

Public Private Partnership or Privatising Public's Sphere: A Structural Understanding

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Introduction

- The public often compare privatisation with the larger perception of development.
- The difference of PPP with privatisation is completely a vague idea to the general public.

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- PPP is a policy of shifting 'development' from public to private
- A shift from a hierarchical approach to public service delivery by the state to the pursuit of a policy of negotiation and cooperation
- Community Organisations are act as PPP

Rationale....

- Who are the public?
- Why they are excluded from the decision making process of PPP?
- Democratic governance is hardly visible in the PPP's decision making process

Research setting

- World Bank aided community based drinking water supply project in Kerala, India
- GoK has organized a separate body called Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (KRWSSA) to carry over the scheme with World Bank support.

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- BGs are comprised of household between the 34 to 55.

Theoretical framework

- The crisis within in the welfare state model under the current neo-liberal scenario
- The theoretical frame of the study derived out of the Poulantzas argument of the expansion of capital approach
- Political influence of dominant interest depends on the institutional structure of the state; hence, it can work as cohesive group to ensure the expansion of capital. PPP is one of the instruments keeping the capital interest uninterrupted.

Impact of PPP in drinking water

- Shifting Water from Merit Good to Economic Good.
- The Dublin Principles in 1992
- World Bank recommendations

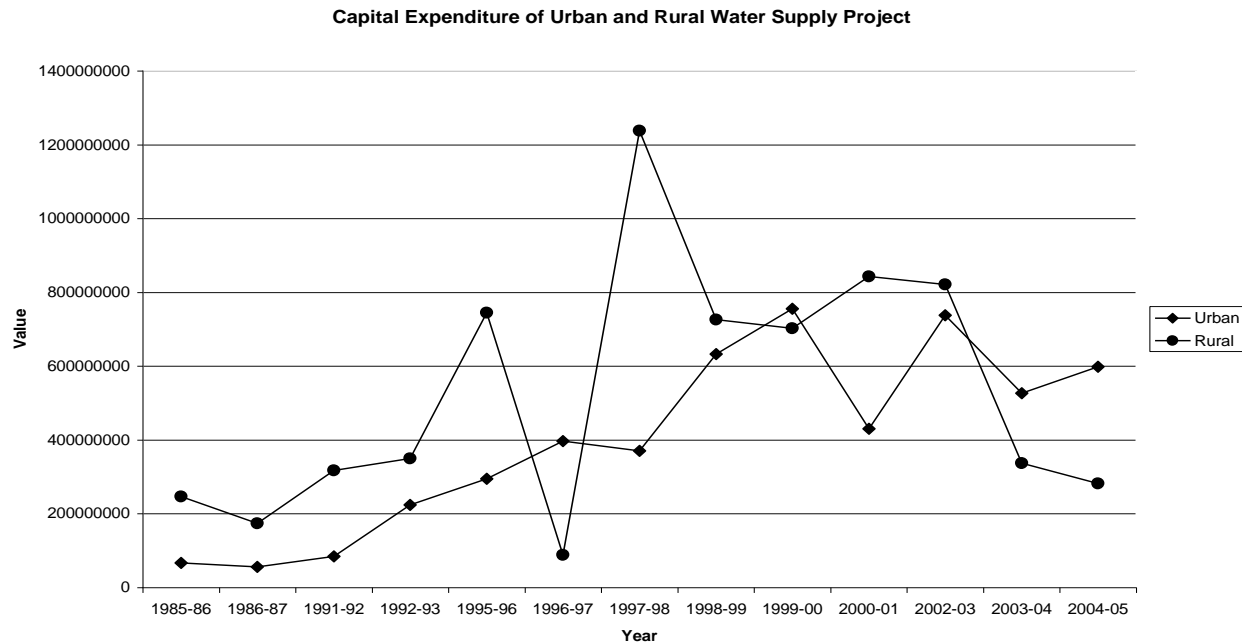
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The major recommendations were; a) Maximize the contribution of water to countries' economic, social, and environmental development while ensuring that resource and water services are managed sustainable way; b) Encourage and help countries to establish comprehensive analytical frameworks to foster informed and transparent decision making with an emphasis on demand management; and, c) Promote decentralized implementation process and market forces to guide the appropriate mix of public and private sector provision of water services

Specificity of Kerala...

- 72.77 per cent of the total populations in Kerala during the period 2009-10 were covered with safe drinking water.
- 44 rivers and number of streams

From public to...



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Origin of Transformation

- Government of India's decision to introduce decentralisation in drinking water-1995
- KRWSSA- in 1997
- Handover of 1050 single village schemes to Local self government.
- Handover the schemes to KRWSSA and then to community ownership

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Initial capital expenditure

- World Bank -75 percent
- Local self government -10 percent
- Beneficiary members- 15 percent

Operating and Maintenance Expenditure

- Beneficiary Members -100 percent

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Comparative cost of KWA and KRWSSA

Kilo litre/Month	Percentage of households	O&M pay under ongoing KRWSSA scheme* Rs	Tariff of KWA same level of water consumption. ** Rs
0-5	8.4	40-75	Rs. 20
5 to 10	35.16	25 - 84	Rs.2/KL subject to mini. of Rs. 20 per month+Rs.2 as MIC
10 to 30	47.19	25- 78	Rs.22 + @ Rs.3 /KL for above 10 KL
30 to 50	0.83	25 -85	Rs.82 + @ Rs.5/ KL for above 30 KL

Issue of sustainability

Latest Evaluation- October 2012

- The result was interesting of the 569 schemes, 547 are operating of which 540 schemes are facing water scarcity due to high maintenance cost and source failure. O&M cost has been increased by 40 percent and also only 302 beneficiary groups are regularly submitting the renewal registration to the local registration department

Key concerns..

- Street taps to 4506 in 2012 from 10410 in 1996
- Second phase of the Scheme
- Attempt to privatise the state owned water supply institution.
- Lack of access to State for drinking water



Thank you