

Particulars of organization, functions & duties

➤ Name & Address of the Organization

Ministry of Communications, Department of Telecommunications, Sanchar Bhawan, 20, Ashoka Road, New Delhi- 110001

➤ Head of the Organization

1. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Hon'ble Minister for Communications, Electronics & Information Technology and Law & Justice, Government of India.
2. Sh. Dhotre Sanjay Shamrao – Hon'ble Minister of State for Communications, Electronics & Information Technology and Human Resource Development, Government of India

➤ Vision, Mission & Key Objectives

• VISION

To provide secure, reliable affordable and high quality converged telecommunication services anytime, anywhere for an accelerated inclusive socio-economic development.

• MISSION

To develop a robust and secure state-of-the-art telecommunication network providing seamless coverage with special focus on rural and remote areas for bridging the digital divide and thereby facilitate socio- economic development; create an inclusive knowledge society through proliferation of affordable and high quality broadband services across the nation; reposition the mobile device as an instrument of socio-economic empowerment of citizens; make India a global hub for telecom equipment manufacturing; promote development of new standards to meet national requirements; attract investment, both domestic and foreign and promote creation of jobs.

➤ **Function & Duties**

The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is responsible for Policy formulation, Performance review, Monitoring, International cooperation and Research & Development in the field of Telecommunications. The Department also allocates frequency and manages radio communications in coordination with the international bodies. It is also responsible for enforcing wireless regulatory measures and monitoring wireless transmission in the country.

1. Structure:

The structure of the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is unique in that besides being a conventional Department, it has a high level decision making body in the form of the **Telecom Commission (TC)**. The Telecom Commission (TC) was set up through Government's Resolution dated 11th April, 1989 with administrative and financial powers of the Government of India to deal with various aspects of Telecommunications. The Government, vide Resolution dated 22nd October, 2018, has re-designated the 'Telecom Commission' as the 'Digital Communications Commission' (DCC). DCC consists of a Chairman and four full time Members, who are ex-officio Secretaries to the Government of India in the DoT and four part time Members who are the Secretaries of the Government of India of the Concerned Departments.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Telecommunications is the ex-officio Chairperson of the DCC. The full-time Members of the DCC are Member (Finance), Member (Services) & Member (Technology). The part-time Members are Chief Executive Officer, NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog, Secretary (Department of Economic Affairs), Secretary (Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology) and Secretary (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade). The Chairman and the Full time members of the Commission, at present, are as under: -

Composition of Digital Communication Commission

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Chairperson (Ex-officio) | Secretary(Telecom) |
| Members(Full time) | Member(Finance) |
| | Member(Services) |
| | Member(Technology) |
| Members(Part time) | CEO, NITI Aayog |

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| | Secretary , Department of Economic Affairs |
| | Secretary, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology |
| | Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade |

The Commission is responsible for:

- Formulating the policy of Department of Telecommunications for approval of the Government.
- Preparing the budget for the Department of Telecommunications for each financial year and getting it approved by the Government.
- Implementation of Government's policy in all matters concerning telecommunications.

2. Functions of the Digital Communications Commission (DCC) of the DOT:

The **Digital Communications Commission (DCC)** is vested with the administrative and financial powers of the Government to deal with various aspects of Telecommunications. The **Chairperson**, in his/her capacity as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Telecommunications, is responsible under the Minister of Communications for arriving at decisions on technical questions and advising Government on policy and allied matters of telecommunications. All recommendations of the Commission on policy and allied matters shall be put up to the Minister of Communications through the Chairperson.

Till 30thSeptember, 2000, DOT was also performing the role of service provider besides policy making functions. In 1986, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) was formed for providing Telecommunications services in Delhi and Mumbai. Subsequently the service provider function of DOT in the rest of the country was hived off to a new corporate entity i.e. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on 1stOctober, 2000.

3. A copy of the **Allocation of the Business Rules** is placed at **Annexure-“A ”**.

Currently, the **main functions** of DOT are policy formulation, licensing and coordination matters relating to Telecommunications, wireless spectrum management, administration of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933, The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950 and Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 and operationalisation of Universal Service Obligation

(USO) Fund. DOT is also responsible for matters relating to its PSUs namely Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL), Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI), Bharat Broadband Network Ltd (BBNL) and Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), an autonomous body.

The Telecommunications Engineering Centre (TEC) is a technical body under the Department, while the Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund is administered by the office of the Administrator, USO fund. Both these are attached offices of the Department. Apart from TEC & USOF, there are also two other attached offices i.e Director General of Telecommunication [DG (Telecom)] and Controller General of Communication Accounts(CGCA). The two statutory bodies i.e the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) are also under the administrative control of the Department.

A National Telecommunications Institute for Policy Research, Innovation & Training (NITPRIT) is in operation that primarily meets training needs of DoT technical officers. For training needs of Finance officials of the Department, a training institute NICF operates at Ghitorni, NCR.

Annexure-A

**Second Schedule to the Allocation of Business (AoB) concerning Department of
Telecom**

| Item No. of AoB | Entries |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. | Policy, Licensing and Coordination matters relating to telegraphs, telephones, wireless data, facsimile and telematics services and other like forms of communications |
| 2. | International cooperation in matters connected with telecommunications including matters relating to all international bodies dealing with telecommunications such as International Telecommunication Union (ITU), its Radio Regulation Board (RRB), Radio Communication Sector (ITU-R), Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), Development Sector (ITU-D), International Telecommunication Satellite Organization (INTELSAT), International Mobile Satellite Organization (INMARSAT), Asia Pacific Telecommunication (APT). |
| 3. | Promotion of standardization, research and development in telecommunications |
| 4. | Promotion of private investment in Telecommunications |
| 5. | Financial assistance for the furtherance of research and study in telecommunications technology and for building up adequately trained manpower for telecom programme, including – (a) assistance to institutions, assistance to scientific institutions and to universities for advanced scientific study and research; and (b) grant of scholarships to students in educational institutions and other forms of financial aid to individuals including those going abroad for studies in the field of telecommunications. |
| 6. | Procurement of stores and equipment required by the Department of Telecommunications. |
| 7. | Telecom Commission. |
| 8. | Telecom Regulatory Authority of India. |
| 9. | Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal |
| 10. | Administration of laws with respect to any of the matters specified in this list, namely :- (a) The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885) ; |

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|-----|---|
| | (b) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 (17 of 1933); and (c) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 (24 of 1997). (d) The Telegraph wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950. |
| 11. | ITI Limited |
| 12. | Post disinvestment matters relating to M/s. Hindustan Teleprinters Limited. |
| 13. | Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) |
| 14. | Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) |
| 15. | Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited and Telecommunications Consultants (India) Limited. |
| 16. | All matters relating to Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT). |
| 17. | Residual work relating to the erstwhile Department of Telecom Services and Department of Telecom Operations, including matters relating to – (a) cadre control functions of Group 'A' and other categories of personnel till their absorption in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited. (b) administration and payment of terminal benefits. |
| 18. | Execution of works, purchase and acquisition of land debitible to the capital Budget pertaining to telecommunications. |