

Broadband in India - The Role of States & UTs

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Agenda

Policy & Regulatory Landscape

e-Readiness of States / UTs

Status of e-Gov Infrastructure

Broadband & e-Gov

Government Action Plan

Areas for Further Research

Policy & Regulatory Landscape

Telecommunications

- Central Subject
- National Policy(ies)
- Focus on
 - Licensing
 - Regulation
 - Infrastructure & Access
(within India)
 - Manufacturing, R&D
 - Capacity Building

Information technology

- Concurrent Subject?
- 32 out of 35 State/UTs have Formal IT/ICT Policies Policy(ies)
- Focus on
 - IT Parks/SEZ/EOU
 - Exports (from India)
 - DomAdoption in India
 - R&D, Manufacturing

Broadband blooming/struggling at the interface of telecom & IT

DIT-NCAER e-Readiness Index

- Reports available for 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 & 2008 using World Economic Forum's Network Readiness Index framework across 3 dimensions, viz. Environment, Readiness & Usage
- High Reliance on data from States / UTs; High Latency too
- States & UTs classified in 6 categories
 - Leaders
 - Aspiring Leaders
 - Expectants
 - Average Achievers
 - Below Average Achievers
 - Least Achievers
- Overall trend positive and yet...
 - Some states more mature than others
 - Small states/UTs can move very fast
 - Some states & UTs perennially laggards

Status of Core e-Gov Infrastructure

• State Wide Area Network (SWAN)

- 2 Mbps at Block Headquarters
- December 2010

• State Data Centre (SDC)

- Coming up in 2010 & 2011
- Rather than a single location, what about business continuity planning & disaster response
- Migration / Integration with the Cloud

• Common Service Centres (CSC)

- One Lakh for 6 Lakh villages
- 2.4 Lakh Gram Panchayats – new dimension in 2009
- Need felt in urban areas as well
- Overall, about 3 Lakh CSCs targeted by 2012
- 76100 ready as on 31 March 2010
- Cancellation/Termination of SCA contracts in Haryana & Tripura
- Connectivity & power remain challenges

Broadband & e-Gov

- States & UTs need broadband for their own programs:
 - Approximately 90% services used by citizens provided by states
 - 11 are state MMPs and 7 are integrated
 - 9 central MMPs too dependent on e-infrastructure
 - Reduce administrative costs
 - Enhance Productivity & Efficiency
- Still, **they also need to avoid unnecessary bottlenecks and barriers**
 - Right of Way; Radio Towers
 - Infrastructure coming up but services need to catch up
 - Adoption within the government needs a cultural change
 - Citizens have higher expectations
 - L1 norms in bid evaluation often leading to disastrous outcomes
 - Infrastructure coming up but service availability slow

GAP (Government Action Plan)

• States' ICT Policy

- Specific focus & granular metrics for broadband – district, urban/rural
- Set up canalizing agency to create passive infrastructure
- Create opportunity by mapping spectrum Assignment & usage Usage
 - Can the State get a part of Spectrum Charges and create incentives for attracting investment?
- Tax Incentives and Power Supply for Data Centres
- Subsidize / finance access device
- Low or No usage charges for e-Services compared to otherwise

• Central Government

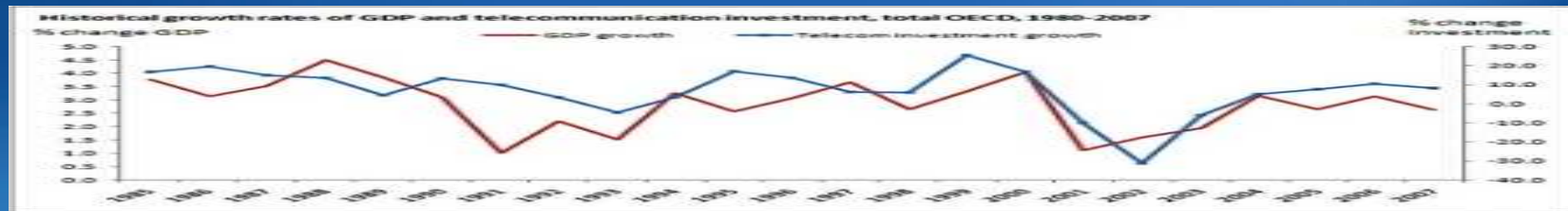
- Develop an integrated National ICT Policy
- Proactively collate, analyze, validate & share data in real time and create positive incentives with progress on e-Readiness
- Enable availability of NextGen IP services & competition

Areas for Further Research

- Develop, Discuss & Deploy robust framework for ICT measurement and differentiate across subscribers, Subscriptions, Users & Beneficiaries

'Connection : User : Beneficiary' for institutional / shared broadband access very different from fixed/mobile telephones

- Map investments in ICT in general (and, broadband) in particular with the GDP growth at state/UT level



- Identify 3 areas for every state where broadband can have material impact on election outcomes

Thanks!

**Questions
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Comments
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Welcome!**

Thanks!

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