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The role of telecom industry towards a new vision to make India Digitally powerful in the age of globalization

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Abstract

The Telecom Sector of India has grown over the years and emerged as the second largest today. The reliance Jio has planned to launch 5G in the second half of the 2021. since the launch of Jio we have seen a rapid penetration of Internet services in India. India has the 2nd largest telecom industry in India and the cheapest net provider to its people. There are 500 million active data users and by 2024 it is estimated to have more than 800 million active users and manufacture of 1 billion smart phones in the upcoming years. India is also working towards its objective to empower people digitally. We have seen a rise in the use of digital platform during the pandemic period and also India is taking it steps ahead

towards digital economy. The sad reality behind this is even where India is about to launch 5G service in India 90% of the population in India are digitally illiterate with only 8% of the population have access to a laptop or a computer. India also has a poor cyber security system and the data is vulnerable of every user. We also have poor tower connection in many areas with only 25 % of the net is connected by fiber. India needs to upgrade its telecom industry and provide net facilitates to all its people as the Internet is going to dominate the future. India's Telecom industry contributes to 6.5% of the GDP.

Keywords: Telecom industry. Jio. Internet services, active users, digital literacy. 5G. India. Smart phones

Introduction

We are going to talk about a sector on whom 99% of the work is depended in today's world. The Telecom sector of India. India has the second greater telecom sector across the globe and also the cheapest. India has the cheapest net in the world and also emerged as the second largest market for smart phones. The Data usage in India is the highest and we are seeing a escalation in the Digital India scheme. India before 2016 didn't have much 3G and 4G and people use to recharge else. However with the coming Jio with its own optical fiber change the telecommunication system of India with free Internet services for the first 3 months which saw an emerge in the penetration of Internet in the region.

Following this different companies started to collaborate with one another like Vodafone with idea. Airtel with TATA to provide maximum internet and calls facilities at a minimum rate. Which contributed towards Digital India also. The telecom fabrication has observed humongous growth in recent years. The telecommunication system has also enabled connectivity in the rural areas by developing infrastructure and fiber connection which has helped to minimize the gap between the urban and the rural sector. With the revolutions in technology we are seeing the world moving towards digitalisation. The Telecom Industry contributes to 6.5% of the GDP. There are more than 620 million people who are using a smartphone and with advancement in telecommunication in India, the sector has opened doors for new jobs around 4 million people are employed in this sector. In India the telecommunication industry is classified into 5 groups Infrastructure. Mobile Virtual Network operations. Telephone Service Providers. White Space Spectrum and Board band. The telecom tower has boosted over the years from 1.95 times in 2016 to 2.9 times in 2020. we have 3G. 4 G and now 5G network. Wi-Fi services provided at a reasonable rate. we have broadband connected at the rural areas. Today 20 % of the rural India is connected to the digital communication. Internet users have reached 829 million in 2021. As per 2020 census we have 687.6 million internet users in India. in the years 2015 it was 400 million. It is planning to reach 1 billion net user by 2025. During this pandemic we have seen an increase massive growth in the telecom sector which everything shifting to an online platform from online bank payments to online education. The telecom sector has also boosted the Economic of the India and we have seen a rise in FDI in the Jio Platform.

There are around 204 Internet service providers offering broadband service as per the record of 2017 which has amplified over the years. In the rural India, there is a subscriber of 43.69% in the rural areas out of 70% of the population. the development of telecom in the rural area will over amplify the economic making India digitalised.

Research Methodology

For the purpose of this exploration. I have used a amalgamation of two of the archetypical social sciences research tools application –as they are authentic and brilliant method to assemble statistics from multiple appellant in an methodical and convenient way. Question were asked to the common youth, public policy Analyst rural people survey. Interviews-consisting of several interrogation which were dispersed among representative of each contender group.

Objective of the Research Paper

The main areas of exploration in this paper incorporates

1. Telecom industry in India.
2. The government scheme to promote the Telecom sectors.
3. Benefits provided by the telecom sector
4. Challenges to the development of Telecom industry for a digital India.
5. What is the future of Telecom Industry in India?

Literature Review

The government of India holds a paramount position in the enlargement of this industry by bringing in new schemes and policies. Starting from Project Arrow objective as to transmute the section of posts into a energetic and flexible corporation to provide efficiency and quality services to the customers. Improving the standards of utility in fundamental areas like mail, delivery. Saving banks. Payment. Office utility levels through ceaseless observation of key elements. Identifying problems and take amendatory action which includes making systematic changes to improve service quality. It also includes providing facilitates for small savings and social initiatives like National old age Pension Scheme and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme., It works of improving and integration of the Postal System followed by this we have the Mail Network Optimisation Projects. The Department of Posts have taken many measures to smoothen mail working and enhance the standard of mail utility in the nation. The digital track and trace structure for speed post and registered mail has been developed to facilitate complete end to end tracking information on the website. Then we have the National Address Database Management which provides formation of a all-inclusive inscribe record to expenditure delivery of mail. The department has supplied its entire fleet of mail carrying vehicles with Global Positioning system in order scanner mail transmission and delivery more effectively. International Money Transfer Service is a simple technique of transmit money from a foreign country to the recipient in India. The department of ports has collaborated with the Western Union Financial services and Money Gram International.

The International Money Transfer Service is accessible in India through Post Offices which has make possible instant transfer of money from 195 countries. Ministry of Telecommunication has also introduced Modified Incentive

Package Scheme. This is done in order to captivate speculation into the ESDM department by supplying high services and attain diligence in the global trade and to cover the issues being faced by the ESDM fabrication in India like Compound administrative processes. High transactional costs infrastructure loopholes. Government has provided package of incentive for ESDM unites inside Electronic Manufacturing Clusters. In 2010 the National knowledge Network was accepted with an investment of 5900 crore for 10 years. The purpose was to catenate all recognition institutions in the country with high Internet connection networks for sharing of resources and collaborative research connecting 1500 universities. Higher educational institutions connecting few district centers with the aim to promote virtual education which have been set up in IITs and IISc. There are also schemes for Capital services for setting up of Electronics and ICT Academies – set up electronic and ICT Academy in IITs. NITs. IIITs in seven states and Union Territories with the objective to enhance the serviceability of the graduates. Diploma in various fields with vigorous cooperation with the state financial services from the central administration with the aim to improve the Students knowledge and train them and the use of ICT in all sectors from engineering, arts. Science. Commerce and making the students prepare for industry ready and employable in the ICTE industry. These are some of the development made by the government of India.

Findings

There is a policy which aims to provide a push to research in areas of Electronic System Design and manufacturing (ESDM) and IT Enabled services (ITES). The purpose of this policy is to bring about 1500 PHDs for each ESDM and IT sectors over 5 years to stimulate change and develop new outcome in the industry. out of which 500 PHD will have fellowship support and other 1000 enrolled would undergo one time stimulus for each ESDM and IT to promote employed expert and non, PHD department members to pursue PhD. This scheme was made in relation with the NPR 2012 and more 200 young fellowship was given to motivate and acknowledge young faculty engaged in research and technology evolution.

There has been a scheme for IT mass Literacy. This was part of the National policy on IT 2012 with the objective to make every household in the country e-literate. Information and Communication Technology is a powerful weapon to simplify the delivery of basic services and enhancing the local development. Policies for Finance services to states vocational and skill training in Electronic structure – the aim was to provide 2.33 Lakh persons in ESDM areas skill developed by engaging states and this scheme would enhance the skilling capacity and help the unemployed to try for other disciplines

Software Technology Parks of India and then we have the Education and Research Network India is an independent empirical association under the Department of Information Technology. The ERNET has been providing services in sectors like agriculture. Heath. Higher education. Schools. Trying to establish a global society where new assets and new learning can be successfully distribute by connecting the research web. Today India has 23 IITs as per 2020.

There are more than 358 Internet service provider which

offers Broadband and Narrow Band Internet service in India. The four main Mobile services operators in India are Jio, Airtel, Vodafone and BSNL. Airtel also provides Tata Teleservices and BSNL also includes MTNL. Jio is the biggest telecom operator with 406.35 million wireless subscribers. Followed by Airtel which has 326.66 million subscribers where as Vodafone saw a drop of 2.65 million subscribers and BSNL saw 10,125 wireless subscribers.

When it comes to active user base Airtel having the highest network users 96.74% followed by Vi 88.78%. Jio 78.59% and BSNL has 61.38% according to TRAI report. Jio still crossed Airtel as the largest telecom operator in India with a market share of 35.28%. Jio is also the third largest mobile network operator in the world. Reliance Jio is going to Launch 5G network by the second half of 2021.

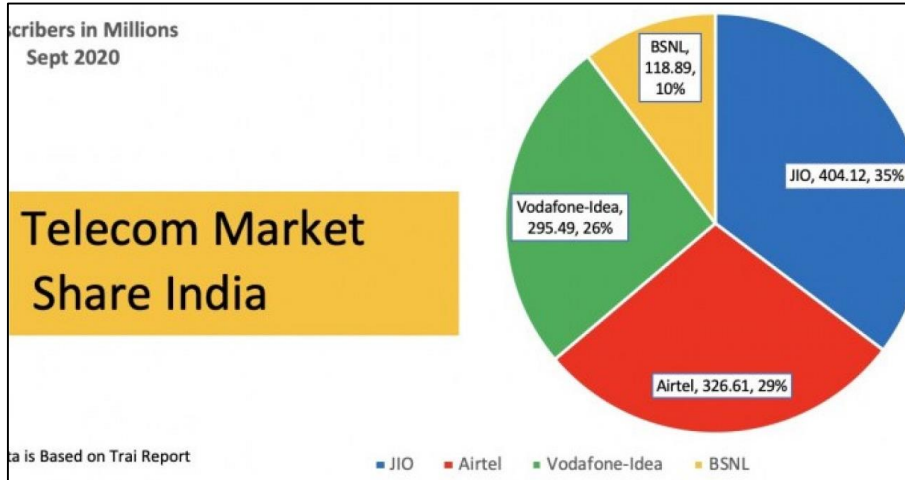


Fig 1

There has been a few development like in December 2020 BSNL in collaboration with Skylotech India has declared satellite-based NB-IOT for fishermen construction mining, farmers and logistic enterprises. In November FDI. Google invested 4.5 billion dollar in Reliance Jio. Reliance Jio has collaborated with 22 foreign airlines for inflight internet. on

the hand Airtel and Radware has collaborated to offer cloud security services to business in India. September 2020. Airtel has also launched an new ad campaign for queries and services care. Today there are 500 million active internet users in India.

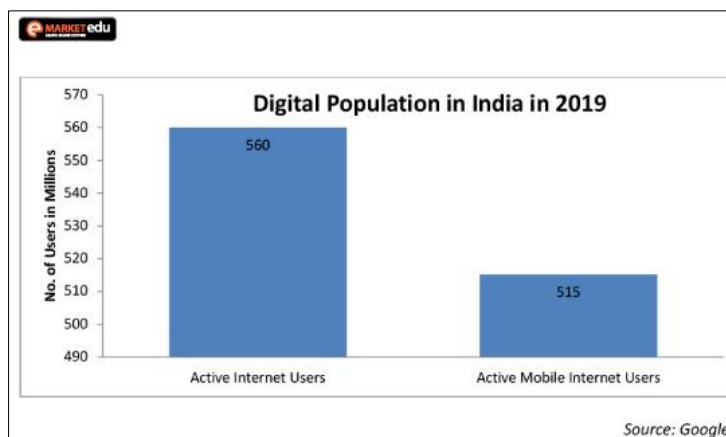


Fig 2

trainer in this security who can protect our data. Our data is very vulnerable which acts as a hurdle in the use of Internet smoothly.

Moreover we have a very limited spectrum availability. Fluctuations in the duties on Telecom Equipments. We have an issue of tower. In all areas and location we don't get access to internet or there is lack of tower in the region especially in the village areas and in few urban places also. We have a low broadband penetration which is a major concern which is just 7 % and there is also a decline in average revenue per user. Only 25 % of the towers are connected with Fibre networks and in order to connect 5G network we require very high speed systems which is the result of lack of fixed line penetrations.

Proposal

The first thing we need to do is provide digital education to all citizens, make digital education part of school academic. Adults and old age people should also be digitally educated the way the world is moving towards digitalisation. We need to connect more than 70% of our network with fibres to connect 5G we need to connect and build better and in an efficient way infrastructure in the rural area for Internet connectivity. we need to promote and making mandatory computer learning classes since early schooling like from class 5 in every school and college. The different telecom operators needs to maximum their facilitate at a minimum rate so that every person can have access to net and every household has electronic knowledge we need to strengthen our cyber security and organize awareness programmes and educate people on the misuse of network and provide them knowledge on what kind of data and information is safe to share fraud and loans calls from different telecom operators shouldn't be entertained as most of the time they are fake even. We need to develop a vast infrastructure for cyber security and for telecom industry with 1.3 billion population is becomes necessary to provide digital literacy as Internet is doing to rule the world in the upcoming decades and centuries.

Conclusion

India 's smartphone market is the 2nd largest and the most pocket friendly Internet use facilitates with more than 500 million people use internet on a daily basis. India has developed many schemes for the promotion and development of the telecommunication industry. Without Internet 99% of our activities in life come stop. India has developed over the years in moving mobile services and internet services to its people with Jio dominating the industry and it has emerged as the third largest mobile operator in the world. Airtel and Jio are the two competitive service providers in the market followed by Vi and BSNL. India telecom industry needs to develop and provide better infrastructure for rural connectivity tower facilities fibre network connection needs to be improved and people should be provided with digital literacy to foster the sector and empower India digitally.

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