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Hossein Kardan Moghaddam

Department of Computer Science, MSC Statistics, University of Mysore, Mysore, India,
km_farda2006@yahoo.com

Hossein Niavand

Department of Computer Science, MSC Statistics, University of Mysore, Mysore, India,
niavandd@gmail.com

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Comparison Study of ISP (Internet Service Provider) Between Iran And India (2009-2011)

Hossein Kardan Moghaddam & Hossein Niavand

Department of Computer Science, MSC Statistics, University of Mysore, Mysore, India
E-mail : km_farda2006@yahoo.com, niavandd@gmail.com

Abstract - In this article, we have compared the internet services offered by Internet Service Providers in Iran and India during 2009/2011. We have also tried to analyze and compare speed of internet, amount of internet/broadband usage in India and Iran. We have also tried to analyze and compare the number of social network users in India, Iran and other countries. We have also analyzed the strength and weakness of all these things.

Keywords - IT, FAVA, TCP/IP, ADSL, Internet, ISP.

I. INTRODUCTION

Internet is a marvelous achievement by the engineering community. Internet is a network of interconnected computers that use standard Internet Protocol Suite (TCP/IP) to serve all its users worldwide. In other words, internet is a big network that connects million networks of private college, commercial and government networks. Internet acts as a rich source of information for everyone across the world. Another major usage of internet is for sending electronic mails (also called as e-mail). With e-mails, information can be exchanged across the globe within seconds. Many of classical communication, such as telephone and TV have undergone a radical change with the advent of internet. They have got transformed into VOIP (Voice over IP) and Internet TV. Newspapers have also become e-newspapers, with each of the news agency having their own website to publish the news online [1].

Speed of Internet : With ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line) technology, a user will be able to use a single telephone line for both voice and internet simultaneously. It does this by utilizing frequencies that are not used by voice telephone calls for internet.

Broad Band : With the advent of broadband communication, information can be seamlessly communicated across the globe. This helped reduce the time involved in information exchange across remote locations. In spite of Information Technology enhancing the day-to-day life style, there is a huge gap between the people who use the benefits of IT and people who

are not aware of it. This leads to a phenomenon known as Digital Crack.. This crack is especially in the persons who do not know English much. Village people and illiterate society face this problem.

II. VILLAGE FAVA OFFICE

With plans such as village FAVA office, we can reduce the digital crack by educating the village society about the usage and advantages of the IT. Thereby they can enjoy the benefits of it. Such Village FAVA offices would help countries such as Iran and India. Digital crack in village society, that constitute more than 40% of population in the world, is salient. The establishment and expansion of village FAVA office is launched in the model of fourth plan expansion. Here India is far advanced in the field of IT. Indian IT export in 2008-2009 was more than 50 million dollars.

The history of IT expansion in villages dates back to 1993 [5]. There are much successful experiences in India, wherein some of the accomplished projects went on to achieve international awards. The Gyaandoot's project in Dhar-India is one such successful project, which got worldwide attention. In India 70% of population lives in villages, without having proper electricity, or proper water, but still India records 182 million dollar export from industries because of modern technology [2].

Indian government has made mark able stride toward publication of information through some electronic education courses. The aim of these projects

was not only to educate the students, but also to educate all the people in the villages.

These projects consists

1. Education
2. Health
3. Economic
4. E-Governance
5. Empowerment

Execution

The pilot project by private organization, government, co-operative private sector etc. formed a team of around 10000 people and interacted through TV programs or through computer for how to use ICT? In India ICT services run out of rural kiosk. Sometimes these kiosks face technical failures. In these kiosks computer is the main part and there are UPS and printer. This is much lesser facility compared to what is provided in Iran. Because of economical poverty in villages and lack of income, these kiosks face problems with technical support and protection.

The most usage of these kiosks is

1. Computer education
2. Internet – email chatting.
3. Astrology
4. Digital photography [3]

Hardware facility in India is much less compared to Iran. Hence, a question arises about how India is able to have a better distribution of IT services even with less hardware facility. This question can be answered from multiple perspectives. One reason is that the problem of digital crack in Iran is more than India. Also, India has specifically addressed the extension of IT into the villages by taking appropriate measures.

The digital crack problem in Iran is more because in Iran specific attention was not given to IT in the last 10 years. The first village internet in Iran, called Shahkoh in state of Golestan, had a very less facility compared to Indian villages. The method of IT servicing in this village was not comparable with Indian villages. And the another reason is that in India the programming was in the field of IT extension in villages and it was launched basically from villages, but on the contrary in Iran it was launched from city to village.

Other than Gyaandoot, which is one of successful project in extension of IT in India, another project is E-village, which venture into sale of agricultural harvest. In this company Indian tobacco with usage of some

central access to information in other villages of different states, deleted all intermediates and motive the protection of time and villages money. These central called 'E-choupals'. This company launched its work with six E-Choupals, and after one year covered around 1200 E-Choupals and 6000 people of villages. Triggering of each center is cost around 100 thousand to 300 thousand for India [6]. Whatever encourage the two countries such Iran and India to create FAVA office is the usage of village's people from these offices and their services. There are much various factors have influence on usage to received of villager from IT.

The rate of awareness of villagers from FAVA offices and culture and way of using from IT is one of these factors. Although it seems that FAVA's office in villages will be the cause of expansion of villages and it will be a good chance for education learning and more connection with other society and introducing village. It can help for selling the agricultural harvests and bestial which no need to visit city or selling, it can reduce business traveling, and it will be helpful for paying water, Telephone and electronically bill. However, IT faced with some problem in both the country. Iran and in first time India. In Iran it faced with general opposition that emergent of cultural offence against Islam. And in India, because of hunger and economical poverty and numerous population in villages, It faced with welcome deficiency by villagers.

There are some facility in FAVA's effaces in Iran such; computer printer-scanner, web-ca, banking, printer, mailbox etc, which can help for better servicing [4].In India also therefore some facility such : Telephone, Internet, post-bank-computering-education economy and business' facility, FAVA's office in Iran also give some servicing like, communication, post and post hank.

III. INTERNET SPEED SITUATION

The place of Iran with a view to average of homer internet downloading, from out of 168 countries in the world is 167 and India is in the place of 136 in the world. According to Asr of Iran, procedure of speed internet downloading in the various countries in first six months (8th November 2010-8May 2011) has been considered. In this census, South Korea with the speed downloading more than 31 Mb pr second (31000 kb per second) is in the first place and the countries such – Lithonia -Sweden-Romani and Latvia are in the place of second to five. The internet downloading speed average in Iran- in the sixth moth was 480kb to second and the same speed in India in the same period was 1580kb to second. It shows that Internet downloading speed in India was more three times than Iran [7].

| International Ranking | Country | The average download speed |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | South Korea | 31.26 Mbps |
| 2 | Lithuania | 26.81 Mbps |
| 3 | Sweden | 26.56 Mbps |
| 4 | Romania | 23.44 Mbps |
| 5 | Latvia | 23.29 Mbps |
| | | |
| 36 | United Arab Emirates | 9.38 Mbps |
| 56 | Turkey | 6.05 Mbps |
| 62 | Israel | 5.81 Mbps |
| 80 | Saudi Arabia | 4.23 Mbps |
| 82 | Oman | 3.78 Mbps |
| 91 | Qatar | 3.19 Mbps |
| 101 | Kuwait | 2.58 Mbps |
| 107 | Bahrain | 2.31 Mbps |
| 112 | Jordan | 2.21 Mbps |
| 136 | India | 1.58 Mbps |
| 137 | Syrian Arab Republic | 1.57 Mbps |
| 140 | Pakistan | 1.46 Mbps |
| 142 | Afghanistan | 1.44 Mbps |
| 161 | Iraq | 0.79 Mbps |
| 163 | Bangladesh | 0.75 Mbps |
| 167 | Iran | 0.48 Mbps |

This table shows the internet downloading speed of five countries in the world and Middle East countries [7].

IV. COMPARING COST OF BROADBAND

In the modern countries, the cost for connecting to internet network accepted and gradually it reached to equivalency, even they will not face with serious problem of paying the internet expense for connecting to international internet network. The cause might be these countries start and reached to the expansion and development every sooner than the countries which belongs to third world. In fact India is a very good sample of those countries which achieved and passed to the way of expansion. According to census (21 Aug 2009) the number of internet users in India exceeded 13054000. Among them, about 407300 users are high-speed internet users. In India, at least eight big internet service providers provide users with internet connection with speeds of up to 256 kbps or more. Nevertheless BSNL's company (BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM) is and having the oldest ISP through the India. This company on 2009 disposable an internet with speed of 256 kb to second with cost of Rs. 2500-5,000 (\$100-50)

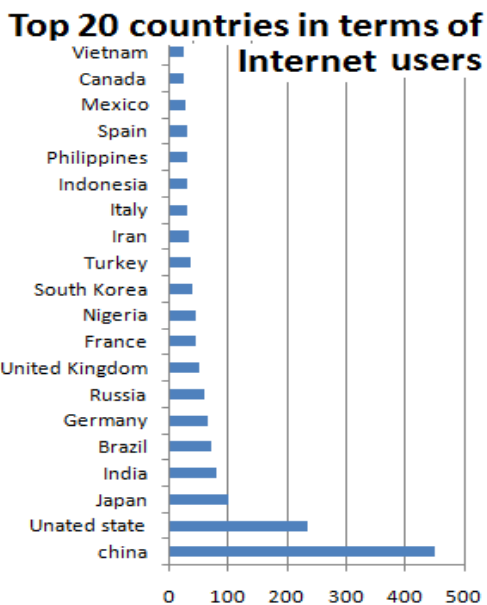
per each month. In addition, it seems these casts after two years of using for each user reduced around 120. It is better to know that these casts are without including tax [8]. But an Iranian user for accessing to internet with speed of 1Mb,(that it is not that much high) must pay around 450000 to man (Ground \$450) per each moth. Whereas for an internet with lower speed such as 256kb, the user must pay around 40000 to man or \$ 38 per month [8].

V. COMPARING DIFFERENT COUNTRIES FROM THE VIEW POINT OF NUMBER OF INTERNET USERS

Nilson institute describe an active internet user. An active internet user is a person who in one month can attend the net 49 times and survey 150 pages, attend 45 hours per month and survey 76 band and in each attending in internet give around 32 minutes specific time for that. However, we can give a general definition, that an interact user is a person who in one year in any time, any manner connected to the internet and used it. The census and numbers of internet in through the world on 2010 is around 1 milliard and 800 million. There are 32 countries that their user is more than 10 million persons. The 10 top countries in internet having to tally on milliard and one hundred and seventy millions users it means 165 of all internet users in the world, 20 top countries have one milliard a four hundred and seven million users. It shows that 182 using internet in the world. India, as having very much population is in the place of four top pest countries, which having numbers of users. China is number one in having population in the world, and because of this getting first place in user of internet in the world. China and USA, together having half of internet users out of 15 countries in glimpse we can find that in the list which we have given out of 20 countries, 7 countries are form Asia, 5 countries from Europe, and 3 countries are speaking English language. India with 76.9 million (2010) population and having 33.2 million internet user in facing with India, which consists with population around 117311 million persons with the internet user around 81,0 million. This is entirely determined that the countries such India that in comparison with their population, having lesser internet user, are in potential development than Iran.

There are developmental countries such as USA, Japan, Germany and England, that all together now having very high interval. But in the countries such as Iran and India, might in a single connection line shared between number of users, which it s might be the cause of incorrect statistics. It means from the numeration of the internet connection line with numeration of the telephone line, cannot be able to getting correct census. The census which represented by central internet

management in Iran, shows that till end of 2010 more than 24 million and 554 thousand and 372 persons used internet in different numbers who are 32.66% of whole population of country.



The most users of internet in Iran are using GPRS, which connected through mobile. These users are around 10 million and 129 thousand and 865 persons, who are 41% of internet users [11]. The minimum, maximum average of internet connection speed by mobile through the world is 163k/s till more than 6 Mb/s [10].

VI. INTERNET SPEED

According to the statistics published by the Radio connections organization, the number of high-speed internet users is around 700 thousand. The Virus operator, Company of Communication of Iran and a private company totally could to establish less than 3 millions speed internet lines not withstanding half of these lines distributed between users but the ratio of influence of internet with speed is less than 3%. According to census (21 Aug 2009), the numbers of internet users in India are around 74 million and 73000, out of which 13 million and 54,000 are high-speed internet users. Based on India's internet users statistics, we observe that 66% of families have more than one internet user. 97% of them are permanent users and 79% of them are regular. 70% of internet users have sound computer knowledge. 85% of the internet users are in age the age group 19-40. 46% of the internet users are graduates and 26% of them have completed their higher secondary [13].

VII. SOCIAL NETWORK USER STATISTICS:

The total number of users using one of the biggest social networking site I.e., Facebook is estimated to be around 100 million. There is no statistics available on the number of users in Iran using Facebook. In Iran, the internet access is regulated. Most of the websites are prohibited. It is estimated that the total number of Facebook users in Iran, without including the Iranian's staing outside Iran, would be around 6 to 12 million. In India, there are approximately 27 million Facebook users.

In Iran, among the users who use internet for social networking, 19% of them use antilittering, 29% of them use Facebook, 36% of them use Twitters. Among the internet users who use social networking sites, 40% of them are students and 32% of them are working professionals. Among them 55% are men and 54% are women [14].

Among the major users of Facebook are the USA with 150 million users, Indonesia with 38 million users, England with 30 million users, Turkey with 29 million users, India with 27 million users, France with 22 million users, Italy with 19 million users, Canada with 17 million users, Filipina with 15 million users and Mexican with 10 Million users.

VIII. NUMBER OF NATIONAL DOMAINS

According to the July 2011 statistics, India ranks 32 in the world with 1070000 domains, whereas Iran ranks 58 with 310000 domains [15].

IX. Comparing land line telephone –mobile internet host and internet users in Iran and India, with compare to the world [16]

| Used | Iran | India |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Telephones - main lines in use | 25.804 million (2009) | 35.77 million (2010) |
| International Ranking | 11 | 8 |
| Telephones - mobile cellular | 52.555 million (2009) | 670 million (2010) |
| International Ranking | 21 | 2 |
| Internet country code | .ir | .in |
| Internet hosts | 119,947 (2010) | 4.536 million (2010) |
| International Ranking | 75 | 18 |
| Internet users | 8.214 million (2009) | 61.338 million (2009) |
| International Ranking | 35 | 6 |

X. INDIAN AND IRANIAN MOBILE COMMUNICATION COMPANY

The below is the list of mobile phone service providers in Iran

- MCI (Mobile Company of Iran) also known as Hamrah-e-Avval [17]
This is the first and largest mobile phone network operator in Iran.
- MTN Irancell.
- Taliya

The below is the list of mobile phone service providers in India:

- Aircel
- Airtel
- BSNL
- MTNL
- Idea Cellular
- Ping Mobile
- Tata Indicom
- Tata DoCoMo
- Reliance Communications
- Loop Mobile India (Formerly BPL Mobile)
- Emirates Telecommunications Corporation (formerly SWAN Telecom)
- Virgin Mobile CDMA
- Vodafone Essar (Formerly Hutchison Essar/Hutch Orange/Hutch Pink)
- Videocon Mobile Service (Formerly Datacom Solutions)
- Uninor
- MTS India
- S Tel
- Virgin Mobile GSM
- Spice Telecom [1]

XI. CONCLUSION

Because of ICT development in villages, India could get many opportunity in the world. The consequences of ICT at increasing agricultural industry and servicing are observable. Increasing competition in Bazar and also quality of harvests etc, development of

IT subtraction can affected on Tourism industry – communication-business etc in a country, which can be seen in first look and short result.

The rate of internet in Iran is ten times more than other countries. Because of restriction of internet, the rate is much than other countries and internet services will be obliged / compelled to give servicing with high rate to the users, which the rate of broadband in Iran (17Jan 2011) is six times more than a country like Turkish, which has a same way of receiving broadband from Europe[9]. The only way of decreasing the rate of internet in Iran is that the source of distributing of broadband is in authority of government department, it will be necessary, and private department have a much look and care on this. In India because of plurality of companies of internet and mobile servicing and entity of private department, it make a big competition to the representation of services, so it observance more expansion in this country, which it will be profit for customers also. But in Iran because of limited companies there is no any competition for giving mobile servicing, so the rate is high.

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