastructure.

No argumentation relevant to the topic. It has not relation to privatisation of public services

Private companies, driven by profit motive, may engage in anti-competitive behavior, and exploitation of consumers. In such situations, establishing regulatory authority becomes important.

Privatization can lead to workforce reduction, as private companies aim to streamline operations and cut costs. This can result in job losses, particularly in sectors like Pakistan railways, which employs a large number of people.

Private ownership often leads to the monopolistic behavior. Private entities start monopoly over any particular sector like British Telecom, and British gas once. But a regulation authority was established to control and regulate.

Private setup in most of the times is not capable in developing countries. So there is always chance of foreign investment. Foreign investment in buying institution is not favored.

People think it as ~~an~~ conspiracy. Moreover, politicians for political gain start saying so. This is the reason that why PIA and Pakistan Steel Mills are not privatized to. No local investor is able to buy these entities, and strong protest reaction comes against privatization to foreign investment.

In ~~the~~ Developing countries, it is very difficult for government to get the consensus for privatization. When governments privatize institution, they are easily pressurized. Investors get ~~concessions, undue favours and many grants~~ which in future leads to many ~~losses~~. For example, Karachi electric (KE) due to many grants shows negligence in ~~serv~~ services and not answerable to any authority.

Conclusion???