# THE IMPACT OF PRIVATIZATION ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF PAKISTAN



# By

# MUHAMMAD TAKMIL AHSAN 41852

A thesis

Presented to the Bahria University, Karachi Campus
In partial fulfillment of the requirement

For the degree of

MS Finance

**FALL, 2016** 

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
BAHRIA UNIVERSITY
KARACHI

#### **ACKNOWLEGEMENTS**

I would first like to thank ALLAH and my family, particularly my wife and my daughter for longstanding support for my academic journey. I would also like to thank all my friends and colleagues at Bahria University for providing a genuine and nurturing environment for learning.

I would like to express my eternal gratitude and appreciation for my Principal Supervisor, Sir Kaleem Ahmed Ghias, and rest of the faculty and staff at Bahria University for their guidance throughout my academic career. Lastly, but not least, thanks to my Co-Supervisor, Sir Muhammad Akber Saeed, and my teacher and source of inspiration for research work, Dr. Syed Tehseen Jawaid for nurturing my research creativity and for his genuine interest in my work.

#### Abstract

## Background and Purpose of the study

This study is an effort to investigate the Impact of Privatization on the economic growth of Pakistan. Being most debated topic among economists over the decades it is considered necessary to analyze the significance of privatization of State Owned Entities (SOEs) in the short run and the long run with special reference to the economic growth of Pakistan. The period of the research covers post-privatization era specifically after the foundation of Privatization Commission of Pakistan in 1991.

### Methodology

The impact of privatization on economic growth of Pakistan has been analyzed by using annual time series data for the last twenty-five years from 1991 to 2015, incorporating Gross Domestic Products, Privatization Revenues, Gross Fixed Capital Formation and Labor Force as the relevant variables. To find the long run effect, the Johansen System Cointegration statistics, for nature of the effect among variables, the regression analysis by using Ordinary Least Square (OLS), and for the causality among variables, the Granger Causality test statistics have been used.

## **Findings**

The analysis from the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) and the cointegration, there found a positive and significant effect of privatization on the economic growth of Pakistan. Privatization has been found significant in the short run as well in the long run. A causal effect has also been found between privatization and economic growth.

#### Conclusion

Results depict that privatization plays a positive and significant role in the economic growth in the long run as well in the short run. Hence, privatization is considered a feasible option in the context of Pakistan to facilitate the economic growth.

Keywords: State Owned Entities (SOEs), Privatization, Economic Growth, Time series, Pakistan.

# **CONTENTS**

1	IN'	TRO	DUCTION	2
	1.1	Bac	kground of the Study	2
	1.1	.1	Global Scenario of Privatization	3
	1.2	Priv	vatization in Pakistan at a Glance	4
	1.2.1		Historical Background of Privatization in Pakistan	5
	1.2	.2	Methods of Privatization Adopted in Pakistan	6
	1.3	Stat	ement of Problem	7
	1.4	Obj	ectives of the Study	8
	1.4	.1	Primary Objective	9
	1.4	.2	Secondary Objectives	9
	1.5	Res	earch Questions	9
	1.5	.1	Primary Research Question	9
	1.5	.2	Secondary Research Questions	9
	1.6	Sco	pe and Limitations	10
	1.7	Stru	cture of the Thesis	11
2	RE	VIEV	W OF LITERATURE ON PRIVATIZATION	13
	2.1	The	oretical Background	13
	2.2	Emp	pirical Studies	16
	2.3	Res	earch Hypothesis	36
3	RE	SEA	RCH METHOD AND PROCEDURES	40
	3.1	Res	earch Design	40
	3.2	Data	a Collection	41
	3.3	Met	hodology	41
	3.3.	.1	Stationery Test / Unit Root Test	42
	3.3.	.2	Johansen System Co-integration test	43
	3.3.	.3	Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) Regression analysis	44
	3.3.	.4	Stability Analysis	45
	3.3.	.5	Error Correction Model by using Regression Analysis	46
	3.3.	6	Granger Causality Test	47
4	AN	ALY	SIS AND DISCUSSION	49
5	CRITICAL ANALYSIS			61
6	CO	NCL	USION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	65
Re	eferenc	es		68
Aı	ppendi	x		71