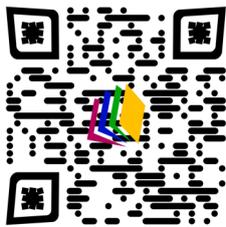


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Public Private Partnership for Economic Progress

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ABSTRACT:

Over the years, perspectives towards the idea of war have resulted in a Public Private Partnership has history of success, doubts, abandonment and hopes. Most nations make out different contracts with private service providers to provide better services to its citizens. If we look at public expenditure as size of the presence of government in the economy then countries like Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherland, Hungary, Portugal, Austria, Italy, Spain, Norway, Germany, United Kingdom, Sweden, Iceland, Canada, United States are mostly spending they are between 40 to 60 percent of GDP. This is also true for some developing and crisis prone economies. Under the present constraint of limited growth scenario in the world economy, growth slowdown in emerging economies, slowdown in tax buoyancy there is stronger need for better governance, sharing of expertise, utilization of more economies of scale of involved parties for better delivery of public utilities and services to work towards infrastructure building and maintenance augmenting private capital and human capital. This paper focuses on (i) different theoretical designs of PPP including strength and weaknesses, (ii) cases of PPP in India and benefits to common people and for nation building and progress lowering the cost, (iii) PPP and reduction of hierarchy through SPV and (iv) failure of PPP and government to retain these public services for good performance.

KEY WORDS: PPP, GDP, Private, Public, Capital, Human Capital, SPV, Economy.

Introduction

The public and private sector (including non-profits) by working together are often able to accomplish far more due to the pooling of differing perspectives and expertise with alternative methods of financing different infrastructure development, delivery, and research for the government.

The financial crisis of 2008 onwards brought about renewed interest in PPP in both developed and developing countries. Facing constraints on