राष्ट्रीय ब्रॉडबैंड अभियान २.०

राष्ट्रीय ब्रॉडबैंड अभियान
National Broadband Mission

NATIONAL BROADBAND MISSION 2.0

2025-30

Department of Telecommunications,
Ministry of Communications, Government of India
New Delhi

ज्योतिरादित्य मा. सिंधिया
JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

संचार एवं उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्री
भारत सरकार
Minister of Communications and
Development of North Eastern Region
Government of India

8th January, 2025

MESSAGE

The Department of Telecommunications aims to transform India into a digitally empowered society and a knowledge-based economy. Achieving 'High-speed broadband and meaningful connectivity for all' is at the core of this objective. The National Broadband Mission 2.0 will play a pivotal role in making this vision a reality.

The Mission will facilitate the development of expansive digital infrastructure by overcoming challenges and streamlining efforts in coordination with all relevant stakeholders.

Under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the National Broadband Mission (NBM) 2.0 builds on the success of NBM 1.0 and aims to not only connect villages but also drive high-speed broadband connectivity to anchor institutions such as schools, PHCs, Anganwadi centres, and panchayat offices. By leveraging 5G and satellite broadband, the Mission will ensure high speed and meaningful connectivity, especially in rural and remote areas, while promoting sustainable development through green energy solutions.

I am confident that with the dedicated efforts of the Department of Telecommunications and all stakeholders, National Broadband Mission 2.0 will ensure equitable access to digital communications across all segments of our society, bridging the digital divide and fostering inclusive growth.

I extend my best wishes for the success of this Mission.

(Jyotiraditya M. Scindia)

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डॉ. पेम्मासानी चंद्र शेखर
Dr. Pemmasani Chandra Sekhar

सत्यमेव जयते

राज्य मंत्री
संचार एवं ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
Minister of State for Communications
and Rural Development
Government of India

MESSAGE

The Government of India under the visionary leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji is committed to provide the best of telecommunications services at the most cost effective prices to every citizen across Bharat. Over last decade, our country has witnessed an unprecedented digital transformation, which has been appreciated globally.

The growth story of Bharat is intricately woven with the development of ubiquitous state of the art telecommunications infrastructure. Therefore, Department of Telecommunications have taken several initiatives including launching of National Broadband Mission, which aims to provide "High Speed Broadband and Meaningful Connectivity" to all.

Now the Department is launching National Broadband Mission 2.0 to build on the successes of its previous version. It will accelerate the expansion of digital communications infrastructure, which is essential for India's socio-economic progress and the empowerment of its citizens. With a continued focus on its core principles of **Universality, Affordability**, and **Quality**, the Mission will ensure that high-speed broadband services reach every corner of the country, particularly rural and remote areas.

I extend my best wishes for the successful implementation of National Broadband Mission 2.0 and look forward to its role in transforming the digital landscape of India.

(Dr.Pemmasani Chandra Sekhar)

डॉ. नीरज मित्तल, भा.प्र.से.
सचिव
DR. NEERAJ MITTAL, IAS
Secretary

भारत सरकार
संचार मंत्रालय
दूरसंचार विभाग
Government of India
Ministry of Communications
Department of Telecommunications

MESSAGE

The Telecommunications Sector serves as the backbone for economic growth and national development, providing the critical infrastructure needed for progress. In today's digital era, a well-connected Digital India is crucial for driving Industry 4.0, Machine-to-Machine Communication, and the Internet of Things (IoT), while supporting both existing and emerging sectors that rely on telecom connectivity. The importance of telecommunications and broadband spans all sectors and impacts every section of society.

Providing broadband connectivity across the nation is essential to bridge the digital divide between rural and urban areas, and between different socio-economic groups. This connectivity will further enhance e-governance, transparency, financial inclusion, and ease of doing business.

In this context, the Department of Telecommunications is taking a significant step forward by launching the National Broadband Mission 2.0 by building upon the strengths and experiences of NBM 1.0. This Mission will play a pivotal role in promoting inclusive growth and fostering digital empowerment across the country by providing affordable, high-speed, and universal broadband access to all citizens.

The success of the National Broadband Mission 2.0 depends on the active collaboration of all stakeholders, including Central Government Ministries/Departments, State Governments, local bodies, the telecom industry, and civil society. I am confident that with their collective efforts, the Mission will achieve its vision of transforming India's digital landscape.

I wish the National Broadband Mission 2.0 great success.

New Delhi
Dated: 08th January, 2025

(Dr. Neeraj Mittal)

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राष्ट्रीय ब्रॉडबैंड अभियान

National Broadband Mission

1. Background

India's remarkable economic growth has been significantly strengthened by its rapid progress in digital connectivity. The Indian Telecom Sector stands as a testament to this advancement, with an impressive **1.19 billion telephone subscribers** and a notable teledensity of 84.46%. It features 8.17 lakh mobile towers, 29.59 lakh base transceiver stations (BTSs) and a network of 41.91 lakh route kilometres of optical fiber cable, providing connectivity to a massive user base of 941.47 million broadband users along with mobile subscribers.

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted daily life, and the telecom sector stood as a pillar of support. Telecom services kept everyone connected providing uninterrupted connectivity. As people shifted to remote work, online education, e-health, telemedicine, etc., the industry ensured seamless and reliable services.

5G services were launched on October 1, 2022, in India and telecom service providers are aggressively rolling out the 5G network across the country. 5G technology brings numerous benefits, including significantly faster internet speeds, which enhance user experiences. It also supports the growth of the Internet of Things (IoT) by enabling more connected devices with reliable, low-latency communication. 5G is expected to contribute up to **2% of India's GDP, amounting to USD 180 billion by 2030.**

Amid one of the **world's fastest 5G rollouts**, India is already focusing on **6G technology**, showcasing its determination to lead in the digital realm. This forward-looking initiative aims to metamorphose the nation with cutting-edge connectivity technology and data capabilities. This strategic shift highlights India's aspirations to harness futuristic communication advancements for comprehensive societal growth, aligning with the vision of **Viksit Bharat by 2047.**

India is moving towards digital transformation with the objective of re-imagining and re-inventing every single element of governance including the implementation of the Digital by Design version of the new Telecommunications Act 2023. To ensure **'High-Speed broadband and meaningful connectivity for all'** and embrace the emerging digital age, **the 'National Broadband Mission 2.0' or 'Rashtriya Broadband Abhiyan 2.0'** outlines new objectives, deliverables and outcomes adapting to the challenges of the evolving digital landscape.

2. Importance of Broadband

The transformative potential of broadband extends far beyond a simple internet connection. It is a cornerstone for a digital revolution impacting every facet of society, industry, government and the economy.

In the agricultural sector, broadband has the potential to empower farmers with tools for **precision agriculture**, enabling them to optimize resource use, monitor **livestock** remotely through **Internet of Things (IoT)** sensors and enhance farm productivity with real-time surveillance. **For businesses,** particularly **Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs),** broadband

acts as a growth catalyst. It fuels the rise of **e-commerce**, facilitates remote work practices, unlocks the potential of **cloud computing** for increased efficiency and fosters a culture of innovation. Broadband bridges the digital divide, bringing vital **healthcare** and **educational services** to remote regions and allowing **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).** It fosters environmental responsibility by minimizing travel needs through **teleconferencing and telemedicine.** Furthermore, it revolutionizes **transportation, logistics** and energy management, ultimately reshaping even these sectors.

The past decade has witnessed a global surge in broadband and internet usage, a testament to its critical role in modern society. Economists and academics have consistently emphasized the direct link between broadband penetration and socio-economic well-being. A report by the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) mentioned that a 10% increase in internet subscribers translates to a 3.2% rise in state per capita GDP growth. Additionally, a 10% increase in India's mobile internet traffic generates a 1.6% average increase in the country's GDP.

3. Present State of Broadband in India

Broadband connectivity in India is expanding rapidly, driven by advancements in technology and telecom infrastructure. The country has witnessed significant growth in broadband penetration. The National Broadband Mission (NBM) 1.0 ushered in a new era of collaboration between the public and private sectors, sparking the creation of a dynamic and innovative ecosystem for broadband proliferation. This symbiotic partnership acted as a catalyst, nurturing an environment where startups blossomed, novel digital services proliferated, and research and development activities surged. The convergence of these efforts not only catalyzed economic diversification but also propelled our nation into a pivotal role as a global epicentre for technological progress.

Progress under the National Broadband Mission (NBM) 1.0 since 2019, as mentioned below, is a testament to its success:

- No. of **broadband subscribers** increased from 66 crore to 94 crore.
- Per capita average monthly **wireless data consumption** increased from 10GB to 21.10 GB.
- The median **mobile broadband download speed** witnessed a substantial **increase**, rising from 10.71 Mbps in 2019 to an impressive 100.78 Mbps in November 2024. Similarly, the median **fixed broadband download speed** increased from 29.25 Mbps in 2019 to 63.55 Mbps in November 2024, according to Ookla's Speedtest Global Index.
- **Optical Fiber Cable** (OFC) length increased from 19.35 lakh route km to 41.91 lakh route km.
- **Mobile towers** increased from 5.37 lakh to 8.17 lakh.
- **Base Transceiver Stations** (BTSs) increased from 21.80 lakh to 29.59 lakhs including 4.65 lakh **5G BTSs**.

- **Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Island**s provided broadband through an undersea cable.
- **The 'GatiShakti Sanchar'** Portal launched on May 14, 2022 to facilitate RoW (Right of Way) application submission at one common portal, which helped reduce Right of Way (RoW) applications pendency significantly from a high of 71,000+ on Dec 15, 2021.
- All **36 States/UTs** have notified Right of Way (RoW) policy in line with Central ITRoW Rules 2016.
- The experience of working with different stakeholders during NBM 1.0 helped shape the new RoW rules under **the Telecommunications Act 2023.**
- **An addendum to the Model Building Bye-laws 2016** was issued by MoHUA and many States/UTs adopted the same.
- **3 Governing Council for Broadband (GC), 4 Broadband Steering Committee (BSC) and 203 State Broadband Committee (SBC)** meetings were held for the effective implementation of the mission and proliferation of broadband across the country.
- **Capacity-building conferences for 5G use cases** were held in the majority of States/UTs focussing on various sectors viz. health, education, Industry 4.0 and public safety domains.
- The **Hon'ble Prime Minister** launched the **'Call Before u Dig' (CBuD) Mobile App** on March 22, 2023 to prevent damage to underground utilities.
- Under **PM-GatiShakti National Master Plan Platform**, various telecom assets such as 13 lakh route km of OFC, 8.11 lakh telecom towers with ~29.42 lakh BTSs, planned mobile towers of DBN projects have been mapped with GIS details and the Platform was used to support planning of 4G saturation project.

4. National Broadband Mission 2.0 (2025-30)

The NBM (1.0) focussed on collaborating with States/UTs and local bodies to address the major bottleneck for telecom infrastructure deployment across the country which is the Right of Way (RoW) issues. The lack of a single-window system for RoW approvals, misalignment of State/UT RoW rules with central rule and the need for active coordination with all stakeholders were the concerns, that NBM 1.0 effectively addressed. It also facilitated the **rollout of 5G networks across the country, making India's 5G rollout one of the fastest in the world**. Additionally, the development of the **"Call Before u Dig" (CBuD)** mobile app was another step in the direction of enhancing the safety of underground telecommunication infrastructure.

The National Broadband Mission 2.0 builds upon the strengths and experiences gained from the NBM 1.0, aiming to propel India into a new era of digital transformation and global competitiveness. It envisions India as a global knowledge society through the provision of **high-speed broadband and meaningful connectivity for all.** This vision prioritizes rapid digital

infrastructure growth, narrowing the digital divide for comprehensive empowerment, and ensuring affordable and meaningful broadband access in rural areas.

Additionally, NBM 2.0 aligns with several **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, reflecting India's dedication to fostering a digitally inclusive and empowered society and contributing to global sustainable development goals.

5. Vision

To fast-track the rapid expansion of digital communications infrastructure, bridge the digital divide and foster digital empowerment and inclusion, ensuring high-speed broadband and meaningful connectivity for all, thereby transforming societies and unlocking boundless opportunities for innovation and progress.

6. Objective

Universality: Ubiquitous availability of broadband services to bridge the digital divide.
Affordability: Availability of high-speed and affordable broadband services to every citizen of India to bridge the socio-economic divide.
Quality: High-speed broadband and meaningful connectivity for all.

To achieve the vision of the National Broadband Mission (NBM) 2.0 over the next five years, the primary objectives are:

a. To ensure **universal and equitable access to high-speed broadband services**, driving inclusive digital and economic growth, and fostering development across the nation, with a special focus on rural and remote areas, thereby transforming the digital landscape for all.

b. To address the necessary **policy and regulatory changes** and challenges essential for accelerating the establishment and expansion of digital infrastructure and services.

c. To work with States/UTs in accordance with the new **RoW rules as per the new Telecom Act 2023** for the expansion of digital communications infrastructure.

d. Creation of a **digital map of the Digital Communications network and infrastructure**, including Optical Fiber Cables, Towers, PM Wani Wi-Fi Hotspots and other Telecom Assets across the country.

e. Leveraging **satellite broadband** internet as an effective and competitive technology, particularly in remote and rural areas.

f. Leveraging assets like **OPGW** (Optical Ground Wire) of the power sector to provide and improve broadband connectivity with a special focus on hilly and remote regions of the country and for broadband survivability to ensure the resiliency of broadband networks in

times of disaster/war and network reliability in far-flung areas.

g. To encourage and promote the adoption of innovative technologies for the proliferation of broadband in the country.

h. Encourage the development of and **promote startups** focused on 5G use cases, broadband and machine-to-machine (M2M) technologies.

i. To pioneer **sustainable solutions** in the telecom sector by embracing **green energy initiatives**, harnessing **renewable sources** such as solar, wind power etc. to significantly reduce the carbon footprint and promote environmental stewardship.

7. Deliverables and Outcomes

The implementation of the National Broadband Mission 2.0 aims to propel India to the forefront of the digital revolution, enabling the inclusive participation of every citizen in shaping a truly digital society. By embracing cutting-edge technologies and fostering relentless digital innovation, this mission is pivotal in laying the foundation of **realizing the vision of a developed and digitally empowered nation by 2047.**

The outcomes and deliverables of the Mission are:

(a) Optical fiber cable (OFC) connectivity to villages

Digital India is a flagship programme of the Government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It is proposed to provide connectivity through Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) to all the Gram Panchayat villages and all other villages on demand. It is expected to bring numerous benefits, particularly in enhancing online education, telemedicine, the banking system, online trading, and skill development etc. By institutionalizing Public-Private Partnerships and leveraging the optical fiber network established and being set up under BharatNet, the goal is to deliver last-mile connectivity and high-speed broadband, ensuring meaningful connectivity for all.

(b) High-speed broadband connectivity for all key institutions driving socio-economic progress, including schools, transport hubs, major public service providers and digitally intensive enterprises

High-speed broadband connectivity for key institutions, which serve as socio-economic drivers, offers numerous benefits. Schools can enhance educational resources and enable remote learning, ensuring students in rural and remote areas have access to quality education. Transport hubs can improve operations and customer service through better communication and data management. Main providers of public services can deliver services efficiently, transparently and in an accessible manner. Additionally, digitally intensive enterprises can increase productivity and innovation, leading to economic growth and job creation.

(c) Availability of high Fixed-broadband speeds

The National average mobile broadband download speed witnessed a substantial increase, rising from 10.71 Mbps in 2019 to an impressive 100.78 Mbps in November 2024. Similarly, the average, fixed broadband download speed increased from 29.25 Mbps in 2019 to 63.55 Mbps in November 2024, according to Ookla's Speedtest Global Index.

High fixed broadband speeds significantly enhance the experience of video conferencing, remote work, online education, e-health and cloud services, thereby boosting productivity and driving economic growth.

(d) Facilitate rollout of the 5G network, especially in Rural & Remote Areas and strengthening of the 4G network

India's 5G rollout is one of the fastest in the world, poised to revolutionize the digital experience for all users and unlock numerous use cases across diverse sectors, including education, healthcare, agriculture, mobility, manufacturing and public safety. Furthermore, enhancing the existing 4G network deployment, particularly in rural and remote areas, will help bridge the digital divide and ensure inclusive connectivity for all.

(e) Capacity-building program for Central Ministries, States and public institutions like Districts, Schools, Colleges etc. on 5G use cases

A capacity-building program on 5G use cases offers numerous benefits. It will enhance the understanding and utilization of 5G technology, fostering innovation and efficiency in various sectors such as education, healthcare, industry, agriculture and public administration. This program will also promote startups in the development and deployment of 5G use cases, driving entrepreneurship and technological advancement. Additionally, it will support the **5G Intelligent Village initiative**, which addresses the pressing need for equitable technological advancement by harnessing the transformative power of 5G technology to uplift rural communities and to fulfil the vision of **Antyodaya** of the Government of India.

(f) Protect underground Telecom Infrastructure by enhancing usage of the 'Call Before u Dig' (CBuD) mobile app

The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the CBuD Mobile Application on March 22, 2023, which provides an interface for excavating agencies and contractors to alert and inform owners of existing utility assets about their upcoming excavation routes. By sending alerts to utility asset's nodal officers whose contact details are mapped area-wise (District/Tehsil), it improves coordination among stakeholders thus facilitating the prevention of damage to underground utility assets such as OFC, electricity cables, water pipelines, gas/petroleum pipelines and roads etc.

Thus, enhancing the usage of the CBuD app offers numerous benefits, including reduced repair costs and service disruptions and increased safety during excavation activities.

(g) Common/Shareable telecom ducts and utility corridors in all linear projects, and related elements

Implementing common and shareable telecom ducts and utility corridors in all linear projects, especially by the central/state/UT governments can bring several benefits. It reduces overall infrastructure costs by avoiding duplicate construction, minimizes disruption to the public by avoiding repeated excavations, reduces air pollution and speeds up the deployment of telecom services due to the availability of ready-made ducts. Additionally, this approach enhances the maintenance and upgrade efficiency of telecom networks and other utilities.

(h) Mapping of Telecom Assets on PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (NMP) Platform & Development of GIS-based Tools for Planning New Telecom Infrastructure

The **PM-Gati Shakti NMP** platform is a pioneering effort aimed at fostering synchronized and holistic planning for multimodal infrastructure connectivity projects through collaboration among the concerned infrastructure Ministries. It provides a comprehensive database of existing, ongoing and future projects under various central and state government ministries.

Telecom assets, including around 13 lakh route kilometres of Optical fiber cable (OFC) from PSUs, approximately 43,000 route kilometres of OFC from state governments and private operators, around 8.11 lakh telecom towers, 29.42 lakh BTSs, 2.29 lakh PM-WANI Wi-Fi hotspots, and planned mobile towers from various DBN(Digital Bharat Nidhi) projects, are already mapped on the PM Gati Shakti NMP platform. The mapping of telecom assets will significantly aid in planning new infrastructure projects and rolling out new technologies such as 5G and 6G. This comprehensive mapping will enhance strategic decision-making, optimize resource allocation and accelerate the deployment of telecom infrastructure.

8. Role of Stakeholders

During the National Broadband Mission (NBM) 1.0, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has closely worked with all stakeholders and agencies across Central Ministries/Departments, State/UT Governments, local authorities, industry and user communities. This collaboration has led to many significant achievements. The NBM 1.0 has created a new era of collaboration and synergy between the Central and State Governments, and public and private sectors, sparking the creation of a dynamic and innovative ecosystem for broadband proliferation.

To achieve the objectives of NBM 2.0, the experience gained from the National Broadband Mission 1.0 will be invaluable. All stakeholders will play a pivotal role, leveraging their expertise to drive the mission forward. This collaborative effort will ensure the successful implementation of NBM 2.0 and the realization of a digitally empowered India.

(a) Central Government

The National Broadband Mission (NBM) stands as the cornerstone of Digital India, marking a

pivotal gateway to nationwide connectivity. The Central Government has closely collaborated with all stakeholders, including States/UTs, Central Ministries and the Telecom Industry to achieve NBM's ambitious targets. Moving forward, the Central Government aims to align with NBM 2.0 targets and objectives, working with States and UTs to tackle challenges encountered by the telecom industry in deploying new technologies. Future planning will be shaped by upcoming technological advancements, ensuring the seamless adoption of central acts, rules, and policies by States and UTs. As India progresses towards developed nation status, this collaborative approach promises to foster a resilient digital ecosystem and drive inclusive growth nationwide.

(b) State/UT/ Local Self Governments

The benefits of high-speed broadband connectivity are numerous and significant for States/UTs. As key stakeholders of the mission, each State/UT will play a critical role in facilitating the provisioning of optical fiber cable (OFC) connectivity to villages. OFC connectivity brings substantial advantages, including economic growth, improved public services and an enhanced quality of life. High-speed broadband will not only facilitate various services in the villages but will also create a large pool of skilled youth in the village economy.

The state must make every effort to inform local authorities and municipalities about the benefits of embracing telecommunications services through regular outreach programs. These programs should be designed to inform and encourage private participation at the local level and promote awareness about the central rules and regulations and adoption, if required. Additionally, the state should create and enforce rules issued as per central acts/policies/rules while fostering a supportive environment for Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), Infrastructure Providers (IPs), Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and Facility Providers (FPs). The State departments, local authorities and municipalities must be sensitized not to view the RoW charges as a source of revenue, rather the fast rollout of telecom infrastructure should be the aim through facilitation and complementing industry efforts. Achieving the goal of **"High-Speed Broadband and Meaningful Connectivity for All"** is as essential as ensuring access to other basic amenities like water and electricity etc.

(c) Industry

India is the second-largest telecom market and **one of the most affordable markets in the world.** The telecom industry has played a significant role in this achievement. The industry has formed synergistic collaborations with state governments and various stakeholders to expedite the deployment of telecom infrastructure. This concerted effort has significantly accelerated the pace of telecom infrastructure development, ensuring broader and more efficient coverage.

Moreover, the Indian telecom industry provided uninterrupted telecom services during the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring that people remained connected during such critical times. As we move forward, the industry's focus should be on enhancing network capabilities, expanding coverage, and adopting new technologies.

The world is moving towards a new digital age, with data demand rising significantly due to online video streaming, online gaming, video conferencing, online education, and more. To provide high-quality, affordable, sustainable and universal access to broadband services to all citizens, the telecom industry must work diligently to meet customer needs and demands.

(d) Civil Society

Civil society and activists can play a pivotal role in accelerating the introduction of the Internet to the rural masses. By going from village to village, they can spread awareness about the numerous benefits of the internet and digital literacy. In rural India, citizens can be encouraged to access government services online, search for information online, and undertake cashless transactions.

In this digital era, civil society plays a crucial role in bridging the digital divide. Their efforts in promoting digital literacy and internet access can empower rural communities, driving economic growth and improving quality of life. By fostering digital inclusion, they contribute significantly to the overall development and progress of the nation.

(e) Citizens

The vision of the National Broadband Mission (NBM) 1.0 was "Broadband for All" whereas the NBM 2.0 envisions "to provide high-speed broadband and meaningful connectivity for all citizens." Citizens are the end users of telecom services and the best judges to provide feedback on the quality of services being provided. They are also the main source of revenue for the telecom industry.

The Mission is already working with all stakeholders, with a special focus on Quality of Service (QoS). The demand of citizens in this new digital era and India's telecom sector's ability to supply services accordingly will determine the Mission's success. With active participation from citizens, the digital potential will lead to the sustainable economic development of the country, ensuring equitable and universal access to digital resources and opportunities.

9. Implementation Structure

To effectively steer and achieve the objectives of the mission, the National Broadband Mission 1.0 has been extended as NBM 2.0 with key organizational structures same as in NBM 1.0. At the apex level, the Mission is to be guided by a **Governing Council for Broadband (GC)**, overseeing strategic direction and high-level decisions. Supporting this council is **the Broadband Steering Committee (BSC)**, responsible for implementing the decisions made by the GC.

At the state level, each state is equipped with a **State Broadband Committee (SBC)**, tasked with adapting national telecom law/policies to local contexts. These committees play a crucial role in fostering collaboration between the State Authorities, Telecom Service Providers (TSPs),

Infrastructure Providers (IPs), Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and Facility Providers (FPs) to resolve telecom-related issues.

Operating as the executive arm of the Mission is the **Mission Directorate**, responsible for monitoring progress and facilitating stakeholder coordination.

(a) Governing Council for Broadband (GC)

Minister of Communications	**Chairperson**
Minister of State for Communications	**Co-Chair**
Secretary, Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region (MDoNER)	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH)	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Power(MoP)	Member
Secretary, DoT	**Member Convener**
Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)	May be invited as Special Invitee as per need
Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)	
Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	
Member (Infra), Railway Board	

The GC has the following functions:

i. Provide overall guidance and policy direction.

ii. Decide on forming Sub-Missions in high-priority areas, as per requirement.

iii. Review overall progress and development of Mission activities

The Council may incorporate other ministries and experts as needed and meet once every six months.

(b) Broadband Steering Committee (BSC)

Secretary, DoT	Chairperson
Member (Technology)	Member
Director General, Telecom	Member
Administrator, DBN	Member
Joint Secretary, Telecom	Member
Director General (COAI)	Member
Director General (DIPA)	Member
President, Internet Service Providers Association of India (ISPAI)	Member
Mission Director, National Broadband Mission	**Member Convenor**
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)	May be invited as Special Invitee as per need
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region (MDoNER)	
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)	
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	
Chairman and Managing Director, BSNL	
Chief Secretaries/Advisors of Concern States /UTs	
Representatives from User Ministries, if required	
DDG AS, CS, DS (DoT)	May be invited as Special Invitee as per need

The BSC has the following functions:

i. Facilitate implementation of Mission activities as per the decisions of the Governing Council.

ii. Set targets and approve the annual Mission Plan.

iii. Review and monitor the overall progress of Mission activities.

iv. Address inter-departmental and State-related execution issues

The Committee may incorporate representation from other Ministries / Departments and experts as per requirement and will meet once every 6 months.

(c) State Broadband Committee (SBC)

Chief Secretary of respective State Governments	**Chairperson**
Secretary (Information Technology) of respective State Governments	Member
Secretary (Urban Development) of respective State Governments	Member
Secretary (PWD) of respective State Governments	Member
Secretary (Forest and Environment) of respective State Governments	Member
CGM, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL)	Special Invitee
Representative of the Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI)	Special Invitee
Representative of the Digital Infrastructure Providers Association (DIPA)	Special Invitee
President Internet Service Providers Association of India (ISPAI)	Special Invitee
Special DGT/Additional DGT of DoT working in the Licensed Service Area (LSA)	**Member Convenor**

The functions of the State Broadband Committee will be as follows:

i. To advise, either suo-moto or on a request from the Governing Council or Steering Committee on the matters relating to the accomplishment of the objectives of the Mission concerning the State.

ii. To facilitate implementation of the guidelines issued by the Governing Council or Steering Committee enabling expansion of broadband services for the socio-economic development of the State.

iii. To address all matters regarding DCRI.

iv. To get the provisions of the Telecommunications Act 2023, and Right of Way rules in accordance with the act issued by the Central Government implemented including the implementation of common telecom ducts in linear infrastructure projects of States/UTs.

v. Monitoring and evaluation of the work of the Mission in the State.

vi. States/UTs may set up a **District Level Telecom Committee** to monitor the progress of the Mission within the District / Municipal area every month and may submit its report to the State Broadband Committee.

The Committee may meet once every quarter or at intervals as deemed fit and call other Departments of State Government and experts as per requirement.

(d) Mission Directorate

The Governing Council and the Steering Committee will be assisted by a Mission Directorate. Mission will be headed by the Mission Director who shall be an officer of the level of Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India. He shall be assisted by two officers of the level of director rank, two officers at ADG/ADET or equivalent officer on deputation and other subordinate staff and consultants. However, the Mission Director can hire consultants and ministerial staff in case of functional requirements.

The Functions of the Mission Directorate will be as follows:

i. To monitor Mission activities at the National / State levels.

ii. To coordinate with all the Central Ministries/Departments and State/UT Governments, PSUs, and different Wings of DoT, for the implementation of all decisions of the Governing Council and the Steering Committee.

iii. Any other work necessary for the successful implementation of the Mission.

10. Annual Implementation Plan

S.No	KPIs	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
I	**Operational Optical fiber cable (OFC) connectivity to villages - 95% uptime (in lakh)**	1	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.7
II	**Broadband Connectivity to anchor institutions- Schools, PHCs, Anganwadi Centre, and Panchayat Offices (in %)**	40	60	80	85	90

S.No	KPIs	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
III	**Availability of Fixed broadband download Speeds- National Average as per Ookla's Global Index (in Mbps)**	70	75	80	90	100
IV	**RoW application average disposal time (in Days)**	45	40	36	33	30
V	**Mapping of Fiber Cumulative - Govt. PSUs (in %)**	100	-	-	-	-
VI	**Availability of Fiber of Private Telecom Operators through IT systems for decision-making - with limited access as defined by TSPs (in %)**	80	100	-	-	-
VII	**Rural Internet Subscribers per 100 population**	47	50	53	56	60
VIII	**Use of sustainable energy in mobile towers - to meet its power requirements (in %)**	10	15	20	25	30

11. Monitoring of Annual Implementation Plan & Mission Progress

Effective monitoring of any Mission is crucial for ensuring its success. It allows for timely identification of issues, enables proactive adjustments to strategies and ensures accountability among stakeholders. Regular tracking of progress helps in optimizing resource allocation, improving transparency and ultimately achieving the mission's goals efficiently.

For effective and efficient monitoring and reporting, the National Broadband Mission (NBM) will require a portal with a dashboard, which is necessary to track the progress of NBM 2.0 across each state and district of the country.

- NBM will require a web portal, developed for the mission with an annual implementation plan dashboard that covers all KPI targets.
- The dashboard will require the incorporation of an online data collection mechanism to facilitate real-time monitoring and tracking of these targets. This integrated approach will ensure efficient data management and provide a comprehensive overview of progress, contributing to effective decision-making and performance evaluation.

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राष्ट्रीय ब्रॉडबैंड अभियान

National Broadband Mission

दूरसंचार विभाग

संचार मंत्रालय

भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली