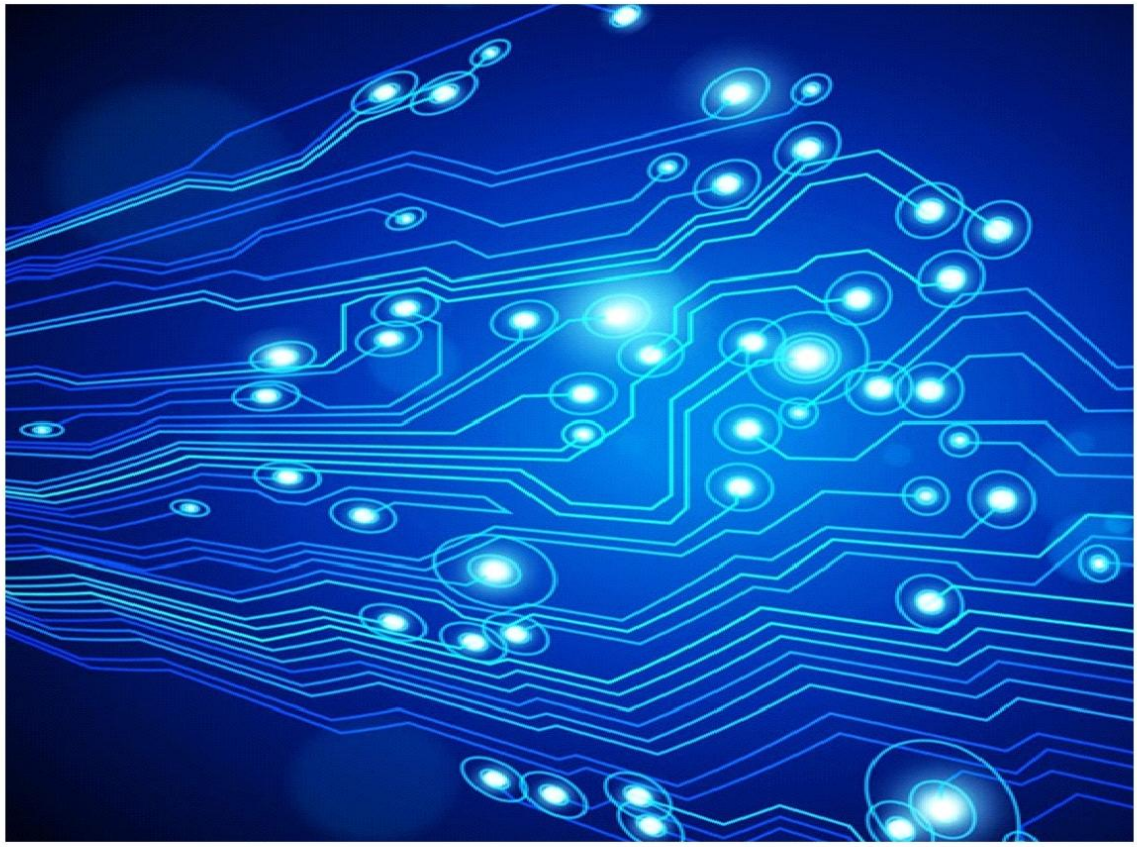
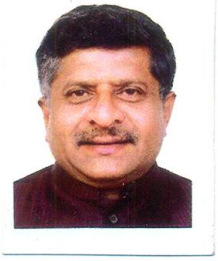
सत्यमेव जयते

Connecting Bharat



Department of Telecommunications
Ministry of Communications & Information Technology
Government of India

रविशंकर प्रसाद
RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD



सत्यमेव जयते

मंत्री
संचार एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी
भारत सरकार
MINISTER
COMMUNICATIONS & IT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MESSAGE

Telecommunication has emerged as a key driver of economic and social development in an increasingly knowledge intensive global scenario. Sustained adoption of technology offers viable options in overcoming developmental challenges in education, health, employment generation, financial inclusion and much else. Today, India is one of the fastest growing telecom markets in the world. The unprecedented increase in teledensity and sharp decline in tariffs in the Indian telecom sector have contributed significantly to the country's economic growth.

The Government has launched an ambitious Digital India Programme to transform India into a digitally empowered society and to harness the benefit of knowledge driven economy. Just as the construction of national highways and rural roads provided fillip to the economic growth, the national optical fibre network (NOFN), a high speed digital highway to connect Gram Panchayats, has the potential to connect every nook and corner of the country digitally and deliver e-governance services to the citizens.

Conscious of its responsibility to provide high quality converged telecom services to far flung areas of the nation, the Department of Telecommunications has launched special projects in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, the North East Region (NER) and Andaman and Lakshadweep Islands. The department is keen to take all steps to strengthen the teleconnectivity in the country.

I am happy to present this booklet highlighting various achievements and initiatives of the Department on the occasion of Good Governance day.

(RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD)

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1. INTRODUCTION

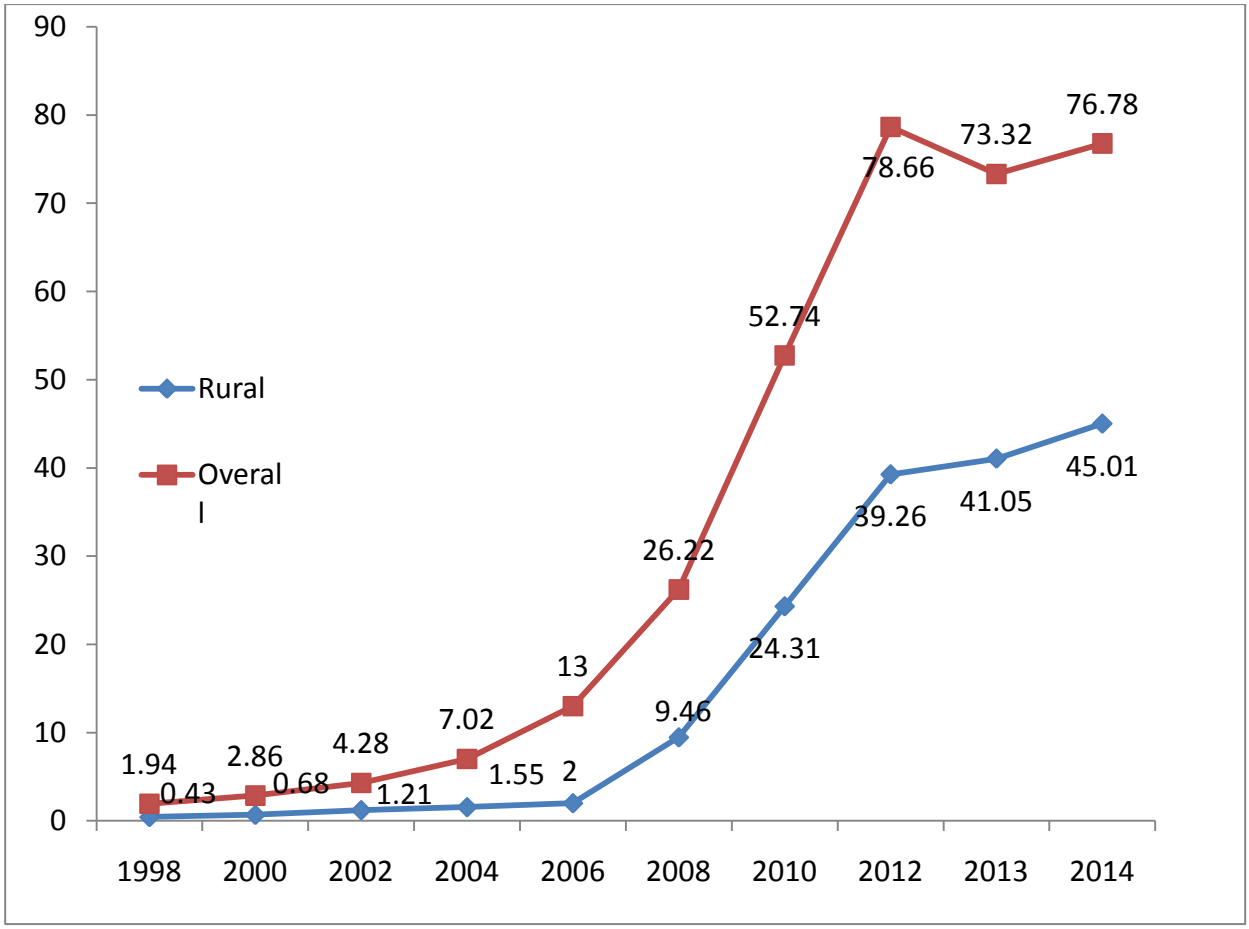
1.1 Indian Telecom

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has a very significant role in facilitating an accelerated inclusive socio-economic development of any country. Therefore, developing a robust and secure state-of-the-art telecommunication network (which is the backbone of ICT), providing seamless coverage with special focus on rural and remote areas for bridging the digital divide and thereby facilitating socio-economic development is essential for an overall development of the country. The Department of Telecommunications is spearheading the development of telecommunication facilities in India.

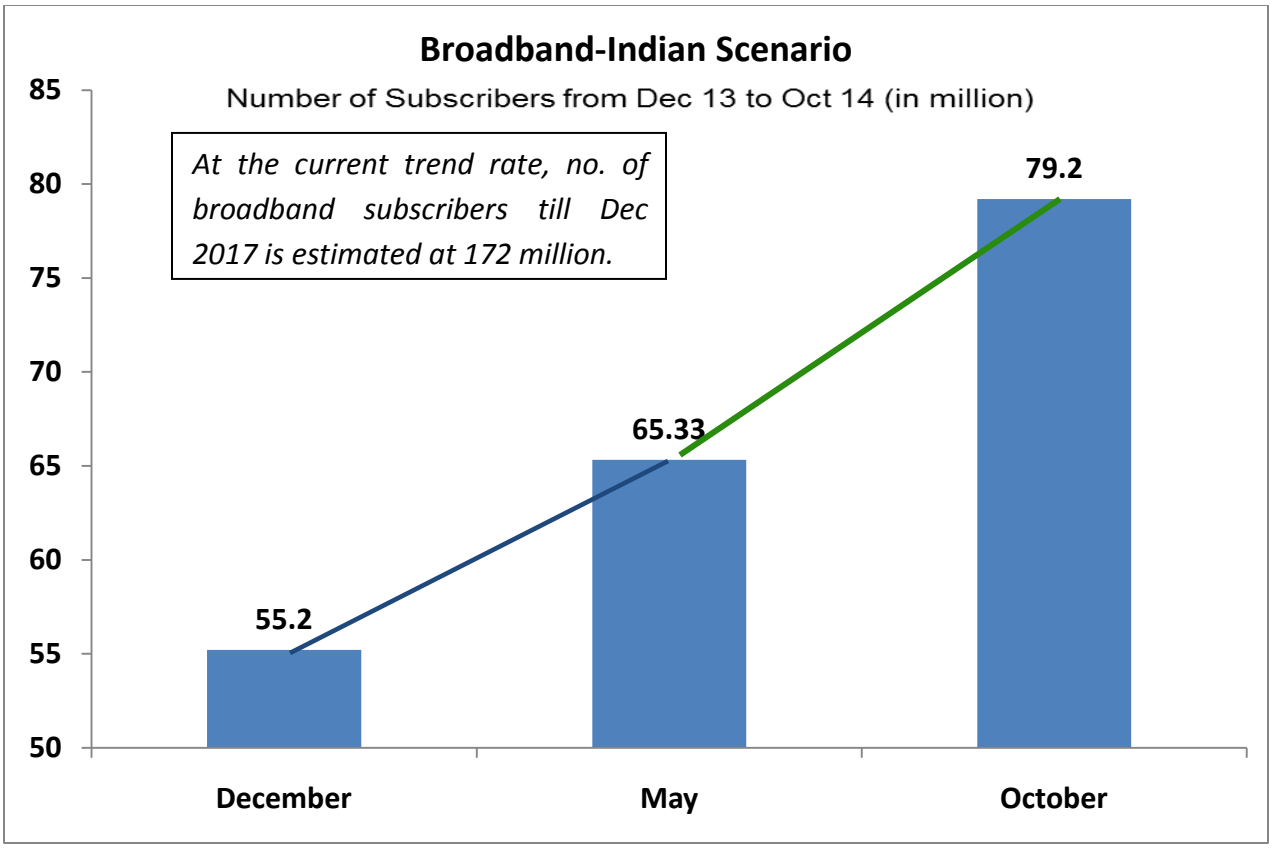
1.2 Telecom Sector – An overview

Communication has grown to be an essential infrastructure for socio-economic development in an increasingly knowledge intensive world. The reach of telecom services to all parts of the country is integral to development of an innovative and technologically driven society. Studies have shown that there is a positive correlation between the penetration of Internet & Mobile Services and the growth of GDP of a country. As a result of the measures taken by the Government over the years, the Indian Telecom Sector has grown exponentially and has become the second largest network in the world, next only to China.

Growth in Tele-density



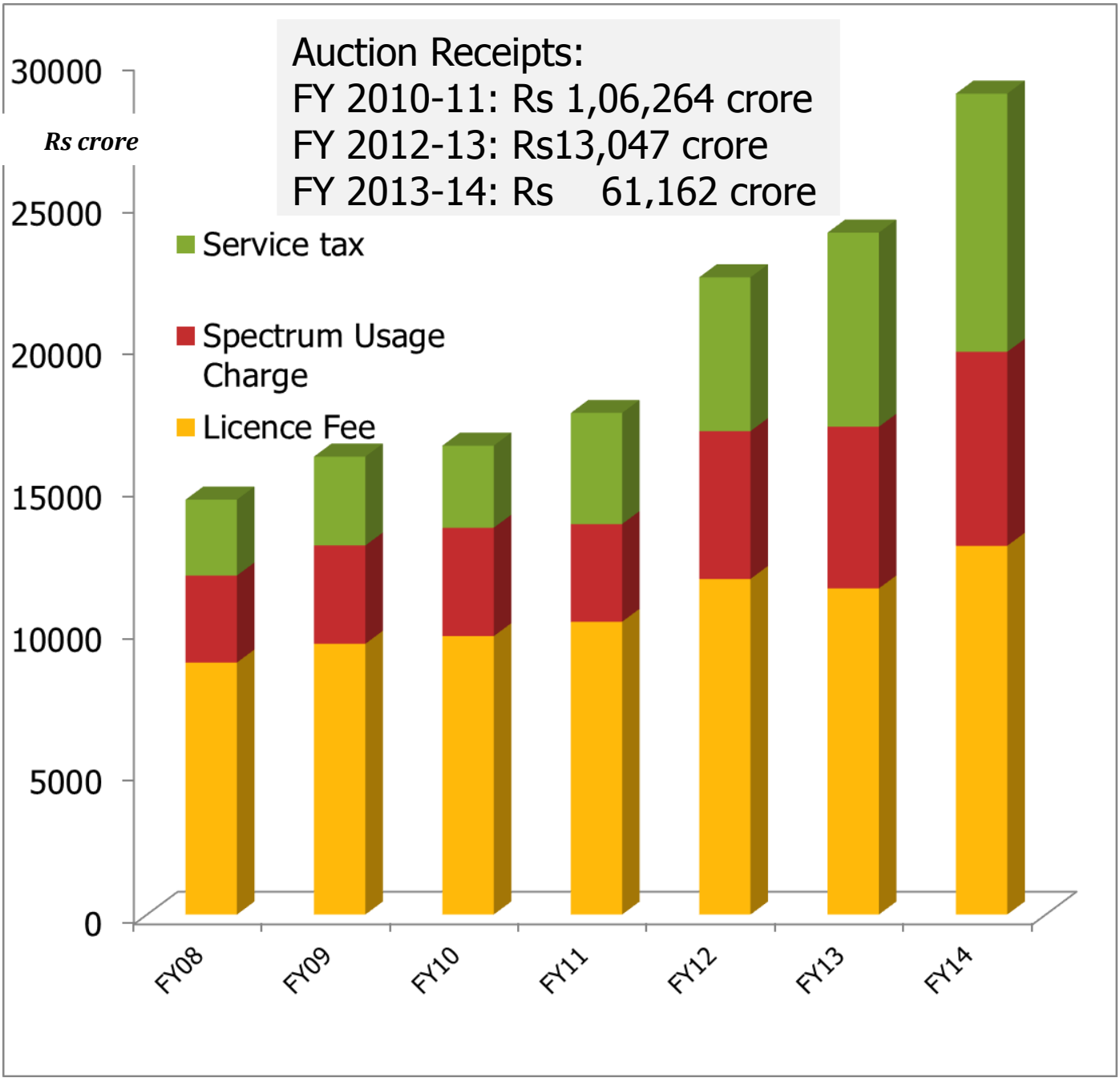
Teledensity: Number of telecom subscribers per 100 persons



At present, the broadband connectivity in India is very low. Creation of Broadband Highways is the backbone for realizing the vision of Digital India so that India can become a 'competitive nation' in the digital space. Therefore, there is a huge potential and need for increasing broadband connectivity.

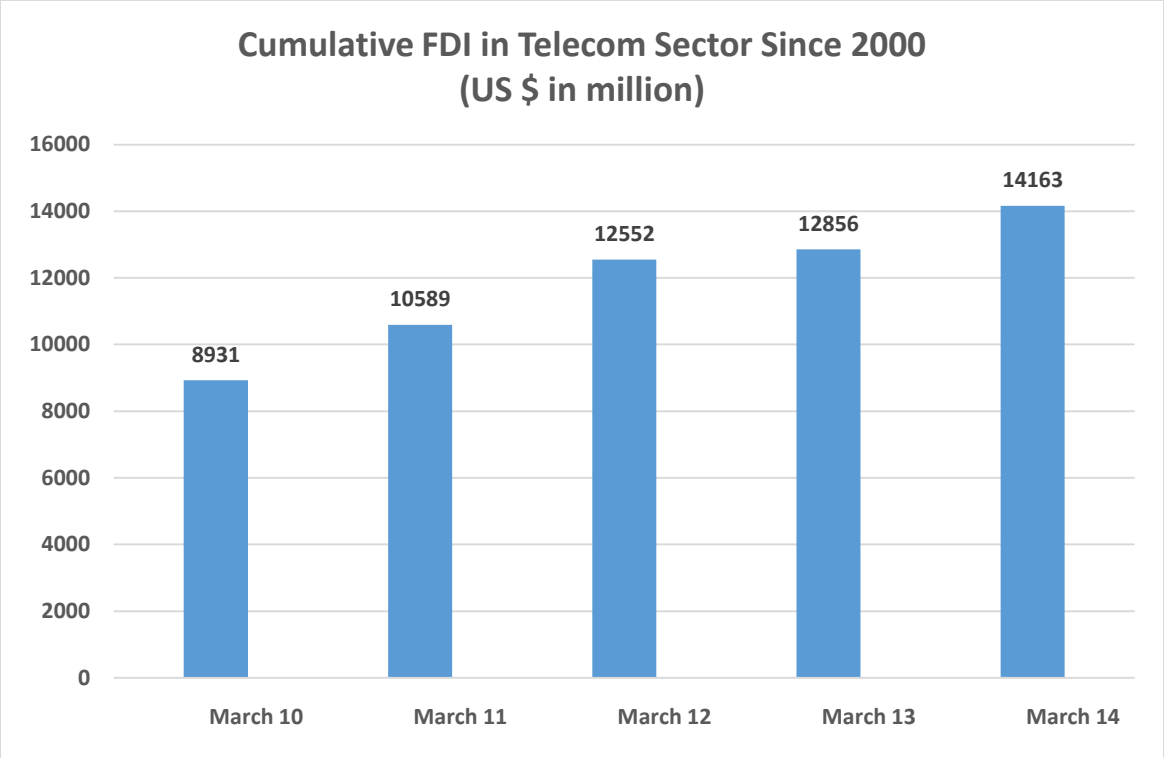
1.3 Contribution of telecom Sector to Government Exchequer

Telecom sector is contributing significantly to the revenues of the Government. Presently, License Fee (LF) and Spectrum Usage Charge (SUC) are being levied on Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) @ of 8% and 3% to 8% respectively. In addition, telecom services are also subject to service tax @ 12.36%.



1.4 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

100% FDI has been permitted in all telecommunication services. Telecom sector has started to regain its position of preferred sector for FDI. The telecom sector contributed to approximately 17% of the total FDI received by the country during the current financial year. Telecom sector is the 3rd largest recipient of FDI with more than 7% of total FDI received by the country since 2000.



2.0 INITIATIVES & ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1 Connecting Rural India through High Speed Broadband

To bridge the rural coverage gap both for broadband penetration and voice, Government has undertaken to establish the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) laying incremental optical fibre to connect all 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats in the country with 100 mbps broadband.

NOFN will support e-governance services, telemedicine, tele-education, financial services, e-commerce and e-entertainment and will provide non-discriminatory access to telecom service providers, internet service providers, etc. The Government has decided to give the project a major push and targeted its completion by December, 2016.

2.2 Connecting the unconnected India

The Government has planned to cover all uncovered villages in a phased manner by March 2019 which presently do not have mobile connectivity.

The major focus of the Government is to reach remote areas of the country such as North-Eastern States, Himalayan States, Western Border States, Islands and more importantly the Left Wing Extremism affected Areas, on priority basis.

2.3 Reaching North-East

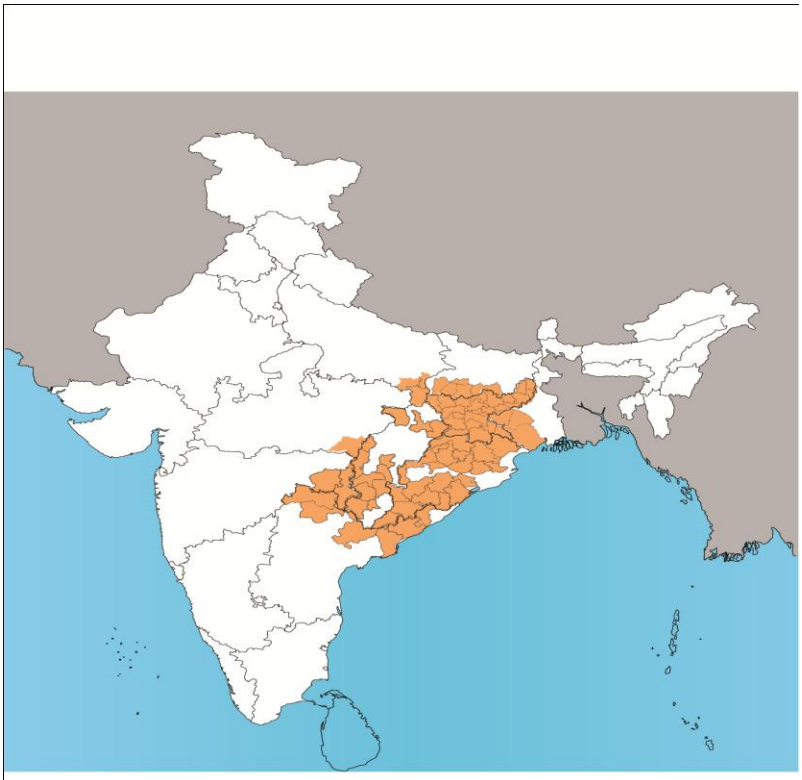
The North Eastern Region (NER) of India comprising the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura is characterized by an extremely difficult terrain, sparse population and long international borders. Better telecom connectivity would help in overall economic development and social integration of the region. Delivering quality telecom infrastructure to the NER is an integral component of realising the national objective.

The NER, because of its strategic location, requires communication and connectivity throughout the main artery that runs through the region, namely, the National Highways. Government has approved a proposal on 10.09.2014 to implement a Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for the North-Eastern Region at the estimated cost of Rs. 5336.18 crores. The Project envisages extension of mobile coverage to 8621 identified uncovered villages, installation of 321 mobile tower sites along National Highways and strengthening of transmission network in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The project is likely to be commissioned by September 2017. Details of number of villages, towers, Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) and total cost State-wise is as below:

S. No.	STATE	No. of Villages	No. of Towers	No. of Towers to be installed along NH	OFC to be laid (Kms)	Total Cost (Rs. Cr.)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2805	1893	149	1584	1561.64
2	Assam	2503	1874	33	228	1542.2
3	Manipur	610	528	53	171	351.95
4	Meghalaya	2389	2374	11	123	1390.3
5	Mizoram	258	252	19	747	282.46
6	Nagaland	137	134	48	154	157.08
7	Tripura	2	2	7	76	19.36
8	Sikkim	23	23	1	125	30.74

2.4 Connecting Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected states

The Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas are characterized by poor socio-economic indicators. Lack of infrastructure development has been identified as one of the causes for its backwardness. Telecom connectivity would help in fostering economic development of the region and enable security forces to deal effectively with extremism in their areas. Government has approved on 20.08.2014 a project to provide Mobile Services in 2199 locations in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, which are affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE).



The estimated project implementation cost including operational costs for 5 years is Rs. 3567.58 crores which is to be funded from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). Affordable mobile communication services will be available to the public in the identified areas. The project is likely to be commissioned by September 2015.


JCB

2.5 Building connectivity bridge with Islands

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (ANI) and Lakshadweep are of immense strategic importance for India. The geographical configuration and the location of the ANI chain in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea safeguards India's eastern and western seaboard respectively. Provision of secure, reliable, robust, and affordable telecom facilities in these islands is of utmost importance for the people living in these islands and from a strategic point of view to the whole country. Telecom Commission has given 'in principle' approval on 07.11.2014 for Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands with the total estimated investment of Rs. 221.05 crore for augmentation of satellite bandwidth and OFC network for telecommunication services in ANI and Lakshadweep, 2G services in all towns/villages with population of 10 or more in ANI and extending mobile coverage to entire National Highways in ANI.

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2.6 Seamless connectivity across India

Mobile coverage to balance uncovered villages numbering 46288 (except NER and ANI) which presently do not have mobile connectivity is to be provided in a phased manner over five years. Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Himalayan States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and Western Border States (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab) is targeted in the current financial year. Besides, the shadow portion of national highways in these states will also be provided with connectivity so as to ensure seamless connectivity while travelling along the national highways.

2.7 Empowering Consumers: Mobile Number Portability

Full Mobile Number Portability will allow a subscriber to even change his Licensed Service Area (LSA) without change of mobile number. Government Policy envisages achieving One Nation - Full Mobile Number Portability in the country. The Government has decided to allow Full Mobile Number Portability and the decision has been notified in September, 2014. Necessary amendments to Mobile Number Portability license conditions and other instructions have been issued on 03.11.2014. The operators have been given a time period of 6 months i.e. by April-May, 2015 from the date of issuance of the license amendment. This will enable the subscribers to change their licence service area and still retain their mobile number. For example, a subscriber can move from Delhi to Bangalore without change of mobile number.

MNP also allows subscribers to retain their existing mobile number when they switch from one telecom service provider to another irrespective of technology or service area limitation. Currently Mobile Number Portability is in operation in the country within the same Licensed Service Area only. Since the launch of MNP facility in the Country, 129.56 million cumulative porting have been submitted by the subscribers upto the end of August 2014.

2.8 Facilitating 'Make in India' in Telecom Sector

To create a level playing field for the domestic manufacturers, who suffer severe disability due to poor infrastructure and inverted duty structure and to give fillip to domestic telecom electronic manufacturing, *the Government has imposed a basic Customs Duty of 10% on those products which are not covered under ITA-1 of WTO in the Union Budget 2014-15*.

To give a boost to R&D and Standards Development in the telecom sector, the Telecommunications Standards Development Society, India (TSDSI) was set up with the objective to participate in the global standards development work and to reflect the requirements of the country in the development of telecom standards. ***TSDSI has recently become a member of the Global Standards Collaboration (GSC) on 23rd July 2014.*** Telecom Standards Development Society, India (TSDSI) has signed Cooperation Agreements with the Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (ARIB); Japan, Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS); U.S, China Communications Standards Association (CCSA), European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI);, Telecommunications Technology Association (TTA) – Korea and Telecommunication Technology Committee (TTC) – Japan on 8th November, 2013 at C-DOT campus, New Delhi

Workshop on "TSDSI – On the Path to Global Standards" was held on 14th October, 2014 at C-DOT Campus, New Delhi which has been inaugurated by ***Shri. Ravi Shankar Prasad,*** Hon'ble Minster Communications & IT.

TSDSI has also signed cooperation agreement with Global Certification Forum (GCF). TSDSI was granted Observer status in 3GPP's on April 30th, 2014.

India has become a council member of International Telecommunications Union (ITU), which is the United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies – ICTs**,** in October, 2014 for a period of four years**.**

2.9 Realisation of potential value of Spectrum - scarce natural resource

Auction of Spectrum

The Auction of Spectrum in 800 MHz, 900 MHz and 1800 MHz band is planned during current financial year i.e. 2014-15. A projection of Rs 9355 crore has been made in respect of revenue receipts from auctions in the bands of 800 MHz, 900 MHz and 1800 MHz. Revenue may increase further by Rs.5000 crore on release of 5 MHz spectrum in 2100 MHz band.

2.10 Building robust and secured communication network for defence services

Defence OFC Network

Network For Spectrum (NFS) has been planned as an Exclusive Optical Fibre based 'Nationwide Communication Network' for Defence Services. This will be a Countrywide Secure, Multi service and Multi protocol Converged Next Generation Network based on Exclusive and Dedicated Tri-services Optical Transport Backbone. The estimated cost of the project is Rs 13,334 crore. The project is being implemented by BSNL. The scheduled time for the implementation of the project is 36 months.

NFS will be a "Next Generation Network" based on Highly Resilient and Virtualized IP/ MPLS backbone and Gigabit Optical Access Networks based on Fault Tolerant Carrier Ethernet transport technologies. The complete network will be controlled from Geo Redundant Central and Regional Network Operating Centres. This project involves several components. The most crucial component of the project is the laying of nearly 60,000 Km OFC spanning over the whole country. BSNL has already awarded the work of OFC laying in July 2014.

3.0 AUTONOMOUS BODIES & PUBPIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING

3.1 Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT)

Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) is the Telecom Technology development centre under Ministry of Communications & IT, Government of India. It was established in August 1984 to develop state-of-the-art telecommunication technology to meet the needs of growing telecommunication network.

Today, C-DOT is India's premier telecommunications R&D centre, which is committed to provide indigenous, state-of-the-art and cost-effective total telecom solutions. C-DOT does not only develop technologies but also help create an eco-system for large scale telecom equipment manufacturing.

After taking dial-tone to villages and hinterlands, C-DOT has now focussed its vision on the next goal, of taking broadband to the masses. The institution is totally focussed on making the Internet a reality for the rural population and providing access to e-governance, e-education, e-medicine, e-banking, for empowerment of citizens using communications technology.

It has developed technologies in optical communications (GPON), Next Generation Networks (Softswitches, Gateways, Routers, Switches), Wireless broadband (WiFi and LTE), Software Applications (GyanSetu), and Network Management, thus providing a complete bouquet of technologies to the telecom eco-system.

3.2 Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)

MTNL, set up in 1986, is a Navratna PSU and provides telecommunication facilities in India's key metros - Delhi and Mumbai. MTNL is the principal provider of fixed-line telecommunication service in these two Metropolitan Cities, and for GSM Mobile services four peripheral towns of Noida, Gurgaon, Faridabad & Ghaziabad along with Delhi city and the areas falling under the Mumbai Municipal Corporation, New Mumbai Corporation and Thane Municipal Corporation along with Mumbai city, also come under the jurisdiction of the company. MTNL is providing triple play services i.e. voice, high speed internet and IPTV on its Broadband network. At present, 56.25% equity shares are held by Government of India and remaining 43.75% shares are held by FIIs, Financial Institutions, Banks, Mutual Funds and others including individual investors. MTNL's financial turnover was Rs 3872.15 crore during the year 2013-14, as compared to the previous year's turnover of Rs 3783.12 crore. MTNL posted a profit of Rs 7820.72 crore during the year 2013-14. The financial position of MTNL has suffered in recent years impinging on its capacity to invest and consequent impact on quality of service delivered. Government is committed to improving the financial position of MTNL and is taking several steps for its revival.

Network Capacity & Subscriber base

Sl.No.	Services	Network Capacity	Subscriber base
1.	Fixed Line	5014351	3528752
2.	CDMA	942230	127247
3.	GSM	5600000	3372336
4.	Broadband	1634644	1171501
	Total		**8199836**

3.3 Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) was set up as a public limited company under the Companies Act 1956. The Company, which was incorporated on 15.9.2000, took over the business on 1.10.2000 for running telecom services from the erstwhile Department of Telecom Services and Department of Telecom Operations. It is one of largest and leading public sector units providing comprehensive range of telecom services (namely Wireline, GSM/CDMA mobile, Internet, Broadband, Carrier Service, VPN, VSAT, VoIP, IN Services, FTTH etc.) across India except Delhi and Mumbai.

BSNL has been unable to invest in expansion of its network in the recent past which has constrained its ability to provide quality services to its customers. Conscious of the strategic national importance of BSNL, Government is committed to the revival of BSNL and is drawing a plan for its revival that would aim to restore its position as a national telecommunications solutions provider in the years ahead.

Network Capacity & Subscriber base (as on 31.3.2014)

S. No.	Products/Services	Network Capacity (In Million)	Customer Base (In Million)
1	**Wireline**	38.40	18.49
2	**Wireless**		
	(a) GSM with 1,982 cities with 3G	80.68	92.40
	(b) WLL	8.45	2.25
3	**Broadband (wireline)**	10.01	9.97

Augmentation of capacity by BSNL

- Fast track the project for augmentation its mobile network as part of its Phase-VII Project to create additional capacity of 15 million lines at an

estimated cost of Rs 4804.77 crore. This will result in addition of 14421 2G sites and 10605 3G sites across the country.

- Replacement of the entire network of wireline local exchanges by Internet Protocol (IP) enabled exchanges and deployment of Next Generation Network (NGN) equipment based on the latest architecture gradually to replace entire legacy telephone exchanges at an estimated cost of Rs 600 crore within next two years. Core network ready and under commissioning for 1st Phase to cover one million lines.
- Migration of entire Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT) legacy telephone exchanges with technology solutions being developed by C-DoT at an estimated cost of Rs 350 crore for which Memorandum of Understanding) has been signed between C-DoT and BSNL. Work will be completed in the next one year.

3.4 Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) Limited

Established in 1948 as the first Government Departmental factory of Independent India. Government of India holds majority equity stake in the Company. It widened its manufacturing bases in the states of Jammu & Kashmir [one unit at Srinagar], Uttar Pradesh [Three units at Naini, Rae Bareli and Mankapur] and Kerala [at Palakkad]. All the manufacturing Plants are accredited with ISO 9001-2000 standards. In addition ITI has a dedicated Network System Unit (NSU) for execution of turn key projects covering installation and maintenance support activities for all products of ITI. ITI was the sole supplier of telephone equipments to the Department of Telecommunications until the liberalization of telecom sector. To come out of the red, ITI initiated various measures to contain its losses by cost cutting and austerity measures at all possible levels. It also took up for utilising its idle assets by renting of the buildings.

3.5 Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL)

TCIL is a wholly owned Government of India Enterprise, set up in 1978 by the Department of Telecommunications to share the Indian expertise in all fields of telecommunications globally. TCIL is an ISO 9001: 2008 and IS14001:2004 certified organization with consistent track record of being a profit-making organization all through since inception. TCIL provides project execution services from concept to completion, in the fields of Telecommunications, IT, Civil and Power Infrastructure. TCIL Project Services include Turnkey implementation, Consultancy, Feasibility studies, Planning, Design, Engineering, Construction, Supervision, Quality Assurance, Lender Engineering, Third Party Audit, Project Management, Execution, Training and O&M.

TCIL was incorporated in 1978 with Government's initial seed capital investment of Rs 10 lacs (Rs. 10 in 1978 and Rs 20 lacs in 1982). The present paid up share capital is Rs 43.20 crore which includes seed capital of Rs 0.30 crore and bonus shares of Rs 42.90 crore given through bonus issues consisting of one 2:1, five 1:1 and one 1:2 . TCIL has paid a total Cumulative Dividend of Rs. 178.65 crore to government. TCIL consolidated net worth is Rs. 1433.51 crore and standalone net worth is Rs. 441.15 crore.

TCIL has 9 group companies. TCIL is an Indian MNC having operations currently in over 58 countries across the globe (49 countries in Africa and 9 in Asia). TCIL core competencies includes Telecommunication, Information Technology, Managed services, Civil and Architecture. TCIL is presently executing various projects in India and abroad. TCIL plans to take up more such projects in India and abroad for setting up of infrastructure in the area of Transport, Telecommunication, Education and Health, e-Governance, Satellite Communication, Security, Solar Energy, Information and Communication Technology, Civil Infrastructure.

3.6 Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL)

Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) was incorporated as a Company under Indian Companies Act, 1956. BBNL has been set up by the Government, as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the establishment, management and operation of **National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)** to provide 100 Mbps connectivity to approximately 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats across the Country. BBNL is presently engaged in the process of implementation of the NOFN project. It is yet to build up its organizational structure. The Project is being funded by Government of India through the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

4.0 Future initiatives

- **Public Wi-Fi hotspots in identified cities as well as tourist centres and universities in coordination with DeitY**.

- **Introduction of Virtual Network Operators**.
  A **Virtual Network Operator** (**VNO**) is a provider of management services and a reseller of network services from other Telecom Service Providers (TSP) that does not own the telecommunication infrastructure. These network providers are categorized as virtual because they provide network services to customers without owning the underlying network.

- **Auction of Spectrum in 700 MHz and 3.4 GHz bands (new bands)**.

- **Roadmap for making additional Spectrum available**.

- **Right of Way (RoW) policy for laying telecom infrastructure including Optical Fibre Cables (OFC)**.

- **Comprehensive communication plan for Disaster Management with phone based alerts**.

****

5.0 Telephone Directory

Name and Designation	Office Phone Nos.	e-mail
Shri Rakesh Garg Secretary, DOT	2371-9898 2371-1514 (FAX)	secy-dot@nic.in
Shri Rajeev Agrawal Member (Services)	2371-4644 23755172(FAX)	members-dot@nic.in
Shri AK Bhargava Member (Technology)	2337-2307 23372353 (FAX)	membert-dot@nic.in
Ms. Annie Moraes Member (Finance)	2371-6161 23716161 (FAX)	memberf-dot@nic.in
Shri R.K. Manchanda, Sr. Economic Adviser	2371-6608 23355330 (FAX)	manchanda@nic.in
Shri AK Bhargava, Advisor(Technology)	2371-8460 23329525 (FAX)	advisort-dot@nic.in
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Smt. Aruna Sundararajan Administrator (USO Fund)	2337-2144 23372150 (FAX)	usadmn.dot@nic.in
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Shri G. Narendranath DDG(Security/AS-II).	23716666 23730858 FAX)	ddgsecurity-dot@nic.in
Smt. Darshana Momaya Dabral, DDG(TPF)	23715145 23372272(FAX)	debatosh.manna@nic.in
Shri Debatosh Manna, DDG (PG), DoT.	23372131 23372605(FAX)	ddgpg-dot@nic.in
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Shri R.M. Chaturvedi DDG(CS).	23710437 23372061(FAX)	ddgcs-dot@nic.in
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