

Boards, Councils, Committees and other Bodies
Constituted as Part of the Public Authority

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL)

Bharat Sanchar Nigam limited (BSNL) was formed on 1st October 2000 by Corporatization of the erstwhile Department of Telecom Services. BSNL operates the telecom services all over the country except Mumbai and Delhi, where MTNL operates. BSNL is a 100% Government of India owned PSU with an authorized capital of Rs. 17,500 crores, paid up capital of Rs. 12,500 crores comprising of Rs. 5,000 crores of Equity and Rs. 7,500 crores of Preference shares capital. The net worth of BSNL is Rs.43,668 crores as on 31.03.2016. Its annual revenue during 2015-16 was Rs.32,411 crores, and during 2016-17 is Rs.31,533 crores. The company has been in the forefront of technology with 100% digital new technology switching network. As on 30.09.2017, BSNL has a customer base of 1189.89 Lakh subscribers.

As on 31.07.2017, the market share of company is 54.62% in wired line and 8.84% in wireless including WLL. The 3G coverage of BSNL is available in 6,068 cities/towns.

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL)

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) was incorporated on February 28, 1986 under the Companies Act as a wholly owned Govt. Company and on April 01, 1986, assumed responsibility for the control, management, operation of the telecommunications services in the two Metropolitan Cities of Delhi and Mumbai. The jurisdiction of the Company comprises the city of Delhi and the areas falling under the Mumbai Municipal Corporation, New Mumbai Corporation and Thane Municipal Corporation for providing fixed line services. However, for Cellular services the company has the license to provide services in Delhi including NCR (towns of Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Noida and Gurgaon) and in Mumbai including Navi Mumbai, Kalyan & Dombivili. MTNL has been given Navratna status in 1997.

The company has an authorized capital of Rs. 800 crores and paid up share capital of Rs. 630 crores. At present, 56.25% of the equity is held by Government, and the remaining equity is held by FIIs, Financial Institutions, Banks, and Mutual Funds and other including individual investors.

During financial year 2016-17, the company has made loss of Rs. 2941.08 crores. The company launched 3G services in Delhi in December, 2008 and in Mumbai in May, 2009. The company has the market share of 54.50% in wire line and 4.0% in wireless in Delhi and Mumbai. The strength of employee in the company is about 26545.

Indian Telephone Industries Ltd (ITI)

ITI Limited was established in 1948 with the vision of attaining self-reliance in the field of telecommunication needs of the country. The company was set up at Bangalore (Karnataka) with Govt. of India holding majority equity stake in the Company. ITI has its Registered & Corporate Office located at Bangalore. The Company is a Schedule 'A' CPSE in Medium and light Engineering Sector under the administrative control of Ministry of Communications & IT.

With the Govt. of India's plans to meet the growing demand of expanding telecommunication network and to develop backward areas by providing employment to local populace, ITI over a period of time, widened its manufacturing bases in the State of J&K, UP and Kerala. ITI has provided livelihood to thousands of employees, directly and indirectly, all over the country. All the manufacturing plants are accredited with ISO 9001-2000 standards.

In addition to these manufacturing plants, ITI has a dedicated Network System Unit (NSU) for execution of turnkey projects covering installation and maintenance support activities. It has service units across the country and headquarters at Bangalore. It has executed several turnkey projects for BSNL, MTNL, Defence and State and Central Govts. ITI has received the top turnkey solution provider of the country award many times in the last decade. The Company started making losses from 2002-03 onwards was referred to BIFR and declared sick in 2004.

The Revival Plan of ITI Limited has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in February 2014

with a final package of Rs. 4156.79 crore. The financial package includes Rs. 2264 crore as equity for capital investments for implementation of several projects as part of Revival Plan and balance amount as grant-in-aid towards clearing part of liabilities. In the Union budget 2014-15, Govt. has approved Rs. 460 crores as first phase disbursement to the Company. This investment is expected to make the company in the Indian and international market.

The current initiatives of the Govt. like “Make in India”, “Digital India”, “Preferential Market Access policy” etc. are expected to give fillip to ITI’s proposal for absorption of new technologies for manufacturing and help in turning around the company.

Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. (TCIL)

Telecommunications Consultants India (TCIL) was set up on 10.03.1978 with the main objective to provide world class technology in all fields of telecommunications and information technology to excel in its operations in overseas and in the domestic markets by developing proper marketing strategies, to acquire State of the Art technology on a continuing basis and maintain leadership. It also aims to diversify into Cyber Parks / Cyber Cities and upgrading legacy networks by focusing on Broadband Multimedia Convergent Service Networks, entering new areas of IT as systems integrator in Telecom billing customer care value added services; e-governance networks and Telecom fields by utilizing TCIL's expert technical manpower, Developing Telecom and IT training infrastructure in countries abroad and aggressively participating in SWAN projects in various States.

TCIL is a Schedule-A Miniratna CPSE in Industrial Development and Technical Consultancy service sector, under the administrative control of Department of Telecommunications under Ministry of Communications & IT with 100% shareholding by the Govt. of India. Its registered and corporate office is at New Delhi.

Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL)

The optical fiber has predominantly reached state capitals, districts and blocks, at present. National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN) project is planned to connect all the 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats through optical fiber utilizing existing fibers of PSUs viz. BSNL, RailTel and Power Grid and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks, for providing broadband connectivity.

2. Length of the incremental network is approx. 5 lakh km. Dark fiber network thus created will be lit by appropriate technology to ensure a bandwidth of at least 100 Mbps at each Gram Panchayat. Non-discriminatory access to the network will be provided to all categories of service providers. These access providers/service providers like mobile operators, Internet Service Providers (ISPs), cable TV operators, content providers can launch various services in rural areas.

3. Various applications for e-health, e-education, e-governance, e-commerce etc. will be provided. The project will be funded by Universal Service Obligation Fund and initial estimated cost of project is Rs. 20,000 crore in 2 years. The project was approved on 25 October, 2011. The project is being executed by Public Sector Undertaking of DoT namely Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) which has been incorporated on 25.02.2012 under Indian Companies Act, 1956 as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to execute the NOFN project.

Hemisphere Properties India Ltd. (HPIL)

Hemisphere Properties India Limited is a Public incorporated on 17 January 2005. It is classified as Union Govt Company and is registered at Registrar of Companies, Delhi. Its authorized share capital is Rs. 2,500,000 and its paid up capital is Rs. 500,000. It is involved in Real estate activities with own or leased property. [This class includes buying, selling, renting and operating of self-owned or leased real estate such as apartment building and dwellings, non-residential buildings, developing and subdividing real estate into lots etc. Also included are development and sale of land and cemetery lots, operating of apartment hotels and residential mobile home sites. (Development on own account involving construction is classified in class 4520). As a part of disinvestment of VSNL, the Government decided to keep the surplus land measuring 773.13 acres out of the bidding process. Strategic Partner i.e. PFL did not acquire any interest in the Surplus Land. The right of the Government of this land was protected through a scheme of arrangement incorporated in the Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) and Share Holders Agreement (SHA).

As per the Scheme of Arrangement, PFL undertook an obligation to de-merge or hive-off the surplus land into a reality company under Sections 391 to 394 of the Companies Act, 1956. PFL formed the reality company Hemisphere Properties India Limited (HPIL). Government acquired 51.12% shares in the Hemisphere Properties India Limited (HPIL) by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2,55,600/- i.e. 51.12% of the paid up capital of Rs. 5 lakhs. Among other things the object of the company is to construct, acquire, hold, manage, develop, administer, protect,

preserve and deal in any other manner with property, including sale and purchase of that.

STATUTORY BODIES

- **Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)**
- **Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT)**

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

With the entry of private sector in the provision of Telecommunication services a need was felt to have an independent regulatory body. The above requirement was indicated in the guidelines issued for entry of private sector in basic telecom service. Accordingly, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) was established in the year 1997 in pursuance of TRAI (Ordinance) 1997, which was later replaced by an Act of Parliament, to regulate the Telecommunication services.

The Authority consists of a Chairperson, not more than two whole-time members and not more than two part-time members to be appointed by the Central Government. TRAI is currently headed by Dr. R.S. Sharma, the former Secretary in the Department of Electronics & Information Technology, and Government of India as Chairperson. Shri Sunil K. Gupta is the present Secretary TRAI who is being assisted by 9 Advisors who report to the Secretary through 4 Principal Advisors. Legal and Administrative Advisor report directly to Secretary TRAI.

Some of the major recommendatory, regulatory and tariff setting functions of TRAI are to make recommendations on the need and timing for introduction of new service providers, of the terms and conditions of license to a service provider, ensure compliance of terms and conditions of license, effective management of spectrum lay down the standards of quality of service to be provided by the service providers and ensure the quality of service and conduct the periodical survey of such service provided by the service providers so as to protect interest of the consumers of Telecommunications service, ensure effective

compliance of Universal Service Obligations, notify the rates at which Telecommunications services within India and outside India shall be provided under this Act etc.

Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT)

Though the TRAI Act 1997 was envisaged to be comprehensive, certain issues had however emerged in its implementation which was hindering the growth of the telecom sector. The new Telecom Policy 1999 provided for strengthening of the Regulator. Accordingly, the TRAI Act was amended in the year 2000 to remove the ambiguities and strengthen the regulatory framework. The amendments made inter-alia included the separation of disputes settlement functions of TRAI to a separate disputes redressal body known as the Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal with wide adjudicatory powers. Appeals against the order of the TDSAT lie to the Supreme Court.

TDSAT has been empowered to adjudicate any dispute:

- Between a licensor and a licensee;
- Between two or more service providers;
- Between a service provider and a group of consumers;
- Hear and dispose of appeal against any direction, decision or order of TRAI.

Since its establishment TDSAT has adjudicated upon disputes on various matters on telecom including those matters

pending before TRAI and transferred to it as a result of amendments made to TRAI Act.

The Tribunal exercises original as well as appellate jurisdiction over Telecom, Broadcasting, IT and Airport tariff matters under the TRAI Act, 1997 (as amended), the Information Technology Act, 2008 and the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India act, 2008. With regard to Cyber matters, the Tribunal exercises only the appellate jurisdiction.

The Tribunal consists of a Chairperson and not more than two Members appointed by the Central Government. The Chairperson should be or should have been a Judge of the Supreme Court or the Chief Justice of a High Court. Currently Mr. Justice (Retd.) Shiva Kirti Singh is the Chairperson of the Tribunal.

AUTONOMOUS BODY

Center for Development of Telematics (C-DOT)

Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) is an autonomous telecom research & development wing funded by the Department of Telecommunication. It was established under the Society Registration Act XXI in 1984 to design and develop indigenous switching technology. It has a three-tier management system. The Apex body is the Governing Council chaired by the Hon'ble Minister of Communications & IT, a Steering Committee at the next level is chaired by Chairman Telecom Commission and at the third level, a Project Board comprising of Executive Director & three Directors for looking after day-to-day working of the centre. Research Engineers and technical support personnel constitute majority of C-DoT staff.

It has two main State of the Art CMMI L3 certified research centers at Delhi & Bangalore respectively. The mandate of C-DoT is to develop State of the Art technologies and disseminate these technologies to Indian Telecommunication Manufacturers for mass production and value creation.

C-DOT is currently working on communication technologies for defence applications, security agencies and other projects of national importance like Rural Communication, Broadband and nodal agency for Lawful Interception. C-DOT is also giving importance to software intensive products and solutions including turnkey projects and to develop, build and operate model projects. Projects to cater to other national requirements to bridge the digital divide and those for North Eastern region and

to develop enterprise and broadband solutions are also part of the schemes.

C-DOT's product portfolio includes Advanced Intelligent Network solutions Access Network products, Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM) Systems. Satellite Communication Systems, Network Management Systems, Operation Support Systems, Cell and Packet technologies for voice and data communications and Rural Wireless Access and Broadband Solutions based on Software defined and Cognitive Radio. C-DOT continues to support the legacy systems deployed in the field.

C-DOT has earlier worked on telecommunication technologies which constitute a large component of the Indian telecom network. In view of the changed telecom scenario in the country, C-DOT technologies are presently facing stiff competition from technologies of global telecom vendors. To address this challenge C-DOT has refocused its attention on developing core new generation technologies through a combination of in house technology development and development of technologies with strategic partners. These efforts will start yielding results early during new current five-year plan period.