

(ii) **Acquirer Transactions:**

Year	Other Banks' ATM Cards used in DoP ATM Machines		
	Financial		Non-Financial
	No of Txns. (In lakhs)	Amount (In crores)	No of Txns. (In lakhs)
2017-2018	60.47	2,295.07	25.46
2018-2019	78.80	2,974.59	29.80
2019-2020	81.21	3,021.10	24.50

(e) Question does not arise in view of the position mentioned at (c) and (d) above.

Increase in bandwidth in the capital of India

2887. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that internet speed in the capital of India is well below the bandwidth available in most capitals of the world; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken by Government to increase the bandwidth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Internet speed depends on various parameters such as technology deployed, network coverage, number of simultaneous users accessing the internet, connectivity to the website being accessed etc. The speed of mobile internet is further dependent on a number of factors such as distance from Base Transceiver Station (BTS) serving the customer, the number of simultaneous users being served by the BTS, the traffic handled by the BTS etc.

As per the worldwide country rankings released by cable.co.uk, India has been ranked 74th out of 207 countries in 2019. As per Akamai's (an international agency) Quarter 1, 2017 report on "The State of Internet", India with an average internet speed of 6.5 Mbps has a global rank of 89.

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has laid down the standards of Quality of Service for Broadband Service, Regulations 2006 prescribing the benchmarks

for Internet Service Providers (ISP). It has been amended from time to time. The regulations, among various other parameters, prescribe the following parameters related to bandwidth and connection download speed:—

1. **Bandwidth utilization and Throughput:** The benchmark for the prescribed parameter is that the bandwidth utilization during peak hours i.e. (TCBH-Time Consistent Busy Hour), should be less than 80%.
 - (i) If on any link(s)/route bandwidth utilization exceeds 90%, then network is considered to have congestion.
2. **Broadband Connection Speed available (download) from ISP node to user—**

The internet access with download speed of 512 kilobits per second (kbps) or more is termed as Broadband connection. Broadband connection speed should be greater than 80% of the subscribed speed from ISP node to the user.

As per Performance Monitoring Report (PMR) for the quarter ending December 2019, all the ISPs' have met the above benchmarks for Delhi and other cities of Ghaziabad, NOIDA, Gurugram and Faridabad.

(b) Government has allocated 965 Megahertz spectrum through auction in October 2016 to various telecom service providers for access services in the country including Delhi. This will enable the telecom service providers to roll-out 3G and 4G services which will facilitate proliferation of high speed internet facility.

In addition, The National Digital Communications Policy (NDCP) 2018 aims to accomplish, *inter alia*, the following goals:—

- (i) Provide Universal broadband connectivity at 50 Mbps to every citizen.
- (ii) Provide 1 Gbps connectivity to all Gram Panchayats of India by 2020 and 10 Gbps by 2022.
- (iii) Enable 100 Mbps broadband on demand to all key development institutions; including all educational institutions.
- (iv) Enable fixed line broadband access to 50% of households.