1) competitive pressure for uninterrupted supply to consumers needs to ensure the best quality and the most efficient means of maintaining the equipment,

2) non-core activities such as maintaining the vehicles can obviously be accomplished quicker, cheaper, and better by outside resources.

3) skills and technology(ies) which are about to change or become obsolete.

4) fully maximise the utilisation of workforce.

**10. CONCLUSION**

Privatising the department will give more advantages to TNB in all areas. The operating cost will be much lower as compared to present situation. It will be efficient as manpower and machines are fully utilised. The cost will be lower due to more efficient use of both workers and equipment. On the labour cost, the private business will allow flexible use of labour in terms of time and skills. The labour cost will be cheaper as they are not bound by the unions.

As there is a limited amount of money, the capital will be spent appropriately. The fund will be fully utilised. The services have to be oriented towards consumer satisfaction in order to make profits. The consumer is able to exercise a degree of control on private firms by deciding to have the services or seek satisfaction elsewhere. There will be some innovation and flexibility as private firms are constantly seeking new products and practices to give them a competitive edge. They will have to
adapt swiftly to changing market condition where failure to do so might lead to losing money.

As compared to present situation, the decisions in the private company are based heavily on economic factors. All decisions are based on economic considerations. As for the private businesses, they tend to keep the equipment in top condition. It is the capital to be protected. Well-kept equipment will reduce maintenance cost.

The private firm delivers more security of service to consumers compared to the present situation. The cost is controlled competitively for the private firm. The consumer can turn to other competitors if there is a rise in the cost of private services.

Looking at the SWOT analysis, the department has the strength to become a private firm. With its skilled staff and the availability of capital and customer, the success is there. The choice on whether to privatise the department or just to outsource the maintenance work, will be looking at the effectiveness, efficient and capability of the department. Comparing on both, considering the advantage on TNB, it is recommended that the department be privatised in order to become competitive in all areas.
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