



**UPSC 2021-2022**

**2022/VOL - 1**

**Paradigm:**  
A set of beliefs  
and assumptions.

**Ontology:**  
The nature of reality.

**Epistemology:**  
The relationship  
between the researcher  
and the researched.

**Methodology:**  
A set of guidelines for  
conducting research.

**Rhetoric:**  
The language  
of research.

**Axiology:**  
The roles of  
values in research.



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**\*NEXT VOLUME WILL COVER PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION UPSC MAINS 2021 QUESTION PAPER ANALYSIS**

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## National Monetisation Pipeline: Unlocking Value in Brownfield Projects via the Private Sector

The government has unveiled a four-year National Monetisation Pipeline worth an estimated Rs 6 lakh crore. The NMP will run co-terminus with the National Infrastructure Pipeline of Rs 100 lakh crore announced in December 2019.

### Monetisation and Modes of Monetisation

In a monetisation transaction, the government is basically transferring revenue rights to private parties for a specified transaction period in return for upfront money, a revenue share, and commitment of investments in the assets.

### Modes of Monetisation

Structures such as :Real estate investment trusts (REITs) and infrastructure investment trusts (InvITs).

Monetisation models on PPP (Public Private Partnership) basis include: Operate Maintain Transfer (OMT), Toll Operate Transfer (TOT), and Operations, Maintenance & Development (OMD).

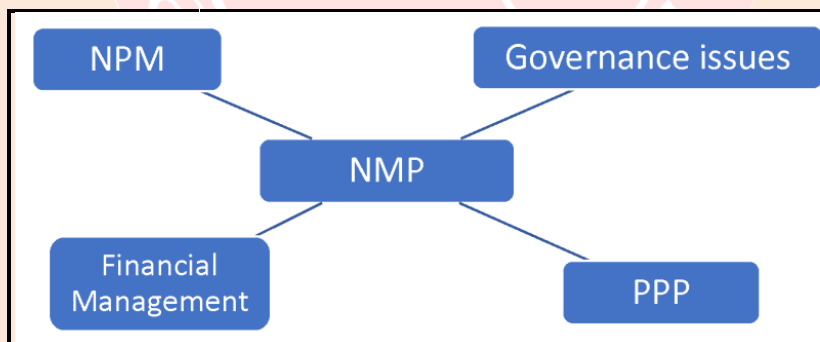
### Why Monetisation by this way ?

The slow pace of privatisation in government companies and less-than-encouraging bids in the recently launched PPP initiative in trains, indicate that attracting private investors interest is not that easy.

Government finances are stretched, especially post the massive economic jolt dealt by Covid. Public welfare measures require funding, more so at the current juncture when the onus is on the government to prop up economic activity. With the fiscal deficit already stretched to its limits, the government needs to come up with alternative ways to shore up its budget.

The government has stressed that these are brownfield assets, which have been "de- risked" from execution risks, and therefore should encourage private investment. Structuring the monetisation transactions, providing a balance risk profile of assets, and effective execution of the NMP will be key challenges.

### Linkages to syllabus topics



### Model Question

NMP will enable infrastructure creation through mutually beneficial collaboration between the public and private sectors, each of whom excel in their respective areas of competence, and deliver on the government's socio-economic growth promises. Discuss.

## PM Gati Shakti Master Plan

'PM Gati Shakti Master Plan', an INR 100 lakh-crore project for building 'holistic infrastructure' in India.

The idea behind 'Gati Shakti' scheme is that the government is aiming to create a digital platform promising the "**integrated planning and coordinated execution**" by sixteen ministries.

Bring together under one ambit the government departments like railways, roads and highways and many more.

In this era of **Geo-Satellite imagery, Big Data**, land and logistics plans would be realised in an efficient manner on the ground.

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Studies by the Reserve Bank of India and the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy have estimated at least 2.5-3.5 times of a multiplier effect.

### Comparative Pub Ad

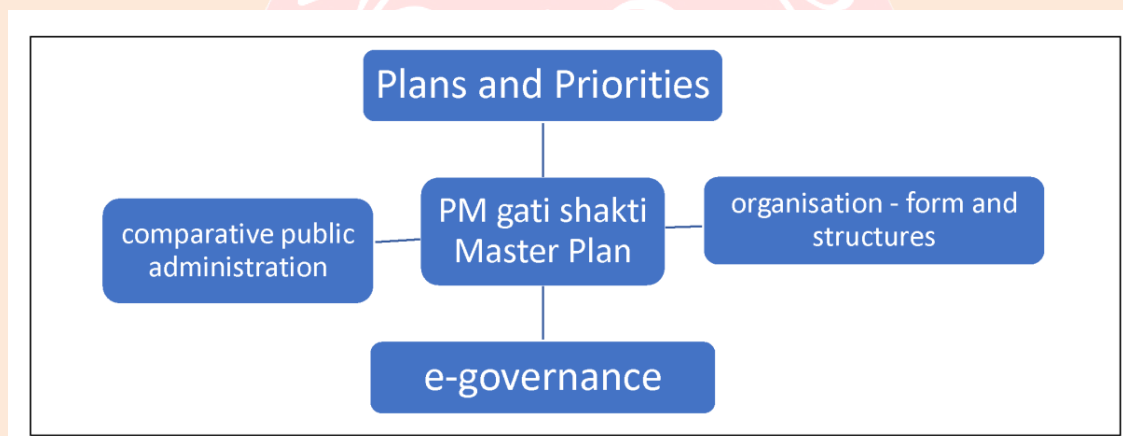
The growing Indian population, urbanisation and pace of development determines the needs of a country, as the preferences for residents, modes of transport and industries. Post World War II Europe had to undergo infrastructural recreation, just the way USA had to sign the 'New Deal' to come back into shape post Great Depression. The world has witnessed that, between 1960-1990, South Korea started growing at an average rate of 10 per cent per annum, once they invested into infrastructural development. China, too is a great example that set a similar pace in 1980-2010, ushering socio-economic transformation and became the manufacturing hub of the world. India is now taking a bold step in the direction of raising its 'competitive index', setting apart a network of multimodal transport system for commuters as well as logistics, largely boosting exports of goods and domestic manufacturing.

### Plan and Priorities

The government is trying to simplify time-taking application, approval processes and the multiplicity of regulatory norms through this scheme.

The Gati-Shakti programme is structured to prioritise all-mega infrastructure and connectivity targets by 2024-2025. This would have multiplier effects in the economy by saving public revenue and taxes.

### Linkages to syllabus topics



### Model Question

Integrated planning and coordinated execution is the need of today's infrastructure sector. Discuss in light of PM Gati Shakti Master Plan .

## Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme

The Ministry of Power issued Energy Saving Certificates to industrial units because they saved more energy than the targets.

### PAT

Ministry of Power has launched PAT , a market-based compliance mechanism that aims to accelerate improvements in energy efficiency in energy-intensive industries.

It is a flagship programme of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE).

The scheme incentivises industrial units that improve their energy use efficiency. The govt. issues tradable certificates to industrial units which perform and save energy. The certificates can be traded units that are unable to meet the target.

The scheme has resulted in mitigation of million tons of CO2 emission.

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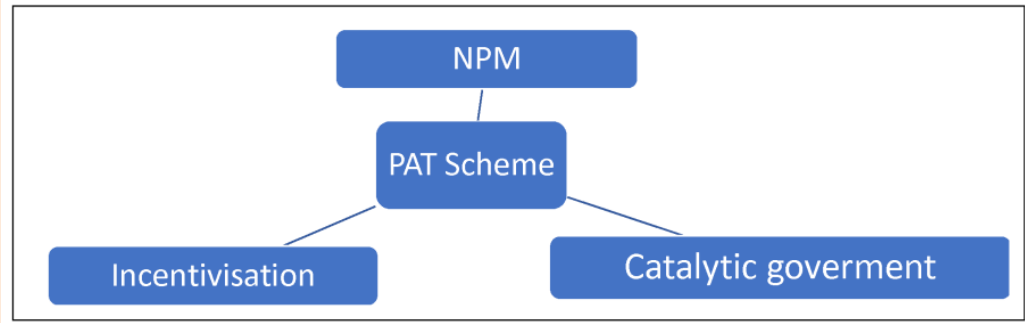
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### NPM : Steering rather than rowing

Assigning the role of steering activities to government rather than rowing .As described by Osborne and Gaebler, "steering," or providing guidance and direction, is what government does best, whereas "rowing," or producing goods and services, is best provided by the private or nonprofit sectors.

#### Linkages to syllabus topics



#### Model Question

While private sector is known for its economic efficiency ,Government policies can guide the market to be climate conscious . Elaborate .

### Strategic Oil Reserves

The Government has approved two additional Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPRs) facilities at Chandikhol (Odisha) and Padur (TN) under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.

#### What are SPRs?

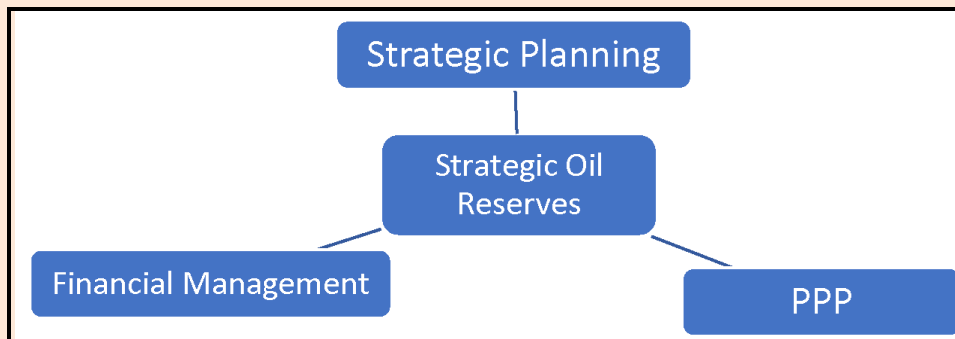
They are stockpiles of crude oil maintained by countries to handle the risk of supply disruption from natural disasters, war, or other calamities.

The petroleum reserves are strategic in nature and the crude oil stored in these reserves will be used during an oil shortage event, as and when declared so by the Government.

#### What is strategy ?

The term strategy implies that there is some instability in the environment. If the world did not change, we would only have to develop one plan and stick to it. However, world is changing fast .

The Gulf War in 1990 caused a sharp rise in oil prices and a massive increase to India's imports. During the subsequent 1991 Indian economic crisis, foreign exchange reserves could barely finance three weeks' worth of imports while the government came close to defaulting on its financial obligations. In 1998, the administration proposed building petroleum reserves as a long-term solution to managing the oil market.



**To be continued.....**

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